The Band Director's Fingering Chart Book

Every Note for 17 Band Instruments, with Alternate Fingerings, Flute and Clarinet Trills, Ranges and a Transposition Chart

Flute · Piccolo · Oboe · Bassoon · Clarinet · Bass Clarinet · Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Baritone Saxophone · Recorder · Trumpet · Mellophone · French Horn · Trombone · Euphonium · Tuba

Nathan Early

Free edition
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The Band Director's Fingering Chart Book

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The fingerings, diagrams and teaching notes come from thefingeringchart.com, where every note can also be heard. The chart pages and key diagrams are the pages printed in the 17 instrument books of this series, and every fingering and slide position in them was checked against published charts.

First edition, 2026.

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How to Use This Book

This book puts the fingering charts for 17 band instruments in one place. Each chart page is the page printed in that instrument's own book in this series, so the fingerings, diagrams and alternates match what your students see in theirs.

The front pages

Written and sounding ranges for every instrument are on page 5. The transposition chart on page 6 shows what each instrument reads to sound any concert note. Page 7 lists the written key each section plays for concert B♭, E♭, F, A♭ and C, and pages 8 to 12 write those five scales out for every instrument, one octave each.

The instrument sections

The instruments are grouped in families. Each family starts with a page on the problems students bring to a director most often, taken from the guides and chart pages on thefingeringchart.com. Each instrument's first page gives its clef, its transposition and its written and sounding range. For flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, saxophone and recorder, a key diagram with every key named comes before the chart. The running head at the top of every page names the instrument, and the contents and the last page list where each one starts.

Reading the charts

Notes are shown at written pitch, the note the player reads. A black key, hole or valve is pressed; an open one is left up. Every diagram also has its fingering in words next to it. Alternate fingerings are in italics, and notes marked Advanced are beyond most first-year players. The site has trill charts for flute and clarinet, and both are in their sections.

Concert pitch and written pitch

Concert pitch is what a piano or tuner shows. When you ask for a concert B♭, clarinets, trumpets, tenor saxes and the other B♭ instruments play a written C, alto and bari saxes play a written G, and horns and mellophones play a written F. Flute, oboe, bassoon, trombone, euphonium and tuba read concert pitch. Piccolo and recorder read it too, and sound an octave higher.

Written and Sounding Ranges

How to read it: The written range is the lowest and highest note on that instrument's chart in this book, as the player reads it. The sounding range is the concert pitch of the same two notes. Middle C is C4.

Instrument	Clef	Key	Written range	Sounds	How it sounds
Flute	Treble	C	C4 to C7	C4 to C7	Sounds as written.
Piccolo	Treble	C	D4 to C7	D5 to C8	Sounds an octave higher than written.
Oboe	Treble	C	B♭3 to F♯6	B♭3 to F♯6	Sounds as written.
Bassoon	Bass	C	B♭1 to E♭5	B♭1 to E♭5	Sounds as written.
Clarinet	Treble	B♭	E3 to G6	D3 to F6	Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.
Bass Clarinet	Treble	B♭	E♭3 to C6	D♭2 to B♭4	Sounds an octave and a major 2nd lower.
Soprano Saxophone	Treble	B♭	B♭3 to F♯6	A♭3 to E6	Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.
Alto Saxophone	Treble	E♭	B♭3 to F♯6	D♭3 to A5	Sounds a major 6th lower than written.
Tenor Saxophone	Treble	B♭	B♭3 to F♯6	A♭2 to E5	Sounds an octave and a major 2nd lower.
Baritone Saxophone	Treble	E♭	A3 to F6	C2 to A♭4	Sounds an octave and a major 6th lower.
Recorder	Treble	C	C4 to D6	C5 to D7	Sounds an octave higher than written.
Trumpet	Treble	B♭	F♯3 to C6	E3 to B♭5	Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.
Mellophone	Treble	F	F♯3 to C6	B2 to F5	Sounds a perfect 5th lower than written.
French Horn	Treble	F	E3 to C6	A2 to F5	Sounds a perfect 5th lower than written.
Trombone	Bass	C	E2 to B♭4	E2 to B♭4	Sounds as written.
Euphonium	Bass	C	E2 to B♭4	E2 to B♭4	Sounds as written.
Tuba	Bass	C	E1 to F4	E1 to F4	Sounds as written.

Transposition Chart

How to read it: Find the concert note in the top row, then go down to the instrument. The note in that row is what the player reads and fingers to sound that concert note.

Concert	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Flute (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Piccolo (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Oboe (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Clarinet (B♭)	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭
Bass Clarinet (B♭)	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭
Bassoon (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Alto Sax (E♭)	A	B♭	B	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭
Tenor Sax (B♭)	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭
Bari Sax (E♭)	A	B♭	B	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭
Soprano Sax (B♭)	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭
Recorder (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Trumpet (B♭)	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭
Mellophone (F)	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯
French Horn (F)	G	A♭	A	B♭	B	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯
Trombone (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Euphonium (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B
Tuba (C)	C	D♭	D	E♭	E	F	F♯	G	A♭	A	B♭	B

How Each Instrument Sounds

Flute – Sounds as written.
Piccolo – Sounds an octave higher than written.
Oboe – Sounds as written.
Clarinet – Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.
Bass Clarinet – Sounds an octave and a major 2nd lower.
Bassoon – Sounds as written.
Alto Sax – Sounds a major 6th lower than written.
Tenor Sax – Sounds an octave and a major 2nd lower.
Bari Sax – Sounds an octave and a major 6th lower.
Soprano Sax – Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.
Recorder – Sounds an octave higher than written.
Trumpet – Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.
Mellophone – Sounds a perfect 5th lower than written.
French Horn – Sounds a perfect 5th lower than written.
Trombone – Sounds as written.
Euphonium – Sounds as written.
Tuba – Sounds as written.

Tuning Example

A director asks for a concert B♭. Each section works it out from its own transposition:

Flute, oboe, bassoon, trombone, euphonium (bass clef), tuba: these read at concert pitch, so they play a written B♭.

Clarinet, bass clarinet, trumpet, tenor sax, soprano sax: B♭ instruments sound a whole step lower than written, so they play a written C.

Alto sax and baritone sax: E♭ instruments sound a major sixth lower (plus an octave on bari), so they play a written G.

French horn and mellophone: F instruments sound a perfect fifth lower, so they play a written F.

The Written Key for Each Concert Key

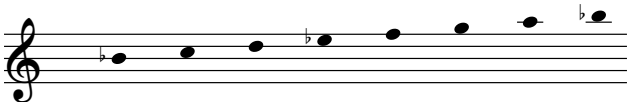
How to read it: Find the concert key in the top row. Each row shows the major key that instrument reads and plays to sound it. The next five pages write these scales out.

Instrument	Concert B♭	Concert E♭	Concert F	Concert A♭	Concert C
Flute	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Piccolo	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Oboe	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Bassoon	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Clarinet	C	F	G	B♭	D
Bass Clarinet	C	F	G	B♭	D
Soprano Saxophone	C	F	G	B♭	D
Alto Saxophone	G	C	D	F	A
Tenor Saxophone	C	F	G	B♭	D
Baritone Saxophone	G	C	D	F	A
Recorder	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Trumpet	C	F	G	B♭	D
Mellophone	F	B♭	C	E♭	G
French Horn	F	B♭	C	E♭	G
Trombone	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Euphonium	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C
Tuba	B♭	E♭	F	A♭	C

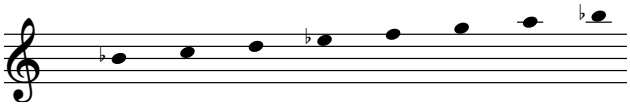
Concert B♭ Major for Every Instrument

What each player reads for a concert B♭ major scale, one octave, in the octave the site uses for that instrument. Accidentals are written on the notes.

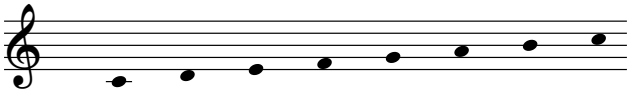
Flute *written B♭ major*



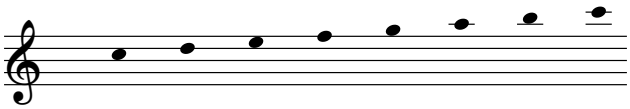
Oboe *written B♭ major*



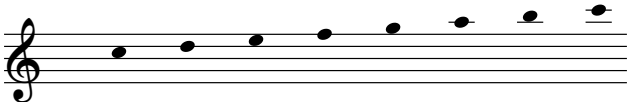
Clarinet *written C major*



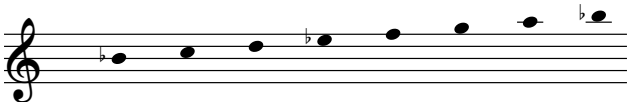
Soprano Saxophone *written C major*



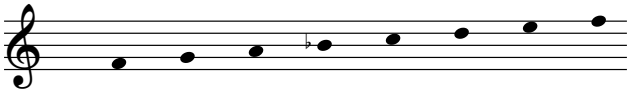
Tenor Saxophone *written C major*



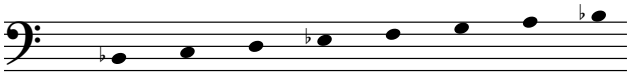
Recorder *written B♭ major*



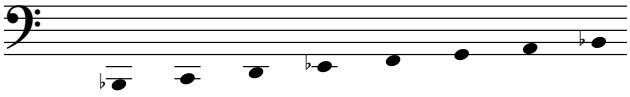
Mellophone *written F major*



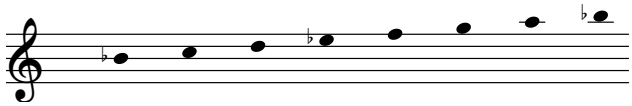
Trombone *written B♭ major*



Tuba *written B♭ major*



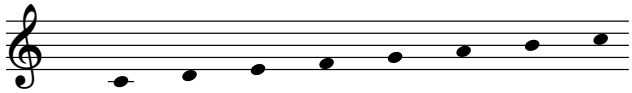
Piccolo *written B♭ major*



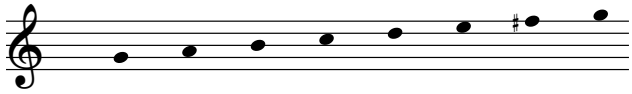
Bassoon *written B♭ major*



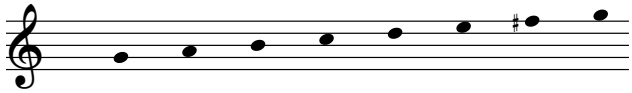
Bass Clarinet *written C major*



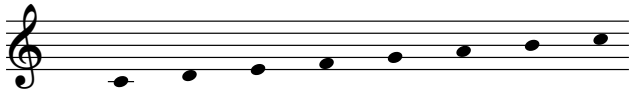
Alto Saxophone *written G major*



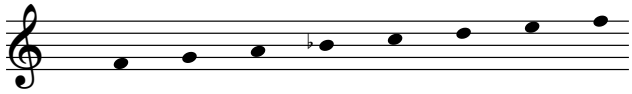
Baritone Saxophone *written G major*



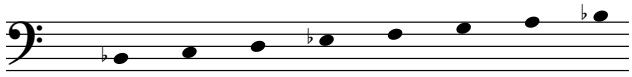
Trumpet *written C major*



French Horn *written F major*



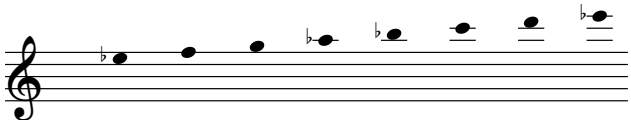
Euphonium *written B♭ major*



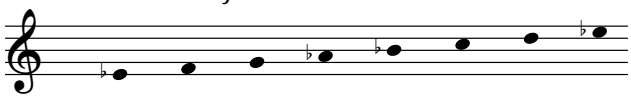
Concert E♭ Major for Every Instrument

What each player reads for a concert E♭ major scale, one octave, in the octave the site uses for that instrument. Accidentals are written on the notes.

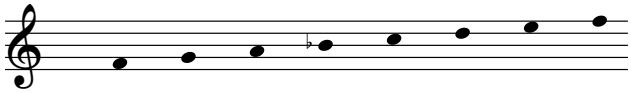
Flute *written E♭ major*



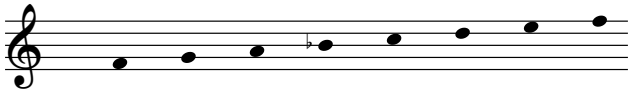
Oboe *written E♭ major*



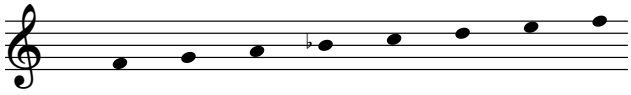
Clarinet *written F major*



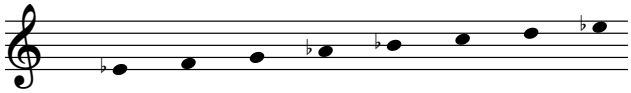
Soprano Saxophone *written F major*



Tenor Saxophone *written F major*



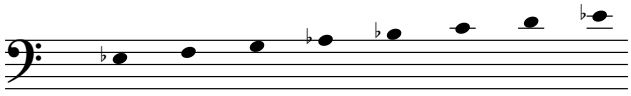
Recorder *written E♭ major*



Mellophone *written B♭ major*



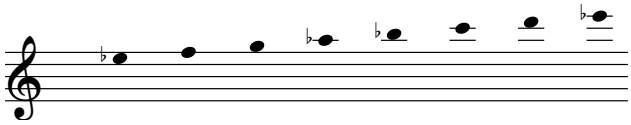
Trombone *written E♭ major*



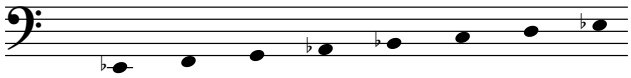
Tuba *written E♭ major*



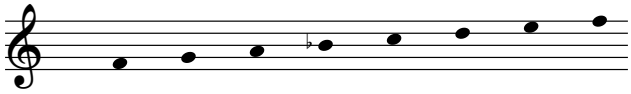
Piccolo *written E♭ major*



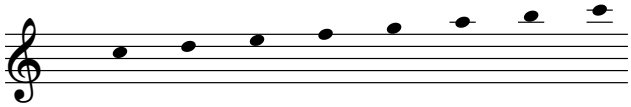
Bassoon *written E♭ major*



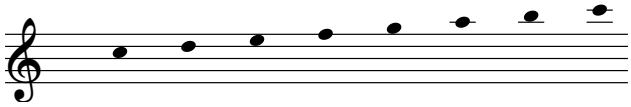
Bass Clarinet *written F major*



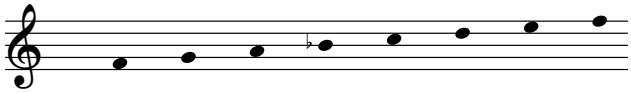
Alto Saxophone *written C major*



Baritone Saxophone *written C major*



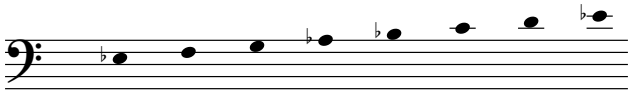
Trumpet *written F major*



French Horn *written B♭ major*



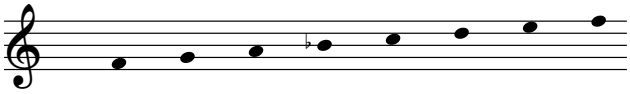
Euphonium *written E♭ major*



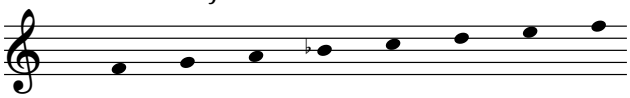
Concert F Major for Every Instrument

What each player reads for a concert F major scale, one octave, in the octave the site uses for that instrument. Accidentals are written on the notes.

Flute *written F major*



Oboe *written F major*



Clarinet *written G major*



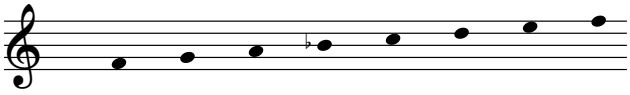
Soprano Saxophone *written G major*



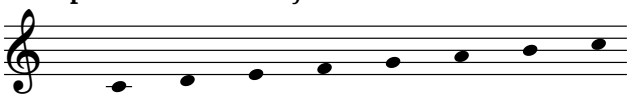
Tenor Saxophone *written G major*



Recorder *written F major*



Mellophone *written C major*



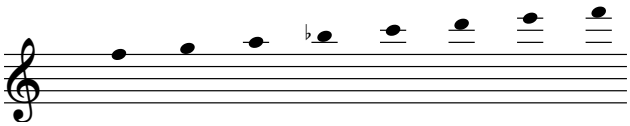
Trombone *written F major*



Tuba *written F major*



Piccolo *written F major*



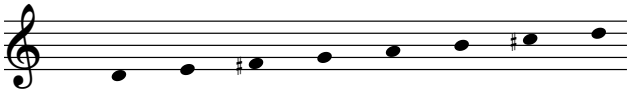
Bassoon *written F major*



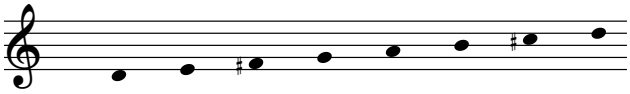
Bass Clarinet *written G major*



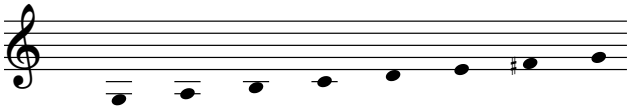
Alto Saxophone *written D major*



Baritone Saxophone *written D major*



Trumpet *written G major*



French Horn *written C major*



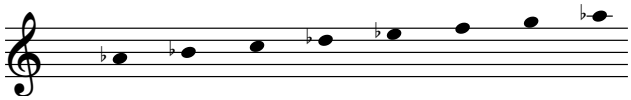
Euphonium *written F major*



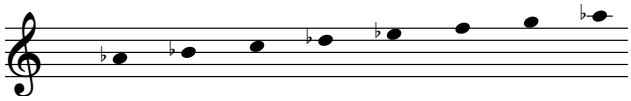
Concert A♭ Major for Every Instrument

What each player reads for a concert A♭ major scale, one octave, in the octave the site uses for that instrument. Accidentals are written on the notes.

Flute *written A♭ major*



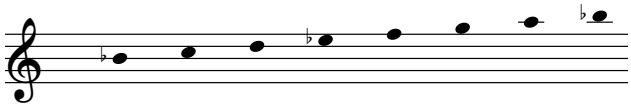
Oboe *written A♭ major*



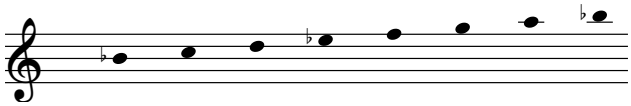
Clarinet *written B♭ major*



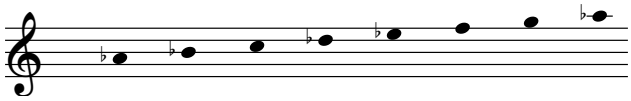
Soprano Saxophone *written B♭ major*



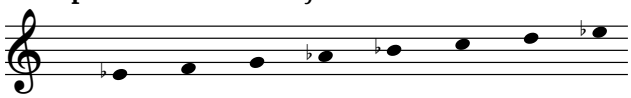
Tenor Saxophone *written B♭ major*



Recorder *written A♭ major*



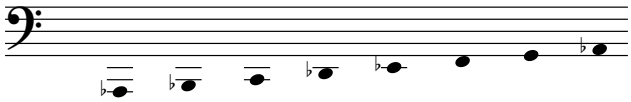
Mellophone *written E♭ major*



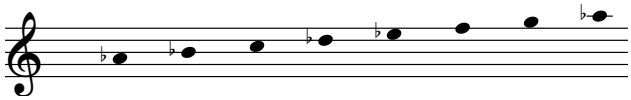
Trombone *written A♭ major*



Tuba *written A♭ major*



Piccolo *written A♭ major*



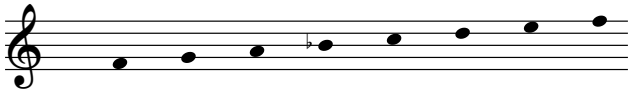
Bassoon *written A♭ major*



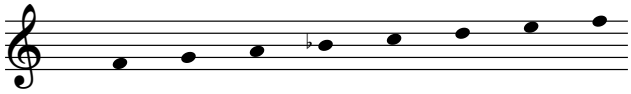
Bass Clarinet *written B♭ major*



Alto Saxophone *written F major*



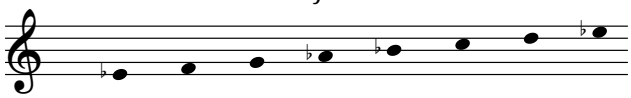
Baritone Saxophone *written F major*



Trumpet *written B♭ major*



French Horn *written E♭ major*



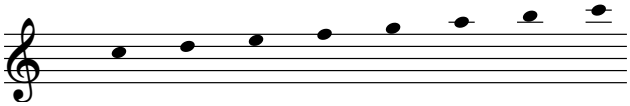
Euphonium *written A♭ major*



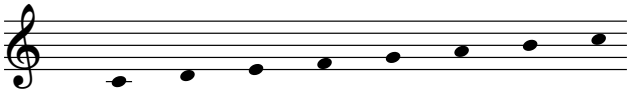
Concert C Major for Every Instrument

What each player reads for a concert C major scale, one octave, in the octave the site uses for that instrument. Accidentals are written on the notes.

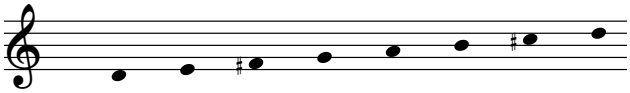
Flute *written C major*



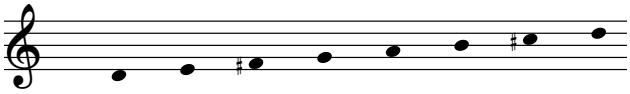
Oboe *written C major*



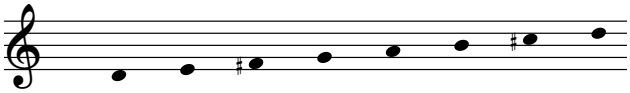
Clarinet *written D major*



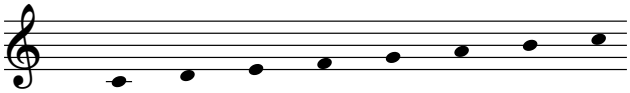
Soprano Saxophone *written D major*



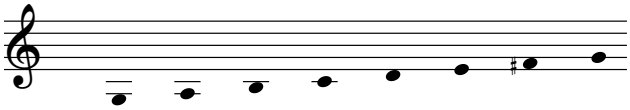
Tenor Saxophone *written D major*



Recorder *written C major*



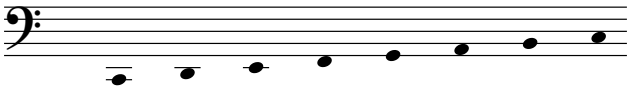
Mellophone *written G major*



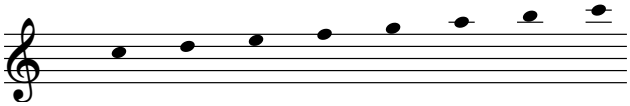
Trombone *written C major*



Tuba *written C major*



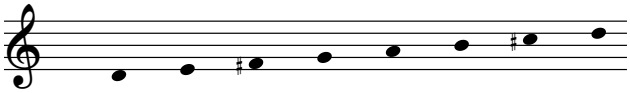
Piccolo *written C major*



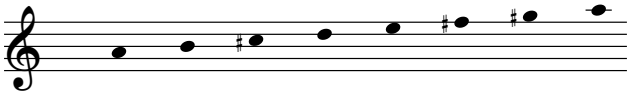
Bassoon *written C major*



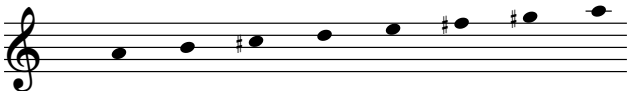
Bass Clarinet *written D major*



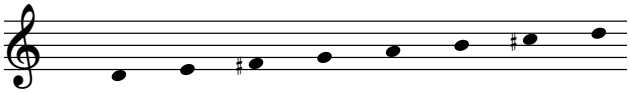
Alto Saxophone *written A major*



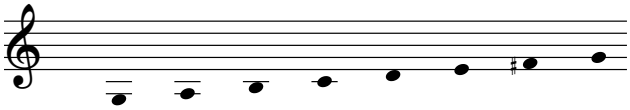
Baritone Saxophone *written A major*



Trumpet *written D major*



French Horn *written G major*



Euphonium *written C major*



Flutes Flute and Piccolo

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

Airy, breathy sound. The lip opening is usually too big, or the air is aimed too far over the hole. Make a smaller opening and aim slightly more down into the embouchure hole.

No sound at all, or only air. Air going into the hole instead of across it (aim at the far edge), too much of the hole covered (roll out a little), or round, puckered lips (draw the corners back and slightly down). Make one small change at a time and listen.

Notes jump up an octave. Too much air pressure for the note. Low notes need slower air and a looser opening; save the faster, narrower stream for the second octave.

Middle D and E♭ sound weak. D5 needs the left index finger lifted, and E♭5 needs it lifted with the right pinky still down on the D♯ key.

The right pinky stays down. The D♯ key stays pressed for most notes. The pinky leaves it only for low C, C♯ and D, the D in the staff, and a few of the highest notes.

Third-octave F♯ is very flat. Check the thumb. Leaving it on the B♭ side makes that F♯ very flat.

Piccolo: high notes are very sharp. Players often overblow on piccolo. Use less air than on flute, keep the lips relaxed, and pull the head joint out a few millimeters if the whole instrument is sharp.

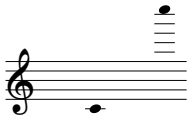
Piccolo: a third-octave note cracks. Look for a piccolo fingering that differs from flute; the piccolo chart marks them. Using the flute version is a common cause of unstable high notes.

From thefingeringchart.com: the flute and piccolo charts, Getting a First Sound on the Flute, and How to Tune Your Band Instrument With a Tuner.

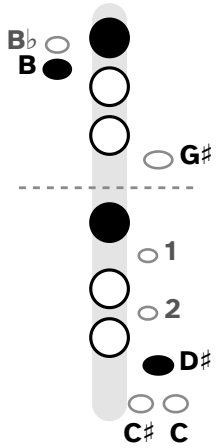
Flute (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

- Treble clef.
- Written range C4 to C7; sounds C4 to C7.
- Sounds as written.



How to Read the Diagrams



Thumb keys: B, and the smaller B♭ lever above it
Left hand: fingers 1, 2 and 3 (index, middle, ring)

G♯ key: left pinky

Right hand: fingers 1, 2 and 3, with trill keys 1 and 2

D♯ key: right pinky, down for almost every note
C♯ and C rollers: right pinky, lowest notes

The diagram above is B♭4: **Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.** A black key means press it; a white key means leave it up.

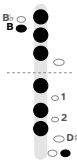
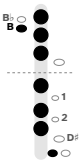
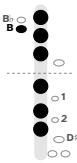
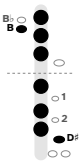
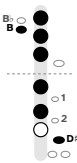
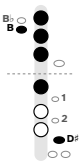
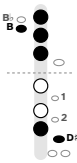
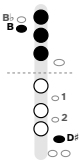
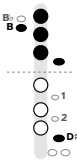
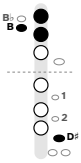
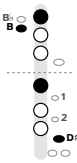
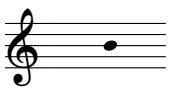
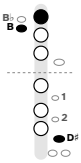
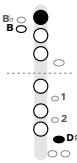
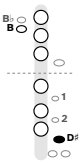
The diagrams

Each diagram is the flute standing upright, left hand above the dashed line and right hand below. The column of circles is your six main fingers. To the left of the column are the two thumb keys; to the right are the G♯ key, the two trill keys and the foot joint keys for the right pinky. The D♯ key is filled on almost every diagram. The right pinky holds it down for most notes, and the chart only shows it up for low C, C♯ and D, the D in the staff (D5), and the top three notes. Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as the thumb B♭ lever for B♭4, that helps in fast passages or for tuning.

The Fingering Chart: First Octave

The flute is drawn standing up: left hand above the dashed line, right hand below. Black means press, white means leave it up. The thumb keys, B and the smaller B♭ lever, are on the left. On the right are the G♯ key, trill keys 1 and 2, and the pinky keys D♯, C♯ and C. Flute sounds the note that is written.

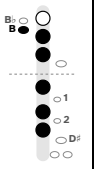
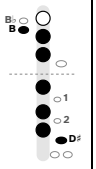
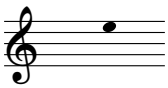
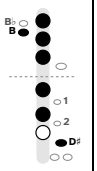
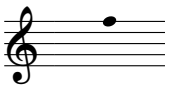
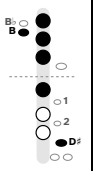
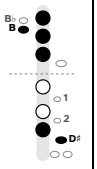
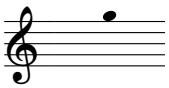
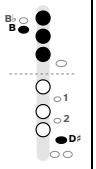
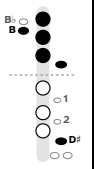
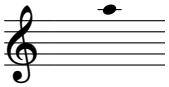
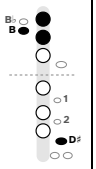
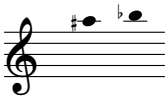
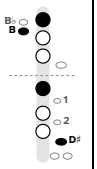
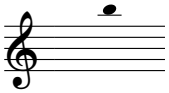
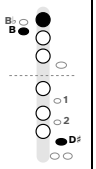
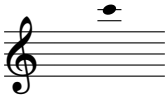
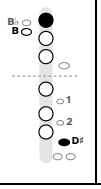
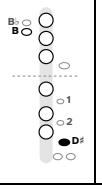
LOW C (C4) TO C♯5 / D♭5

Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.
	**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (middle-finger F♯ for trills): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.*		**G4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**A4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky D♯ key.*
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (thumb B♭ lever): Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.*		**B4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C5**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.*		**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.*

The Fingering Chart: Second Octave

From E5 up, the second octave uses the same fingerings as the first, played with faster air. D5 and E♭5 are different: the left index finger comes up.

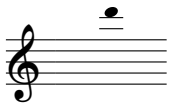
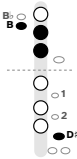
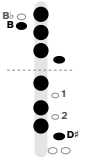
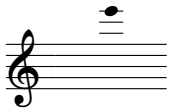
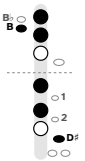
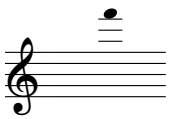
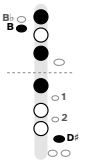
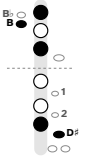
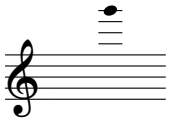
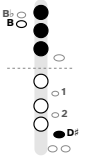
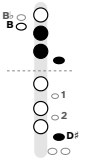
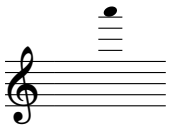
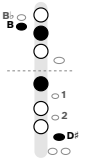
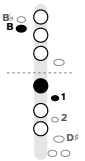
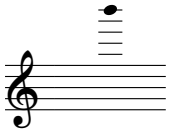
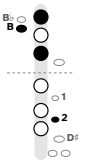
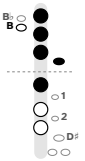
D5 TO C♯6 / D♭6

Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (middle-finger F♯ for trills): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.*		**G5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**A5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky D♯ key.*
	**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (thumb B♭ lever): Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.*		**B5**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C6**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.*		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.*

The Fingering Chart: Third Octave

The third octave has its own fingerings. Practice these slowly with a tuner; the top three notes are marked Advanced.

D6 TO HIGH C (C7)

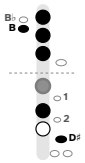
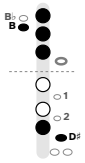
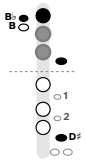
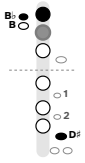
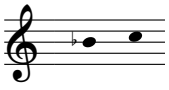
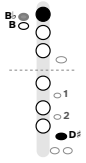
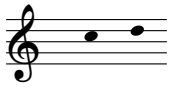
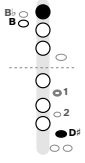
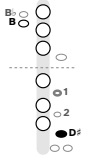
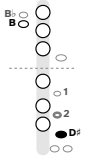
Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D6**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, low C♯ key.*		**G6**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯6 / A♭6**		Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.*		**A6**		Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, low C key.*
	**A♯6 / B♭6**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 1, 3.* **ADVANCED**		**B6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 1, trill key 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.* **ADVANCED**
	**C7**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1. *Alternate: Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, trill key 2.* **ADVANCED**				

The Trill Chart

These fingerings are for trills that are awkward or out of tune with the normal fingerings. Finger the lower note as shown, keep the black keys down, and move only the grey keys, as fast and evenly as you can. Any trill not listed here works with the normal fingerings for both notes.

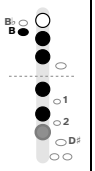
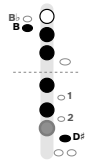
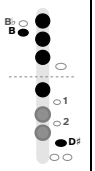
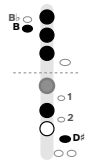
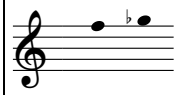
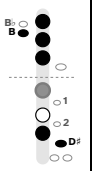
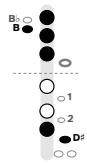
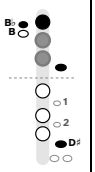
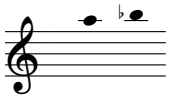
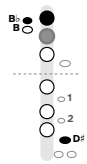
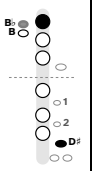
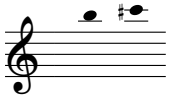
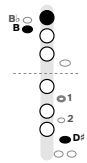
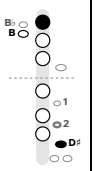
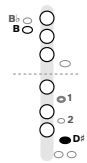
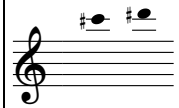
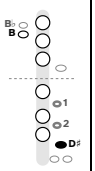
● Keep down ○ Leave up ◉ Trill: lift it for the upper note ◎ Trill: press it for the upper note

FIRST OCTAVE

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**E4–F♯4**		Finger E and trill the right index finger; F♯ comes out with the middle finger.		**F4–G♭4**		Finger F, add the right ring finger, and trill the right index finger.
	**F♯4–G♯4**		Finger F♯ and trill the G♯ key with the left pinky.		**G♯4–A♯4**		Finger G♯ with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle and ring fingers together.
	**A4–B♭4**		Finger A with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle finger.		**B♭4–C5**		Finger B-flat with the thumb B-flat lever and trill the thumb on and off.
	**C5–D5**		Hold C and trill the first trill key.		**C♯5–D5**		Hold C♯ and trill the first trill key.
	**C♯5–D♯5**		Hold C♯ and trill the second trill key.				

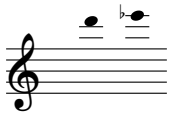
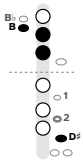
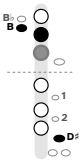
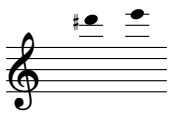
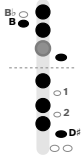
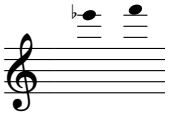
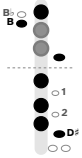
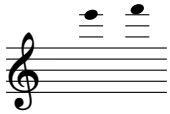
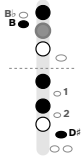
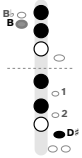
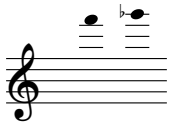
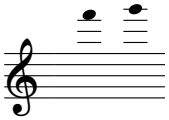
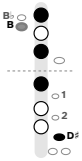
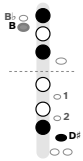
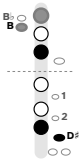
The Trill Chart: Second Octave

D5 TO C♯6

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**D5–E5**		Hold D, keep the left index finger and pinky up, and trill the right ring finger.		**D♯5–E5**		Finger E♭ and trill the right ring finger.
	**E♭5–F5**		Finger E♭ with the left first finger down, and trill the right middle and ring fingers together.		**E5–F♯5**		Finger E and trill the right index finger; F♯ comes out with the middle finger.
	**F5–G♭5**		Finger F, add the right ring finger, and trill the right index finger.		**F♯5–G♯5**		Finger F♯ and trill the G♯ key with the left pinky.
	**G♯5–A♯5**		Finger G♯ with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle and ring fingers together.		**A5–B♭5**		Finger A with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle finger.
	**B♭5–C6**		Finger B-flat with the thumb B-flat lever and trill the thumb on and off.		**B5–C♯6**		Hold B and trill the first trill key.
	**C6–D6**		Hold high C and trill the second trill key.		**C♯6–D6**		Hold high C♯ and trill the first trill key.
	**C♯6–D♯6**		Hold high C♯ and trill both trill keys together.				

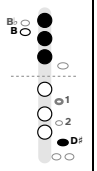
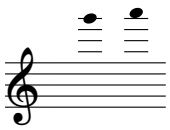
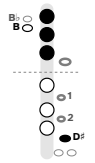
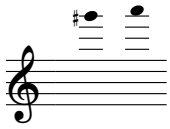
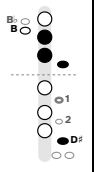
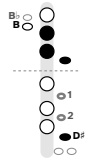
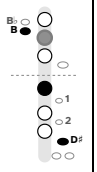
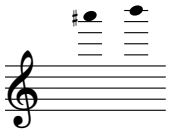
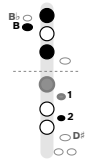
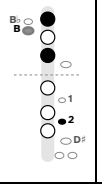
The Trill Chart: Third Octave

D6 TO F♯6

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**D6–E♭6**		Hold high D and trill the second trill key.		**D6–E6**		Hold high D and trill the left ring finger.
	**D♯6–E6**		Hold high E-flat and trill the left ring finger.		**E♭6–F6**		Hold high E-flat and trill the left middle and ring fingers together.
	**E6–F6**		Hold high E and trill the left middle finger.		**E6–F♯6**		Hold high E and trill the thumb; the F♯ is a little flat.
	**F6–G♭6**		Finger high F with the right ring finger added, and trill the right first finger.		**F6–G6**		Hold high F and trill the thumb; the G is a little flat.
	**F♯6–G6**		Hold high F♯ and trill the thumb; the G is a little flat.		**F♯6–G♯6**		Finger high F♯ and trill the thumb and left first finger together. The G♯ is a little flat.

The Trill Chart: Third Octave

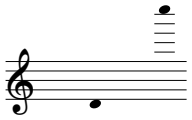
G6 TO B6

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**G6–A♭6**		Hold high G and trill the first trill key.		**G6–A6**		Hold high G and trill the G♯ key and both trill keys together.
	**G♯6–A6**		Hold high G♯ and trill the first trill key.		**G♯6–A♯6**		Finger high G♯ and trill both trill keys together. The B♭ is a little flat.
	**A6–B♭6**		Hold high A and trill the left middle finger; the B-flat is a little flat.		**A♯6–B6**		Hold the thumb, left first and ring fingers and trill key 2; trill the right first finger and trill key 1 together.
	**B6–C7**		Finger high B and trill the thumb. The C is a little flat.				

Piccolo (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

- Treble clef.
- Written range D4 to C7; sounds D5 to C8.
- Sounds an octave higher than written.

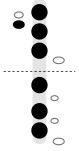
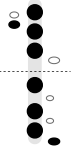
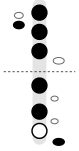
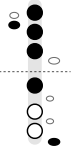
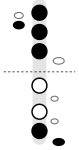
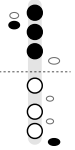
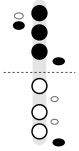
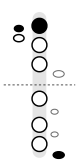
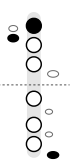
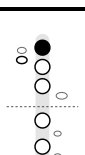
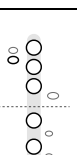


The Fingering Chart: First Octave

Filled keys are pressed. Open ones stay up. The two thumb keys are drawn to the left of the first finger, and the dashed line separates the left hand (top) from the right hand (bottom). Notes are written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher. The piccolo has no foot joint, so its lowest note is D.

◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE** Not the main flute fingering. Learn these first if you are switching from flute.

FIRST OCTAVE

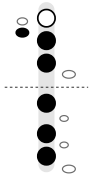
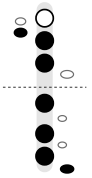
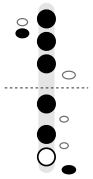
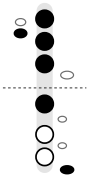
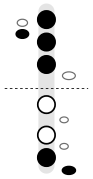
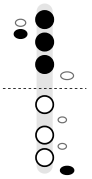
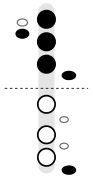
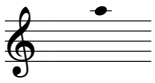
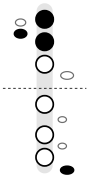
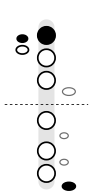
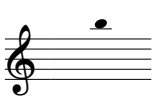
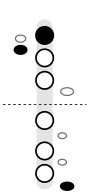
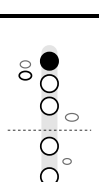
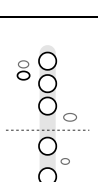
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words
	**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, middle-finger F♯ for trills:* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.		**G4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**A4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**A♯4 / B♭4** ◆		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, one-and-one (for B♯ passages):* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. ◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**B4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C5**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, right hand down (in tune):* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

The Fingering Chart: Second Octave

Most second-octave notes use the same fingering as the note an octave lower, with faster, more focused air. D5 and E♭5 lift the left first finger. Notes are written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher.

◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE Not the main flute fingering. Learn these first if you are switching from flute.

SECOND OCTAVE

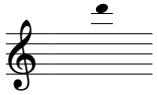
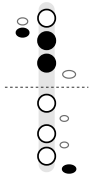
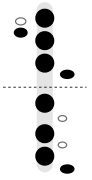
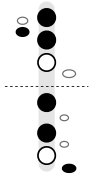
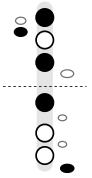
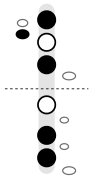
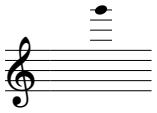
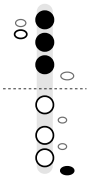
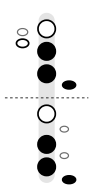
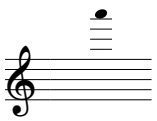
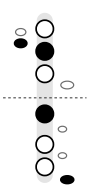
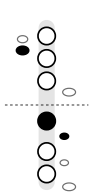
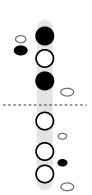
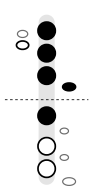
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words
	**D5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, middle-finger F♯ for trills:* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.		**G5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**A5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**A♯5 / B♭5 ◆**		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, one-and-one (for B♯ passages):* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**B5**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C6**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, right hand down (lowers the pitch):* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

The Fingering Chart: Third Octave

Filled keys are pressed. Open ones stay up. Several third-octave notes use piccolo fingerings because the piccolo's smaller tube responds differently: F♯6 and G♯6 here, with the flute fingering listed as the alternate. Notes are written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher.

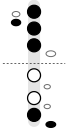
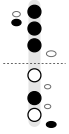
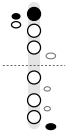
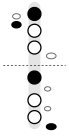
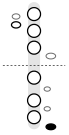
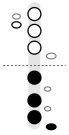
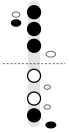
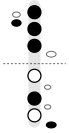
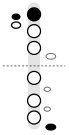
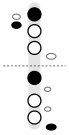
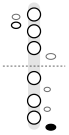
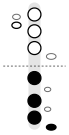
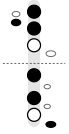
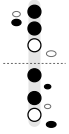
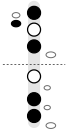
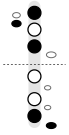
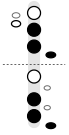
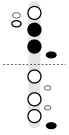
◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE Not the main flute fingering. Learn these first if you are switching from flute.

THIRD OCTAVE

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words
	**D6**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, add trill key (prevents cracking):* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, trill key 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯6 / G♭6 ◆**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 2, 3. *Alternate, flute fingering:* Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**G6**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯6 / A♭6 ◆**		Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, flute fingering (sharper):* Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**A6**		Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**A♯6 / B♭6**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1. **ADVANCED**		**B6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2. **ADVANCED**
	**C7**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1. **ADVANCED**				

Alternate Fingerings

Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as one-and-one for B♭, that helps in fast passages, for tuning or for a steadier high note. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main fingering		Alternate	
F♯4 / G♭4		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.		*Middle-finger F♯ for trills* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.
A♯4 / B♭4		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*One-and-one (for B♮ passages)* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C♯5 / D♭5		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		*Right hand down (in tune)* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
F♯5 / G♭5		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.		*Middle-finger F♯ for trills* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.
A♯5 / B♭5		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*One-and-one (for B♮ passages)* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C♯6 / D♭6		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		*Right hand down (lowers the pitch)* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
E6		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		*Add trill key (prevents cracking)* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, trill key 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.
F♯6 / G♭6		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 2, 3. ◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*Flute fingering* Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.
G♯6 / A♭6		Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. ◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*Flute fingering (sharper)* Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Double Reeds Oboe and Bassoon

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

Oboe half-hole notes crack. Roll the left index finger instead of sliding it, so the small hole opens cleanly. C♯5, D5 and E♭5 use the half-hole, and it comes back for D6 to F6.

Oboe low notes honk or won't speak. Relax the embouchure, keep the air steady, and start low B♭, B and C softly. If they still won't sound, a pad on the lower joint may be leaking, which a repair tech can check.

Oboe F sounds stuffy. The player may be using forked F without the E♭ key on an oboe that needs it. Use regular F, or add the E♭ key.

Which of the three F fingerings? Regular F uses the right ring finger on a key. When the next note also needs that finger, forked F or left F avoids sliding it. Pick the one that keeps the fingers from jumping.

Bassoon notes crack in the middle of the staff. The whisper key is probably up. Keep the left thumb on it for notes up through G♯3, and again for G4 and G♯4.

Bassoon A, C and D above the staff crack. Tap the A, C or D flick key as the note starts, especially when slurring up from a lower note.

Bassoon low notes won't sound. Seal every hole and use relaxed, steady air. Check that the small whisper hole on the bocal isn't clogged and that the reed is wet.

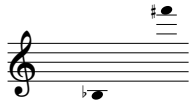
Bassoon parts in tenor clef. Bassoon reads bass clef for most music and tenor clef for high passages. When a part changes clef, go by the note name.

From thefingeringchart.com: the oboe and bassoon charts.

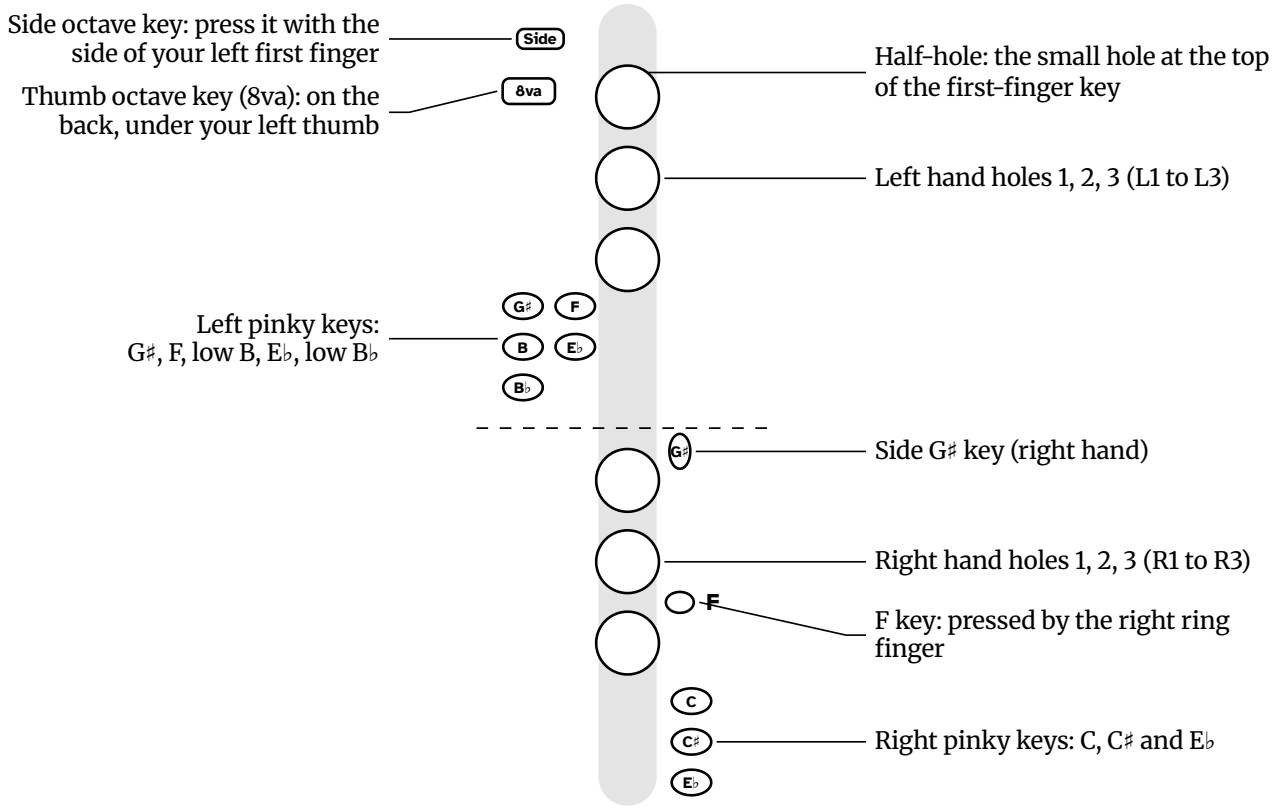
Oboe (Woodwinds)

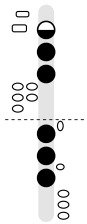
About This Instrument:

- Treble clef.
- Written range B♭3 to F♯6; sounds B♭3 to F♯6.
- Sounds as written.

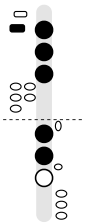


How to Read the Diagrams

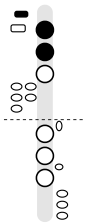




Half-hole
D5
The first circle is half black. Roll your left first finger down so the small hole at the top of its key opens. Used for C♯5, D5, E♭5 and high D to F.



Thumb octave key
E5
The lower small bar is black. Press it with your left thumb. Used for E5 to G♯5 and for high E, F and F♯.



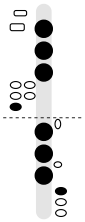
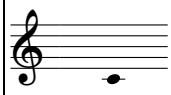
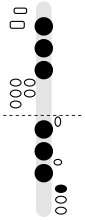
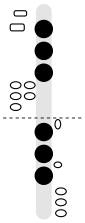
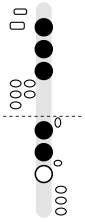
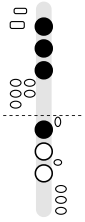
Side octave key
A5
The upper small bar is black. Press it with the side of your left first finger. Used for A5 to C6.

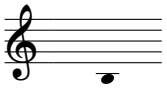
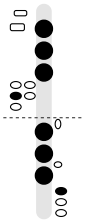
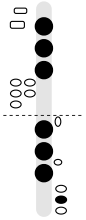
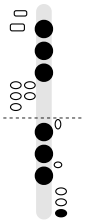
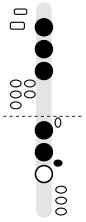
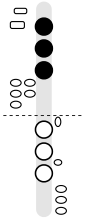
1. **Black means press.** Press the key or cover the hole; white means leave it up. Keys you don't need for that note have a thin outline.
2. **The six large circles are the main holes,** left hand above the dashed line and right hand below. Count them from the top of each hand, so 1 is your first finger. A few alternate fingerings call them L1 to L3 and R1 to R3.
3. **Every fingering is also written out in words,** left hand first.
4. **Oboe reads at concert pitch.** The written note is the note you hear, the same as on piano.

The Fingering Chart: Low Notes

The six large circles are the main holes, left hand above the dashed line and right hand below, with your first finger at the top of each hand. Black means press the key or cover the hole; white means leave it up. Oboe reads at concert pitch, so the written note is the note you hear.

LOW NOTES

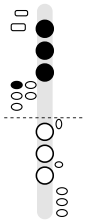
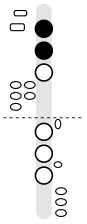
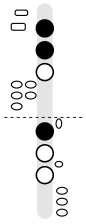
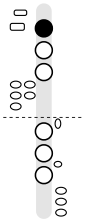
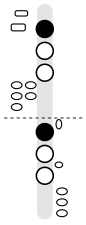
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C key. **OBOES WITH A LOW B♭ KEY**
	**C4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C key.
	**D4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**E4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**B3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C key.
	**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key.
	**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. *Alternate: Left pinky E♭ key.*
	**F4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, F key (ring finger). *Alternates: Forked F, Forked F + E♭ key, Left F key (if your oboe has one). See page 32.*
	**G4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

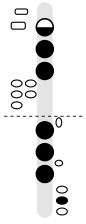
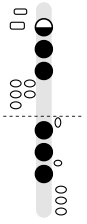
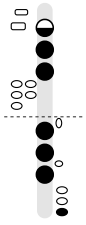
The Fingering Chart: Middle Notes

C♯5, D5 and E♭5 use the half-hole: roll your left first finger down so the small hole at the top of its key opens while the rest of the key stays down. Their diagrams show that first circle half black. None of these notes uses an octave key.

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right G♯ key.*		**A4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: 1.		**B4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C5**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1.				

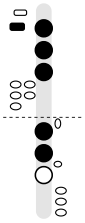
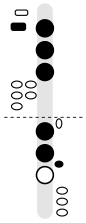
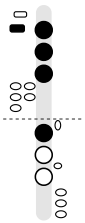
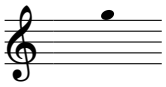
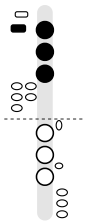
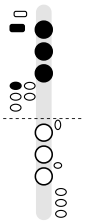
HALF-HOLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: **half-hole 1**, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key.		**D5**		Left hand: **half-hole 1**, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: **half-hole 1**, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. *Alternate: Left pinky E♭ key.*				

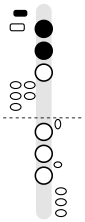
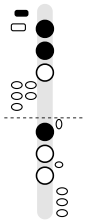
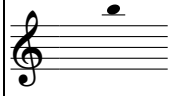
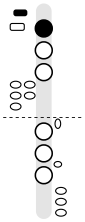
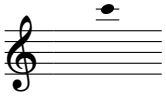
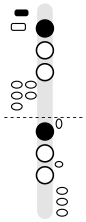
The Fingering Chart: Octave Key Notes

From E5 you add the thumb octave key, the lower small bar at the top left of each diagram. From A5 you switch to the side octave key, the bar above it, pressed with the side of your left first finger.

THUMB OCTAVE KEY NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**E5**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F5**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, F key (ring finger). *Alternates: Forked F, Forked F + E♭ key, Left F key (if your oboe has one). See page 32.*
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**G5**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right G♯ key.*				

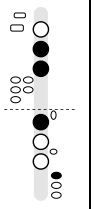
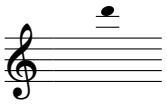
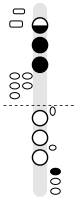
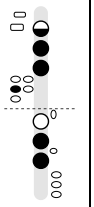
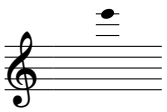
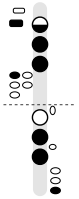
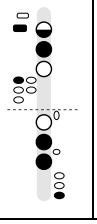
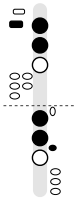
SIDE OCTAVE KEY NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A5**		Left hand: **side octave key**, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: **side octave key**, 1, 2. Right hand: 1.
	**B5**		Left hand: **side octave key**, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C6**		Left hand: **side octave key**, 1. Right hand: 1.

The Fingering Chart: Top Notes

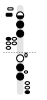
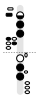
These notes are for advanced players. High D, E♭, E and F use the half-hole again, and high E, F and F♯ go back to the thumb octave key.

TOP NOTES (ADVANCED)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky C key.		**D6**		Left hand: **half-hole 1**, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky C key. *Alternates below.*
	**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: **half-hole 1**, 2, 3, pinky low B key. Right hand: 2, 3. *Alternates below.*		**E6**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. *Alternates below.*
	**F6**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. *Alternate below.*		**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, F key (ring finger). *Alternate below.*

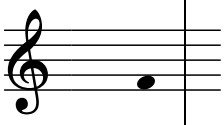
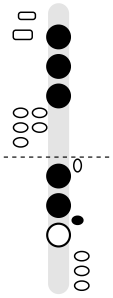
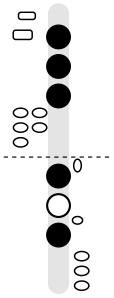
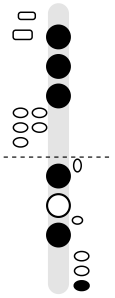
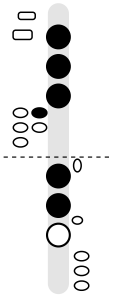
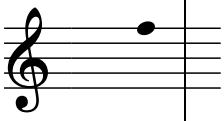
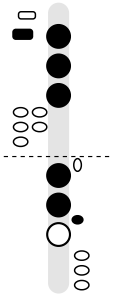
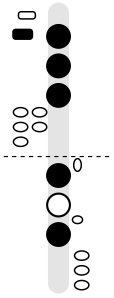
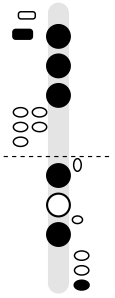
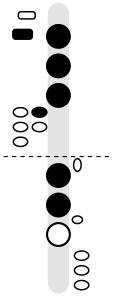
ALTERNATE FINGERINGS

These notes have a second fingering that helps next to certain notes or in fast passages. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change. The F choices are on page 32.

Note	Main	Alternates	Note	Main	Alternates
D♯4 / E♭4		 Left pinky E♭ key	**D♯6 / E♭6**		 Right E♭ key instead of low B  G♯ key with low C
G♯4 / A♭4		 Right G♯ key	**E6**		 Both pinky keys on the left  Short fingering
D♯5 / E♭5		 Left pinky E♭ key	**F6**		 Both pinky keys on the left
G♯5 / A♭5		 Right G♯ key	**F♯6 / G♭6**		 Left F key (if your oboe has one)
D6		 Add right finger 2 for pitch  Index finger fully off			

The Three F Fingerings

Oboe has three ways to play F. Regular F is the one to play most of the time. Forked F and left F are for moving to or from a note that uses your right ring finger, so that finger never has to slide between its hole and the F key.

	Regular F	**Forked F**	**Forked F + E♭ key**	**Left F**
	Most of the time	*Next to notes that use the right ring finger*	*Forked F on an oboe with no F resonance key*	*Same uses as forked F, if your oboe has a left F key*
 **F4** *Low F, in the bottom space of the staff*	 Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, F key (ring finger).	 Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 3.	 Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky E♭ key.	 Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2.
 **F5** *F on the top line, with the thumb octave key*	 Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, F key (ring finger).	 Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 3.	 Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky E♭ key.	 Left hand: **thumb octave key**, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2.

WHEN TO USE EACH ONE

Regular F. Your right ring finger presses the small F key between your second and third right-hand holes, instead of covering its hole. Use it unless the note before or after F needs that finger.

Forked F. Keep your right ring finger on its hole and lift your middle finger. Use it next to notes that also use the right ring finger, such as low D and E♭, or D and E♭ with the half-hole.

Forked F + E♭ key. If forked F sounds stuffy or out of tune, your oboe may have no F resonance key. Add the right pinky E♭ key.

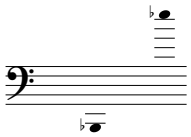
Left F. Your left pinky presses the F key and your right hand plays 1 and 2. It does the same job as forked F, on oboes that have the key. Some student oboes don't.

Example: in the B♭ major scale, E♭ goes up to F. E♭ uses your right ring finger, so play that F forked, or with left F.

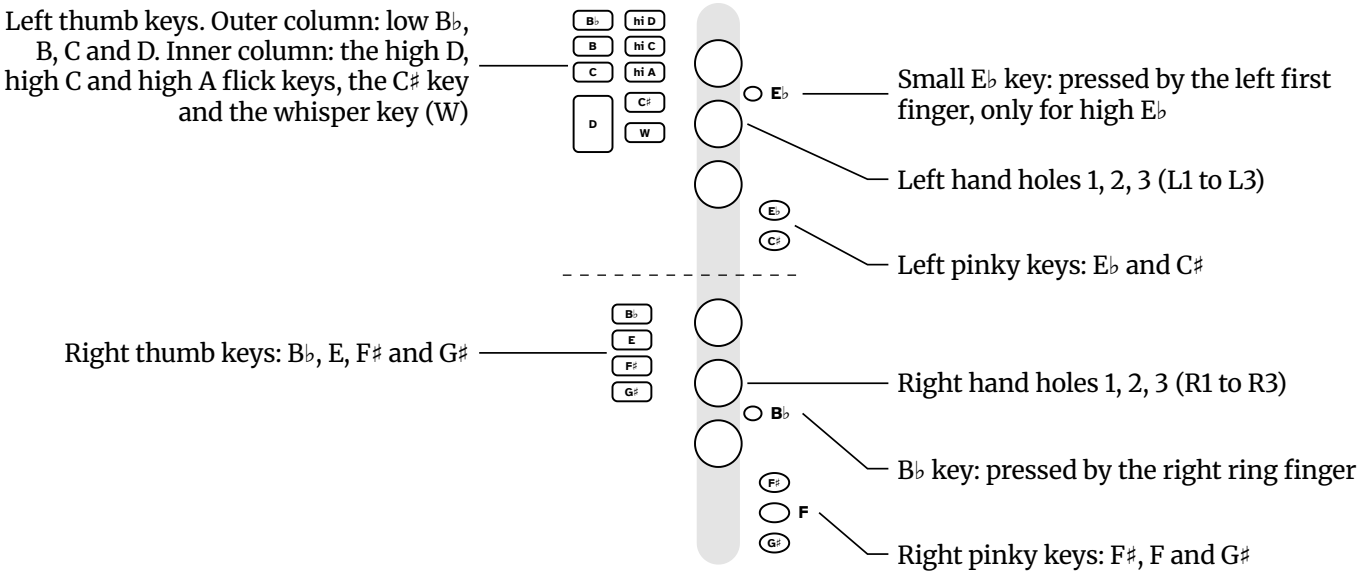
Bassoon (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

- Bass clef.
- Written range B♭1 to E♭5; sounds B♭1 to E♭5.
- Sounds as written.



How to Read the Diagrams



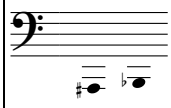
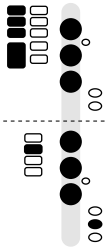
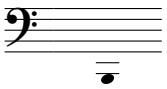
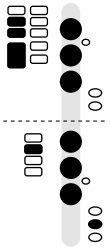
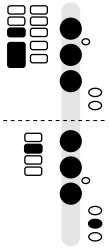
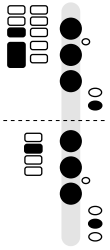
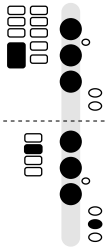
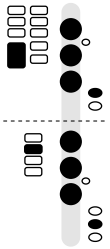
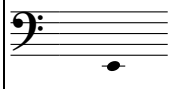
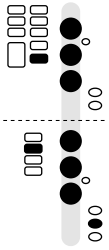
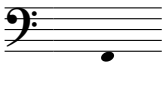
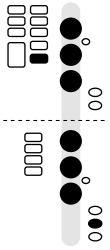
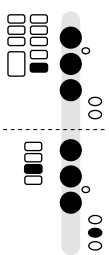
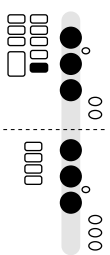
The diagrams

Black means press the key or cover the hole; white means leave it up. A half-black hole is a half-hole. The dashed line separates the left hand (above) from the right hand (below), and each hand's first finger is at the top. Every fingering is also written out in words, left hand first.

The Fingering Chart: Low Notes

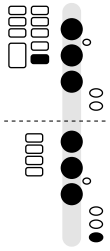
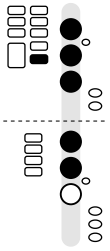
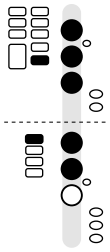
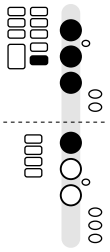
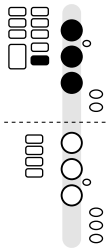
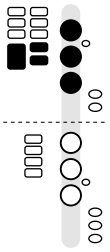
The six large circles are the main holes, left hand above the dashed line and right hand below, with your first finger at the top of each hand. Thumb keys are at the left and pinky keys at the right. Black means press the key or cover the hole; white means leave it up. Bassoon reads at concert pitch in bass clef.

LOW NOTES

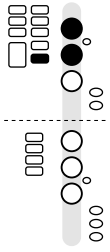
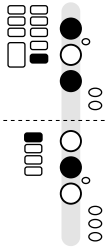
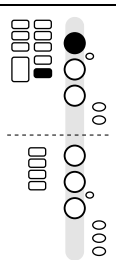
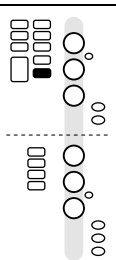
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯1 / B♭1**		Left hand: thumb low B♭ key, thumb low B key, thumb low C key, thumb low D key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.		**B1**		Left hand: thumb low B key, thumb low C key, thumb low D key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
	**C2**		Left hand: thumb low C key, thumb low D key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.		**C♯2 / D♭2**		Left hand: thumb low C key, thumb low D key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
	**D2**		Left hand: thumb low D key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.		**D♯2 / E♭2**		Left hand: thumb low D key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
	**E2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb E key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.		**F2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
	**F♯2 / G♭2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb F♯ key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Right pinky F♯ key.*		**G2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

The Fingering Chart: Low and Middle Notes

LOW NOTES

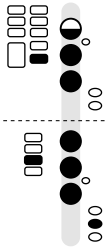
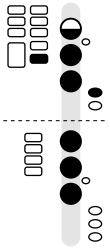
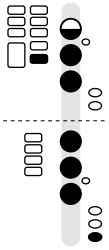
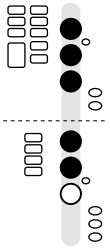
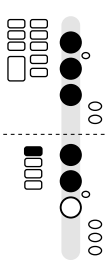
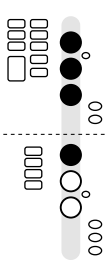
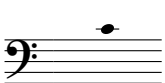
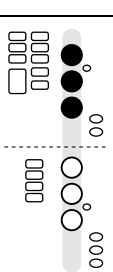
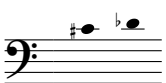
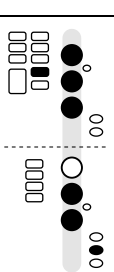
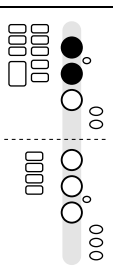
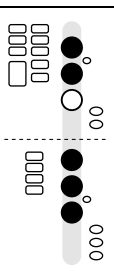
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G♯2 / A♭2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. *Alternate: Right thumb A♭ key.*		**A2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**A♯2 / B♭2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 2. *Alternate: Right-hand B♭ finger key.*		**B2**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**C3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**C♯3 / D♭3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, thumb low D key, thumb C♯ key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯3 / E♭3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1, 3. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 2. *Alternates: Fast passages, Plain fingering with left pinky E♭, B♭ thumb and right first finger.*
	**E3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**F3**		Left hand: **whisper key**. Right hand: nothing down.

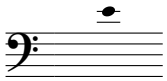
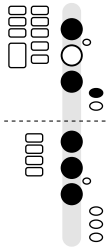
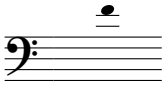
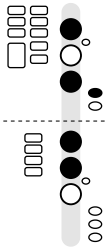
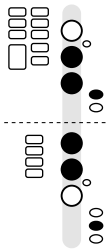
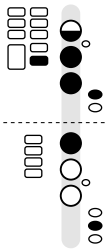
The Fingering Chart: Middle Notes

MIDDLE NOTES

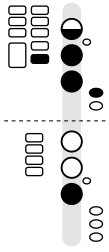
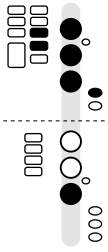
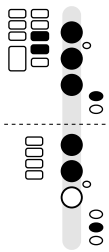
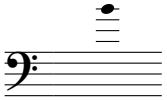
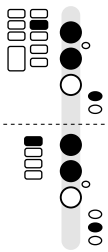
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	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb F♯ key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Right pinky F♯ key.*		**G3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Left hand: **whisper key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. *Alternate: Right thumb A♭ key.*		**A3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2. *Alternate: Flick: high A key.*
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 2. *Alternates: Right-hand B♭ finger key, Flick: high C key, High C flick with the right-hand B♭ key.*		**B3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1. *Alternate: Flick: high C key.*
	**C4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Flick: high C key.*		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb C♯ key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Fast passages.*
	**D4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternates: Flick: high D key, Add R2, R3 and pinky F.*		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Without right first finger.*

The Fingering Chart: Middle and High Notes

MIDDLE NOTES

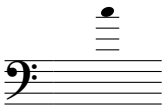
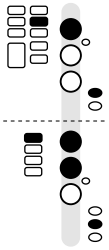
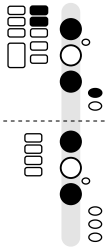
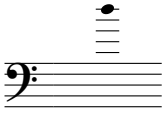
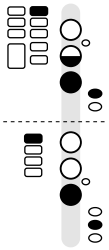
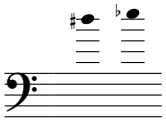
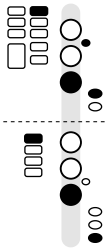
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**E4**		Left hand: 1, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**F4**		Left hand: 1, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky F key. *Alternates: B♭ thumb instead of F, Half-hole first finger, whisper key, Left third finger up.*		**G4**		Left hand: **whisper key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, pinky F key.

HIGH NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: **whisper key**, **half-hole 1**, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 3. **ADVANCED**		**A4**		Left hand: high A flick key, thumb C♯ key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 3. **ADVANCED**
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: high A flick key, thumb C♯ key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky F key. **ADVANCED**		**B4**		Left hand: high C flick key, 1, 2, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 2, pinky F key. *Alternate: Without B♭ thumb.* **ADVANCED**

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

HIGH NOTES

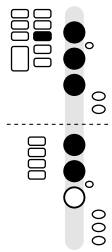
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C5**		Left hand: high C flick key, 1, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 2, pinky F key. *Alternate: Without B♭ thumb.* **ADVANCED**		**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: high D flick key, high C flick key, 1, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: 1, 3. *Alternates: High D key only, High C key only.* **ADVANCED**
	**D5**		Left hand: high D flick key, **half-hole 2**, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 3, pinky F key. *Alternates: Second hole open, A♭ pinky, Half-hole 2 with pinky A♭, no B♭ thumb.* **ADVANCED**		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: high D flick key, small E♭ key, 3, pinky E♭ key. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 3, pinky G♯ key. *Alternate: Half-hole with C♯ thumb.* **ADVANCED**

FLICK KEYS FOR A, B♭, B, C AND D

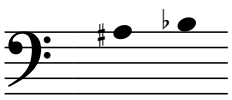
Flick keys are the small A, C and D keys under the left thumb. For A3, C4 and D4, bassoonists tap or press one of them just as the note starts, especially when slurring up from a lower note. This helps the note start cleanly without cracking. B♭3 and B3 use the high C key too. The flick key is drawn black; tap it as the note starts, then let go. If your bassoon has no high D key, use the high C key for D4.



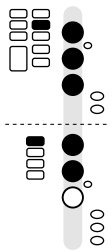
A3



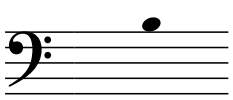
Tap the high A key
Left hand: high A flick key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.



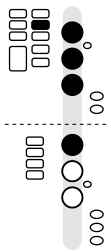
B♭3



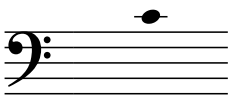
Tap the high C key
Left hand: high C flick key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 2.



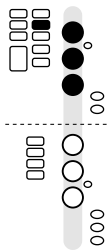
B3



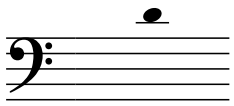
Tap the high C key
Left hand: high C flick key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.



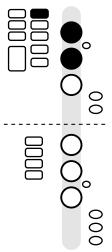
C4



Tap the high C key
Left hand: high C flick key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.



D4



Tap the high D key
Left hand: high D flick key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

Clarinets Clarinet and Bass Clarinet

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

Squeaks crossing the break. The break is the move from throat B♭4 up to B4 with the register key. In passages that cross it, keep the right-hand fingers down on A and B♭, and check every hole for a full seal.

A slow drill for the break. At quarter note = 60, slurred: open G4 to A4 and back; A4 to B♭4; low E3, then add the register key for B4 (only the thumb moves); A4 to B4 with the right hand already down; then G4 up to C5 and back in one breath. If B4 squeaks, check that low E3 sounds clean. A fuzzy low E means a leak or a covering problem, not a break problem.

Throat tones sound thin. G♯4, A4 and B♭4 use few fingers. The alternates that add the right hand help the tone and the pitch.

Upper notes squeak or sound pinched. Keep the corners of the mouth firm and the chin flat. Biting down on the reed pinches the notes.

Finding the cause of a squeak. List the notes that squeak. Try a reed you trust and check its position and the ligature, then mouthpiece depth and biting. Watch the fingers in a mirror. If the same notes squeak for a strong player, the instrument needs work.

Reed strength. Most beginners start soft, often a 2½. Too soft: a thin or bright tone, wandering pitch, high notes that close up and more squeaks. Too hard: an airy, fuzzy sound and quick fatigue. Check that the reed is centered before changing strength.

Bass clarinet: notes above the break crack. Keep the throat open and the air low, and don't bite. Bass clarinet needs less lip pressure than clarinet.

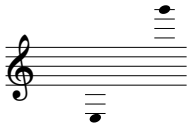
Bass clarinet: low notes won't speak. Cover the large holes with the pads of the fingers, not the tips. A neck or peg angle that is too steep also makes the low notes hard.

From thefingeringchart.com: the clarinet and bass clarinet charts, Crossing the Break on Clarinet, Why Your Clarinet or Saxophone Squeaks, and Choosing Reed Strength.

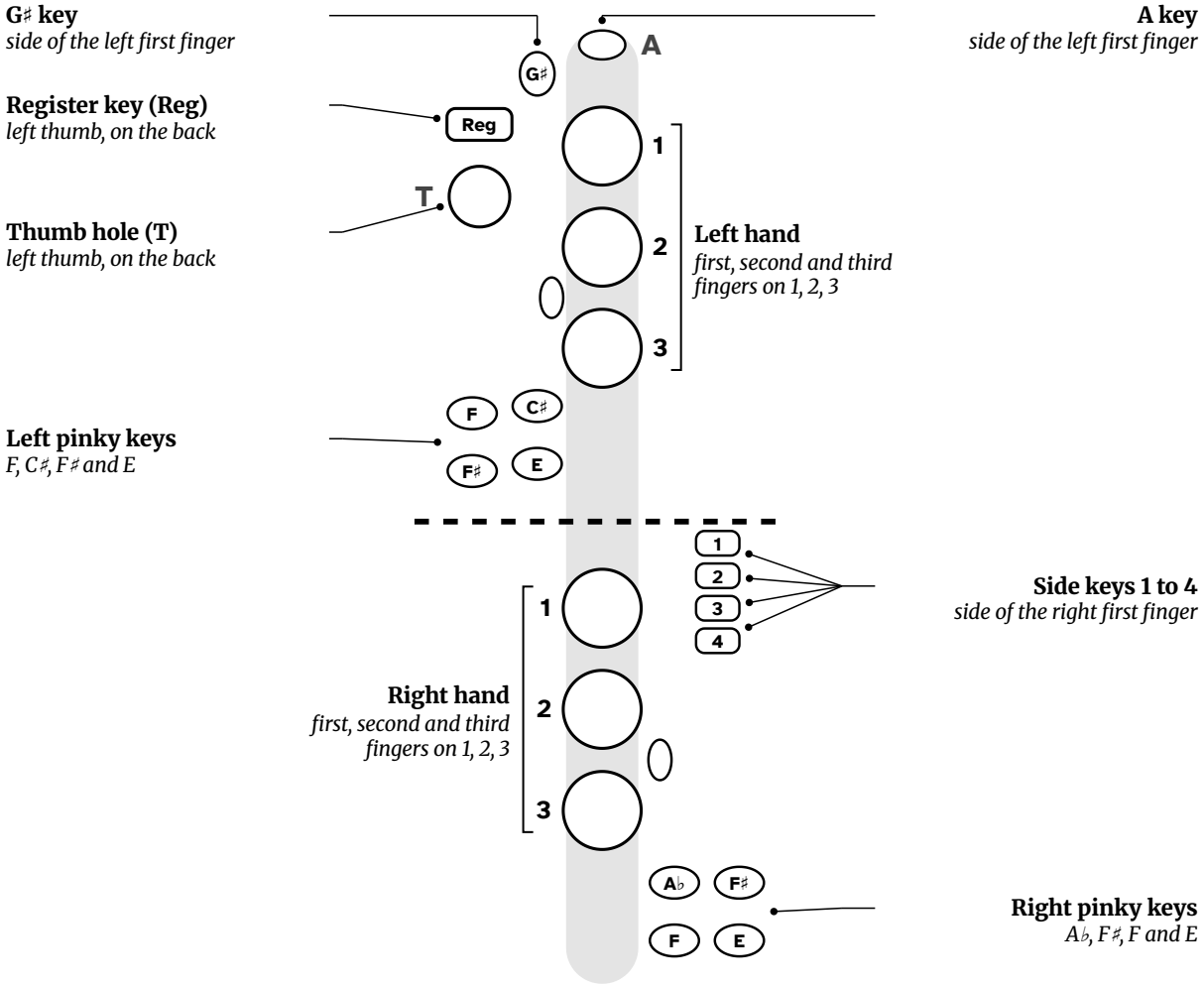
Clarinet (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

- Treble clef, B♭ instrument.
- Written range E3 to G6; sounds D3 to F6.
- Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.



How to Read the Diagrams

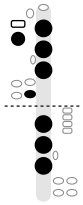
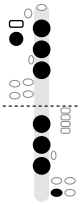
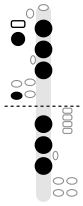
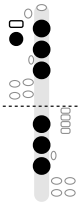
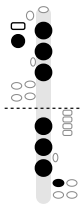
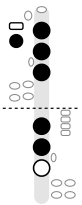
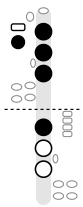
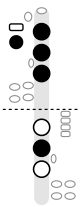
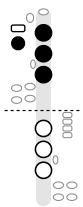
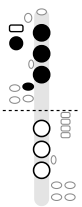
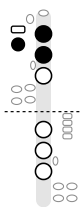
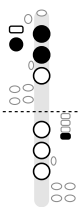


- **Black** means cover the hole or press the key. **White** means leave it open.
- The dashed line splits the hands: left hand above it, right hand below it. The words beside each diagram name everything you cover or press, hand by hand.
- The register key is the small bar at the top left. It is outlined in black on every diagram, even when you don't press it, so you can always find it.
- On the small diagrams, small keys you don't press are drawn in light grey.
- The two small sliver keys sit beside the holes for the second and third fingers, one on each hand. A few alternate fingerings use them.

The Fingering Chart: Low Register

The holes run down the middle of each diagram, left hand above the dashed line; the thumb hole and the register key are at the upper left. Black means cover or press; white means leave it open, and the words name everything you cover or press. Notes are at written pitch for B♭ clarinet: a written C sounds as concert B♭.

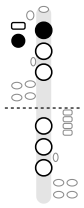
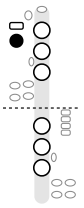
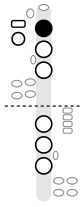
LOW REGISTER

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**E3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky E key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left E + right F*		**F3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Left pinky F key*
	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky F♯ key*		**G3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.		**A3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**B3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**C4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*

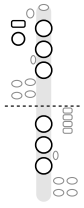
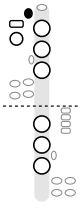
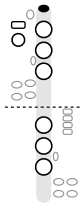
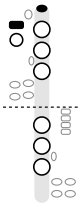
The Fingering Chart, Continued

The throat tones, G4 to B♭4, use only a few fingers. From B4 up the register key goes on and the holes close again; that change is the break.

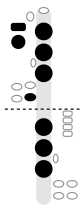
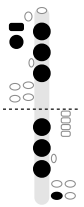
LOW REGISTER, CONTINUED

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**F4**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Two side keys (chromatic)*				

THROAT TONES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G4**		All holes and keys open *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*		**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*
	**A4**		Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*		**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: A key plus side key* *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*

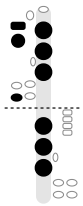
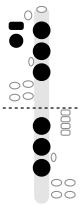
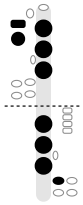
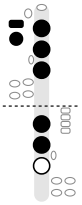
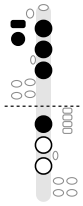
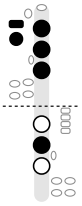
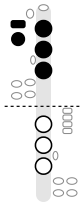
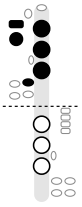
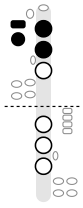
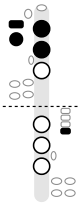
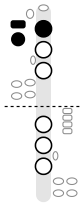
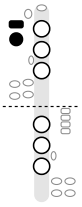
UPPER REGISTER (WITH THE REGISTER KEY)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**B4**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky B key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C)*		**C5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Left pinky C key*

The Fingering Chart, Continued

Each note from B4 to C6 uses the fingers of the note a twelfth lower plus the register key: C♯5 is low F♯ with the register key, D5 is low G with it, and so on up to C6, which is F4 with it.

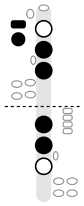
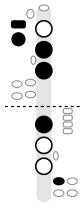
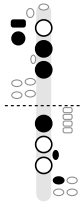
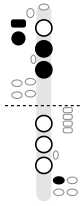
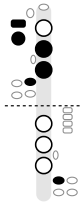
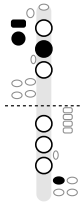
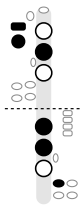
UPPER REGISTER, CONTINUED

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky C♯ key*		**D5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.		**E5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**F5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**G5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**B5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C6**		Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: nothing down.

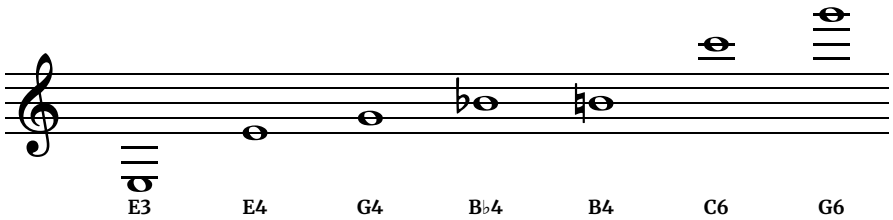
The Fingering Chart: High Notes

The notes above high C are for advanced players. All seven main fingerings leave the left first finger off its hole, which works as a vent. Keep the corners of the mouth firm and the chin flat. Biting down on the reed pinches the notes and makes them squeak.

ALTISSIMO (ADVANCED)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2. *Alternate: Side keys 3 and 4 (for trills)* **ADVANCED**		**D6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: Side key 2 (for trills)* **ADVANCED**
	**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: Middle finger instead (slightly flat)* **ADVANCED**		**E6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky A♭ key. **ADVANCED**
	**F6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: All fingers down (soft slurs)* **ADVANCED**		**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: Stable for slurs, soft playing* **ADVANCED**
	**G6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: For slurs from clarion notes* *Alternate: Thumb off the hole* **ADVANCED**				

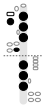
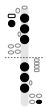
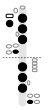
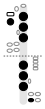
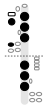
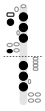
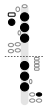
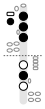
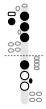
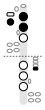
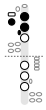
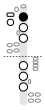
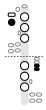
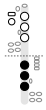
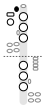
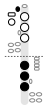
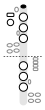
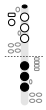
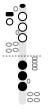
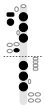
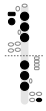
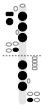
Range and Where to Start



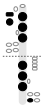
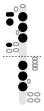
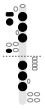
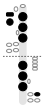
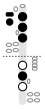
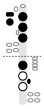
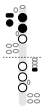
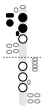
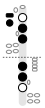
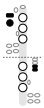
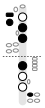
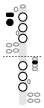
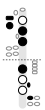
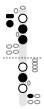
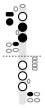
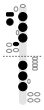
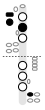
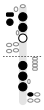
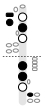
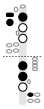
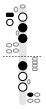
This chart covers written E3 up to G6. Notes up to B♭4 are the low (chalumeau) register and throat tones; from B4 up you add the register key. Most beginner books start the clarinet on written E, F and G at the bottom of the staff, then add C, D and the low notes before crossing the break.

Alternate Fingerings

Most players use the main fingering for long notes and the alternate in fast passages where it saves a finger move. The pinky keys give a left and a right choice for low E and F and for B4 and C5: use whichever pinky leaves the other one free for the next note. On the throat tones, the right-hand-down alternates fill out the thin sound. The chart on pages 41–44 lists them under each note; here they are side by side with the main fingering.

Note	Main fingering	Alternate fingering
E3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky E key** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.  **Both pinkies: left E + right F** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
F3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	 **Left pinky F key** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
F♯3 / G♭3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky F♯ key** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.
B3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key.
D♯4 / E♭4	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down.
F♯4 / G♭4	 Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Two side keys (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.
G4	 All holes and keys open	 **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
G♯4 / A♭4	 Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4	 Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A♯4 / B♭4	 Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down.	 **A key plus side key** Left hand: A key. Right hand: side key 2.  **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
B4	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky B key** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.  **Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *The same alternates as on E3, with the register key added; use them the same way.*

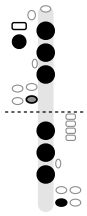
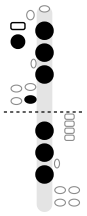
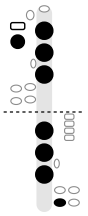
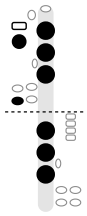
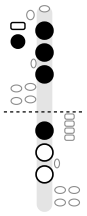
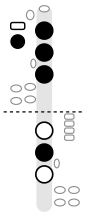
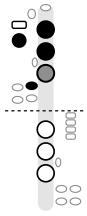
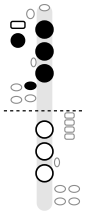
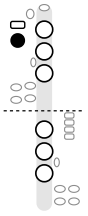
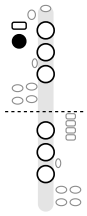
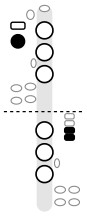
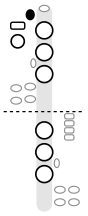
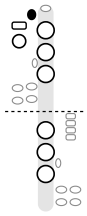
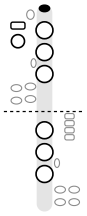
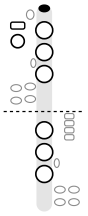
Alternate Fingerings, Continued

Note	Main fingering	Alternate fingering
C5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	 **Left pinky C key** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *The same alternate as on F3, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
C♯5 / D♭5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky C♯ key** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. *The same alternate as on F♯3, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
F♯5 / G♭5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key. *The same alternate as on B3, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
A♯5 / B♭5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down. *The same alternate as on D♯4, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
C♯6 / D♭6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	 **Side keys 3 and 4 (for trills)** Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.
D6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.	 **Side key 2 (for trills)** Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: side key 2.
D♯6 / E♭6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key.	 **Middle finger instead (slightly flat)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky A♭ key.
F6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.	 **All fingers down (soft slurs)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
F♯6 / G♭6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.	 **Stable for slurs, soft playing** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.
G6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.	 **For slurs from clarion notes** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.  **Thumb off the hole** Left hand: register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

Trill Chart

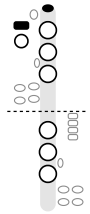
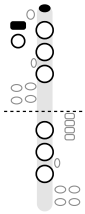
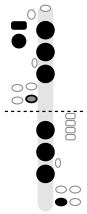
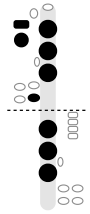
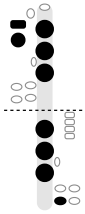
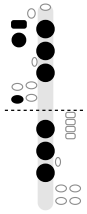
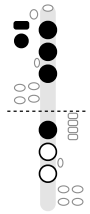
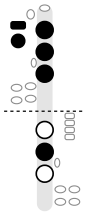
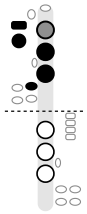
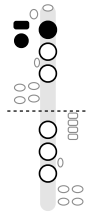
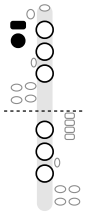
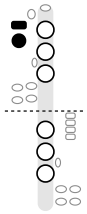
These are special fingerings for the clarinet trills that are awkward or out of tune with the normal fingerings. Finger the lower note as shown. Keep the black keys down the whole time and move only the grey ones, as fast and evenly as you can. A grey key that starts pressed is lifted for the upper note; a grey key that starts open is pressed for the upper note. Other trills can usually be played with the normal fingerings for both notes.

● Hold down ◉ Move this key to trill ○ Open

Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it
E3 to F3		Hold low F with the right pinky and trill the left pinky E key.	**E3 to F♯3**		Hold low E with the left pinky and trill the right pinky F♯/C♯ key.	**F3 to G♭3**		Hold low F with the right pinky and trill the left pinky F♯ key.
F♯3 to G♯3		Hold low F♯ with the left pinky and trill the right pinky A♭/E♭ key.	**A♯3 to B3**		Finger B♭ and trill the small B/F♯ sliver key between the right middle and ring fingers.	**B3 to C♯4**		Finger B and trill the C♯/G♯ key with the left pinky.
C♯4 to D4		Hold C♯ and trill the left ring finger, keeping the pinky key down.	**C♯4 to D♯4**		Hold C♯ and trill the lowest side key.	**F4 to G♭4**		Finger F and trill the two lowest side keys together.
F4 to G4		Finger F and trill the G♯ key with the side of the left index finger.	**F♯4 to G♯4**		Play F♯ with the thumb and the two lowest side keys, then trill the G♯ key.	**G♯4 to A4**		Hold G♯ and trill the second side key from the top.
G♯4 to A♯4		Hold G♯ and trill the top side key.	**A4 to B♭4**		Hold A and trill the second side key from the top.	**A4 to B4**		Hold A and trill the top side key; B comes out as a throat tone, so you avoid crossing the break.

Trill Chart, Continued

● Hold down ◉ Move this key to trill ○ Open

Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it
A♯4 to B4		Hold B♭ (A key and register key) and trill the second side key from the top.	**B♭4 to C5**		Hold B♭ (A key and register key) and trill the top two side keys together.	**B4 to C5**		Hold C with the right pinky and trill the left pinky B key.
B4 to C♯5		Hold B with the left pinky and trill the right pinky F♯/C♯ key.	**C5 to D♭5**		Hold C with the right pinky and trill the left pinky C♯ key.	**C♯5 to D♯5**		Hold C♯ with the left pinky and trill the right pinky A♭/E♭ key.
F5 to G♭5		Finger F and trill the small B/F♯ sliver key between the right middle and ring fingers.	**F♯5 to G♯5**		Finger F♯ and trill the C♯/G♯ key with the left pinky.	**G♯5 to A♯5**		Hold G♯ and trill the left index finger.
B5 to C♯6		Hold B and trill the two lowest side keys together.	**C6 to D♭6**		Finger high C and trill the two lowest side keys together.	**C6 to D6**		Finger high C and trill the second side key from the top.

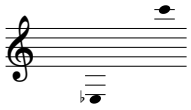
What a trill is

A trill is a fast, even alternation between the written note and the note just above it in the key. In band music it is marked with tr above the note, sometimes with a small sharp, flat or natural beside it to show which upper note to use. Most of the time the normal fingerings for the two notes work fine. This chart covers the trills where moving between the normal fingerings means lifting or pressing several fingers at once, which makes the trill uneven or slow. Play it as fast as you can keep both notes even and clear; an uneven fast trill sounds worse than a slower even one.

Bass Clarinet (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

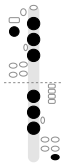
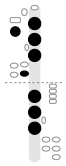
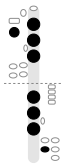
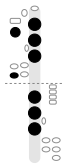
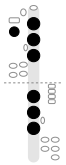
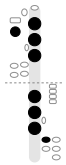
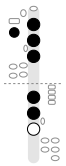
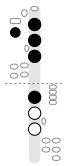
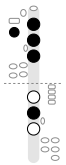
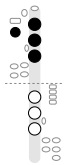
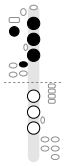
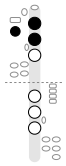
- Treble clef, B♭ instrument.
- Written range E♭3 to C6; sounds D♭2 to B♭4.
- Sounds an octave and a major 2nd lower.



The Fingering Chart: Low Register

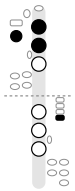
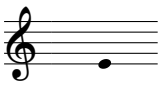
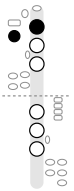
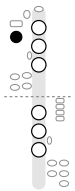
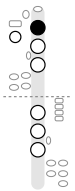
Find the note on the staff as it looks in your music. Black means press the key or cover the hole; white means leave it open. Alternates are in italics and drawn on page 52. Notes are at written pitch for B♭ bass clarinet: a written C sounds as concert B♭, an octave and a step lower.

LOW REGISTER (CHALUMEAU)

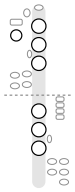
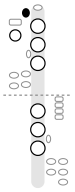
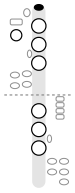
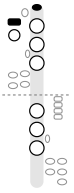
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D♯3 / E♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.		**E3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky E key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left E + right F*
	**F3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Left pinky F key*		**F♯3 / G♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky F♯ key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left F♯ + right F (easy F to F♯)*
	**G3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**G♯3 / A♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.
	**A3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**B3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*		**C4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.		**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart: Low Register and Throat Tones

LOW REGISTER (CHALUMEAU), CONTINUED

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*		**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**F4**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.		**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Two side keys (chromatic)*

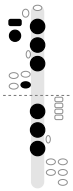
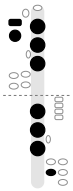
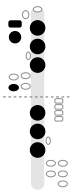
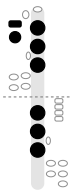
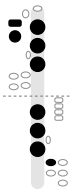
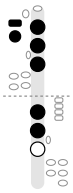
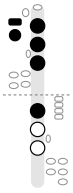
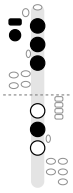
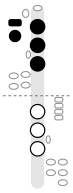
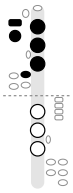
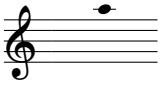
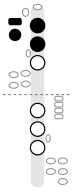
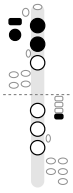
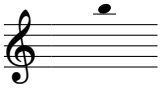
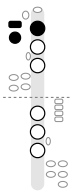
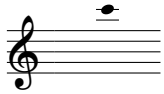
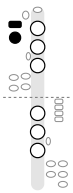
THROAT TONES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G4**		All holes and keys open *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*		**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*
	**A4**		Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*		**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: A key plus side key*

The throat tones end at B♭4. The next note up, B4 at the top of page 51, crosses the break: it is low E plus the register key.

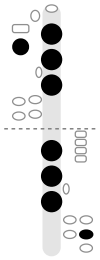
The Fingering Chart: Clarion Register

CLARION REGISTER

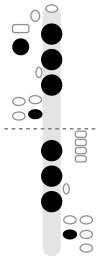
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**B4**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky B key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C)*		**C5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Left pinky C key*
	**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky C♯ key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left C♯ + right C (easy C to C♯)*		**D5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.		**E5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**F5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**G5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**B5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C6**		Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: nothing down.

Alternate Fingerings

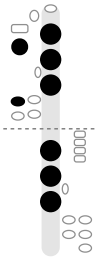
Some notes have a second or third fingering. Most help in fast passages, where the alternate saves moving a pinky or finger; the right-hand-down fingerings fill out the thin throat tones. Use the main fingering (on the chart) unless you have a reason to change.



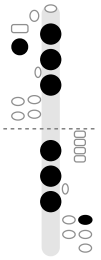
E3
Right pinky E key
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.



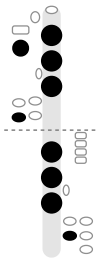
E3
Both pinkies: left E + right F
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.



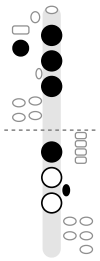
F3
Left pinky F key
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.



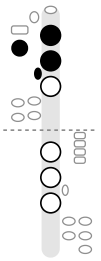
F♯3 / G♭3
Right pinky F♯ key
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.



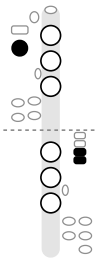
F♯3 / G♭3
Both pinkies: left F♯ + right F (easy F to F♯)
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.



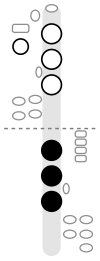
B3
Sliver key (chromatic)
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key.



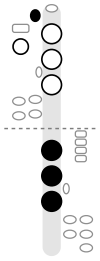
D♯4 / E♭4
Sliver key (chromatic)
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down.



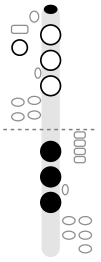
F♯4 / G♭4
Two side keys (chromatic)
Left hand: thumb. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.



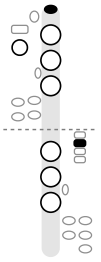
G4
Right hand down (resonance)
Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.



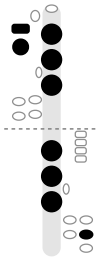
G♯4 / A♭4
Right hand down (resonance)
Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.



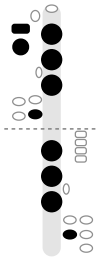
A4
Right hand down (resonance)
Left hand: A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.



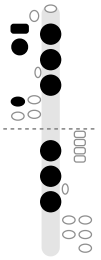
A♯4 / B♭4
A key plus side key
Left hand: A key. Right hand: side key 2.



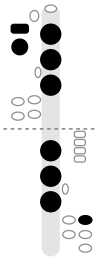
B4
Right pinky B key
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.



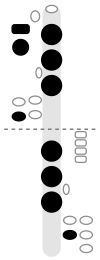
B4
Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C)
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.



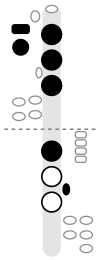
C5
Left pinky C key
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.



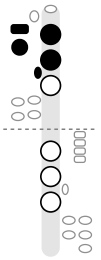
C♯5 / D♭5
Right pinky C♯ key
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.



C♯5 / D♭5
Both pinkies: left C♯ + right C (easy C to C♯)
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.



F♯5 / G♭5
Sliver key (chromatic)
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key.



A♯5 / B♭5
Sliver key (chromatic)
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down.

Saxophones Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Baritone Saxophone

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

One set of fingerings. Every saxophone uses the same fingering for the same written note. Only the transposition and the feel change, and bari adds a low A key.

Low notes honk or crack. Use slower, relaxed air, press the left pinky firmly on the table keys, and cover each key with the pad of the finger. Drop the jaw a little for low C, B and B♭. Leaks around the low keys are common; a repair tech can find them with a leak light.

Octave-key notes squeak; D5 and E5 crack. Press the octave key fully by rolling the thumb onto it without leaving the thumb rest, and don't bite. Slur low D to middle D slowly until the jump is clean.

Switching sizes. From alto to tenor, take in a bit more mouthpiece. New bari players usually take in too little and new soprano players too much. Tenor and bari mouthpieces go in at a flatter angle, and bari needs the most air and an open, relaxed embouchure.

Soprano is sharp. Stop biting and loosen the embouchure first. If the whole horn is still sharp, pull the mouthpiece out slightly.

Tenor: biting from a strap that is too long. Set the neck strap so the mouthpiece meets the mouth without ducking the head.

Bari: too heavy, or low notes come late. Use a harness or a floor peg so the hands only steer. On big low notes, start the air a fraction before the tongue.

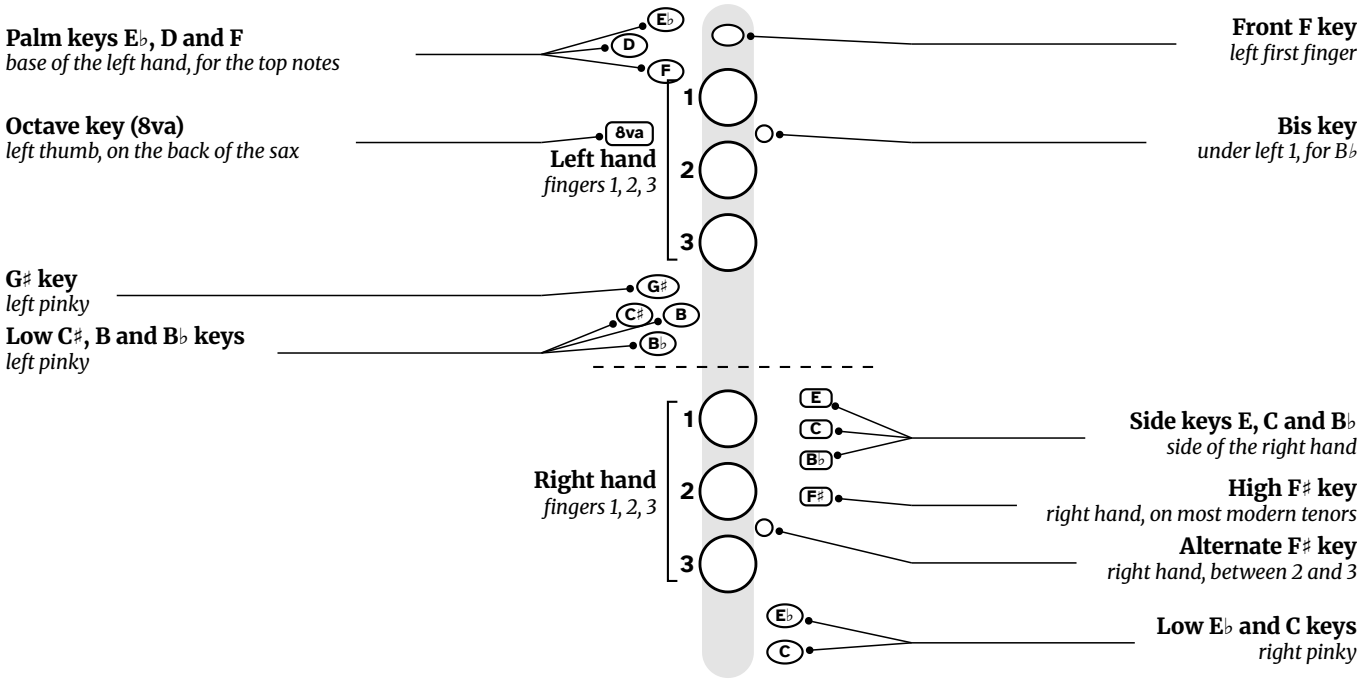
Reed strength. Beginners usually start on a 2 or 2½ and move up as the embouchure gets stronger. Too hard: stuffy low notes and a tired player. Too soft: a buzzy sound that goes flat up high.

Notes that lean out of tune. Most saxophones run flat on third-space C♯ and sharp on fourth-line D, D♯ and E and the palm-key notes. A sharp note is easier to bring down than a flat one is to push up.

From thefingeringchart.com: the soprano, alto, tenor and bari sax charts, Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Baritone Saxophones Compared, Choosing Reed Strength, and How to Tune Your Band Instrument With a Tuner.

How to Read the Saxophone Diagrams

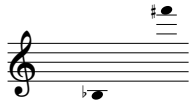
The saxophone key diagram from the tenor saxophone book, with every key named. All four saxophones use the same fingering for the same written note; the baritone adds a low A key.



Soprano Saxophone (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

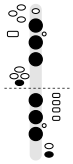
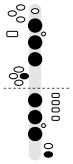
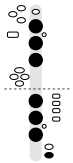
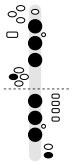
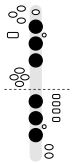
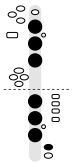
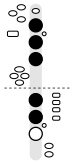
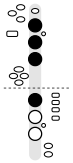
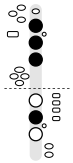
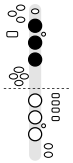
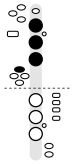
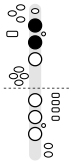
- Treble clef, B♭ instrument.
- Written range B♭3 to F♯6; sounds A♭3 to E6.
- Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.



The Fingering Chart: Low Register

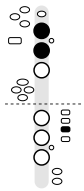
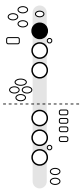
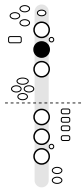
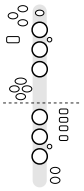
The six main keys run down the middle of each diagram, left hand above the dashed line. Black means press the key; white means leave it up, and the words name every key to press. Notes are at written pitch for B♭ soprano sax, straight or curved: a written C sounds as concert B♭.

LOW REGISTER

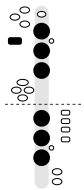
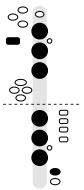
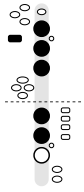
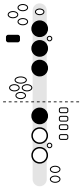
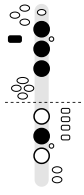
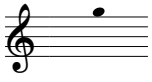
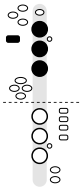
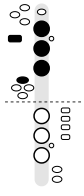
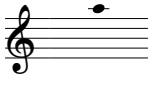
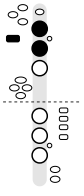
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**B3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**C4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**D4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate F♯ key – Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.*		**G4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart, Continued

LOW REGISTER, CONTINUED

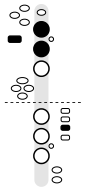
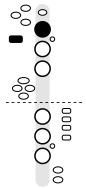
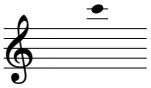
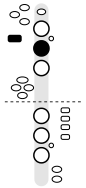
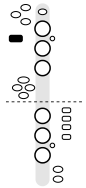
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Alternate: Bis key B♭ – Left hand: 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.* *Alternate: One-and-one B♭ – Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1.*		**B4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C5**		Left hand: 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Side C key – Left hand: 1. Right hand: side C key.*		**C♯5 / D♭5**		All holes and keys open

UPPER REGISTER (WITH THE OCTAVE KEY)

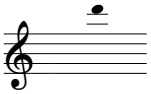
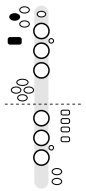
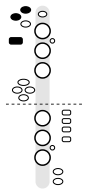
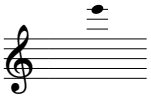
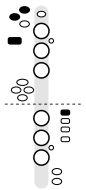
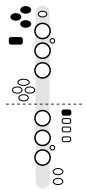
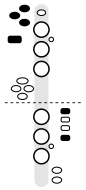
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate F♯ key – Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.*		**G5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart, Continued

UPPER REGISTER, CONTINUED

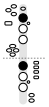
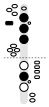
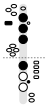
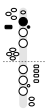
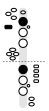
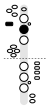
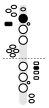
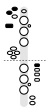
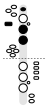
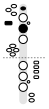
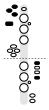
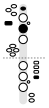
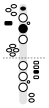
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Alternate: Bis key B♭ — Left hand: octave key, 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.* *Alternate: One-and-one B♭ — Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: 1.*		**B5**		Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C6**		Left hand: octave key, 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Side C key — Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: side C key.*		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: octave key. Right hand: nothing down.

PALM KEY NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D6**		Left hand: octave key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**E6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: side E key. *Alternate: Front F fingering — Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.*		**F6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key. *Alternate: Front F fingering — Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.*
	**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key, high F♯ key. *Alternate: Front F with high F♯ — Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: high F♯ key.* *Alternate: Front F + side B♭ (no high F♯ key) — Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.* ADVANCED				

Alternate Fingerings

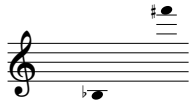
Most players use the main fingering for long notes and the alternate in fast passages where it saves a finger move. The chart on pages 55–57 lists them under each note; here they are side by side with the main fingering.

Note	Main fingering	Alternate fingering
F♯4 / G♭4	 Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	 **Alternate F♯ key** Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key. *Use the alternate F♯ key when moving quickly between F and F♯.*
A♯4 / B♭4	 Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.	 **Bis key B♭** Left hand: 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.  **One-and-one B♭** Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1. *Side B♭ (shown) is the standard fingering; use it next to B natural and in chromatic passages. Use the bis key when there is no B natural nearby, and one-and-one when moving between F and B♭.*
C5	 Left hand: 2. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Side C key** Left hand: 1. Right hand: side C key. *Side C is easier when moving between B and C.*
F♯5 / G♭5	 Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	 **Alternate F♯ key** Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key. *The same alternate as on F♯4, with the octave key added; use it the same way.*
A♯5 / B♭5	 Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.	 **Bis key B♭** Left hand: octave key, 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.  **One-and-one B♭** Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: 1. *The same alternates as on B♭4, with the octave key added; use them the same way.*
C6	 Left hand: octave key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Side C key** Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: side C key. *The same alternate as on C5, with the octave key added; use it the same way.*
E6	 Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: side E key.	 **Front F fingering** Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
F6	 Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key.	 **Front F fingering** Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
F♯6 / G♭6	 Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key, high F♯ key.	 **Front F with high F♯** Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: high F♯ key.  **Front F + side B♭ (no high F♯ key)** Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Uses the high F♯ key. If your soprano has no high F♯ key, use the front F + side B♭ alternate.*

Alto Saxophone (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

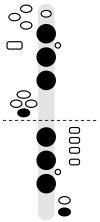
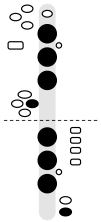
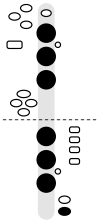
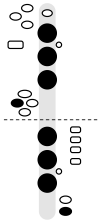
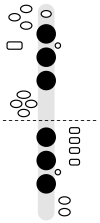
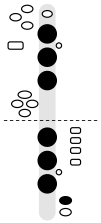
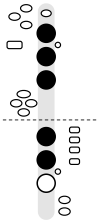
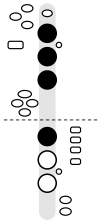
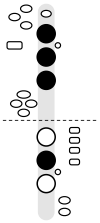
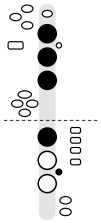
- Treble clef, E♭ instrument.
- Written range B♭3 to F♯6; sounds D♭3 to A5.
- Sounds a major 6th lower than written.



The Fingering Chart: Low Register

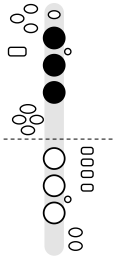
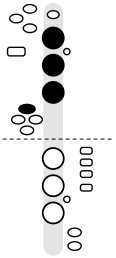
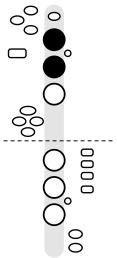
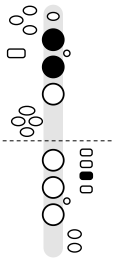
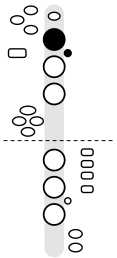
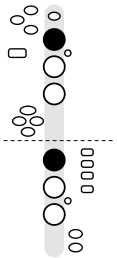
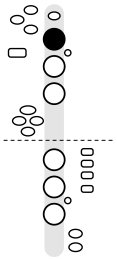
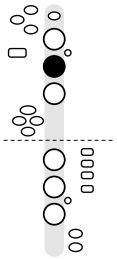
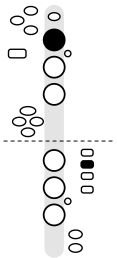
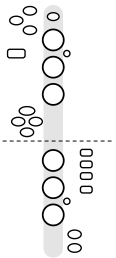
Filled keys are pressed; open keys stay up. Notes are shown at written pitch for E♭ alto sax: a written C sounds as concert E♭. Each alternate fingering comes right after the main one.

LOW REGISTER

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**B3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**C4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**D4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.		**F♯4 / G♭4** ALTERNATE *Alternate F♯ key*		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.

The Fingering Chart: Low Register (continued)

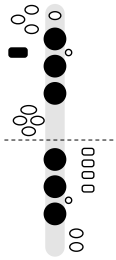
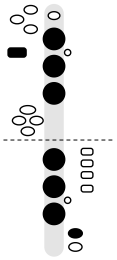
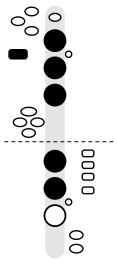
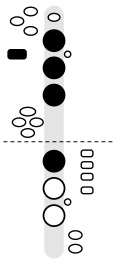
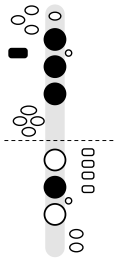
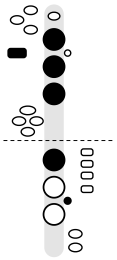
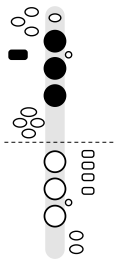
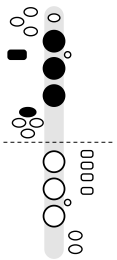
LOW REGISTER

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.
	**A♯4 / B♭4** ALTERNATE *Bis key B♭*		Left hand: 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯4 / B♭4** ALTERNATE *One-and-one B♭*		Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1.
	**B4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C5**		Left hand: 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C5** ALTERNATE *Side C key*		Left hand: 1. Right hand: side C key.		**C♯5 / D♭5**		All holes and keys open

The Fingering Chart: Octave Key Notes

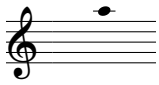
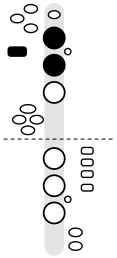
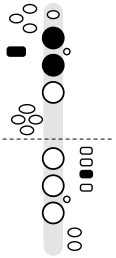
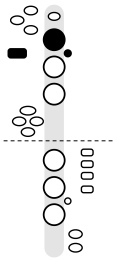
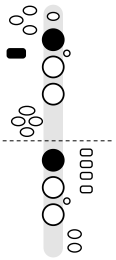
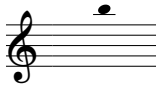
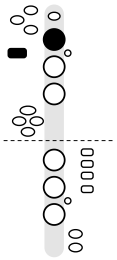
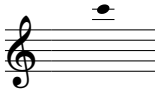
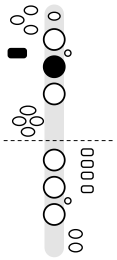
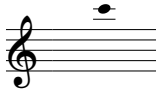
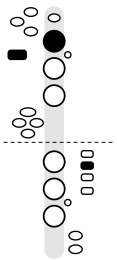
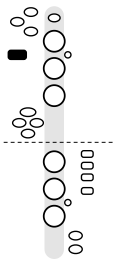
Every note on these two pages uses the octave key, pressed with the left thumb. Each fingering is the low register fingering an octave down, plus the octave key: low D and this D use the same fingers.

UPPER REGISTER (OCTAVE KEY)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.		**F♯5 / G♭5** ALTERNATE *Alternate F♯ key*		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.
	**G5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart: Octave Key Notes (continued)

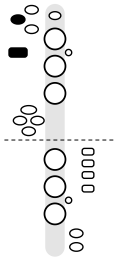
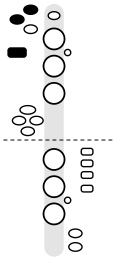
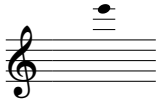
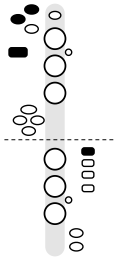
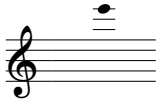
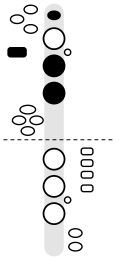
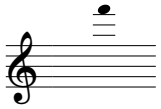
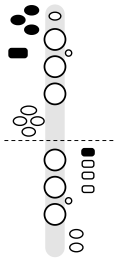
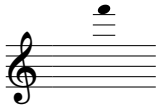
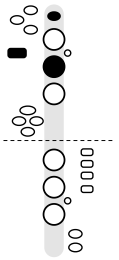
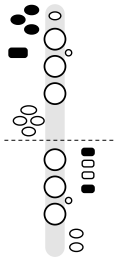
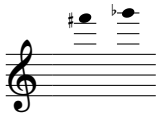
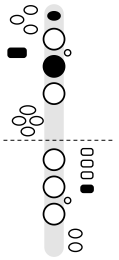
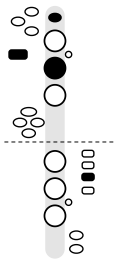
UPPER REGISTER (OCTAVE KEY)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.
	**A♯5 / B♭5** ALTERNATE *Bis key B♭*		Left hand: octave key, 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯5 / B♭5** ALTERNATE *One-and-one B♭*		Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: 1.
	**B5**		Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C6**		Left hand: octave key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C6** ALTERNATE *Side C key*		Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: side C key.		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: octave key. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

All of these notes use the octave key. Press the palm keys with the base of your left index finger and side E and high F♯ with the side of your right hand. The alternates use the front F key instead.

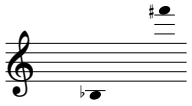
PALM KEY NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D6**		Left hand: octave key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**E6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: side E key.		**E6** **ALTERNATE** *Front F fingering*		Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**F6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key.		**F6** **ALTERNATE** *Front F fingering*		Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key, high F♯ key. **ADVANCED**		**F♯6 / G♭6** **ALTERNATE** *Front F with high F♯*		Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: high F♯ key.
	**F♯6 / G♭6** **ALTERNATE** *Front F + side B♭ (no high F♯ key)*		Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.				

Tenor Saxophone (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

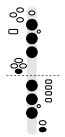
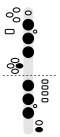
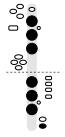
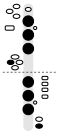
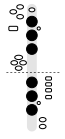
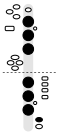
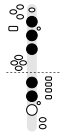
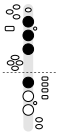
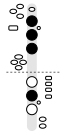
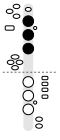
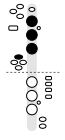
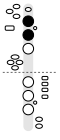
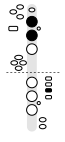
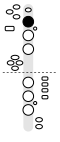
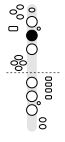
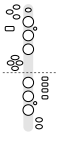
- Treble clef, B♭ instrument.
- Written range B♭3 to F♯6; sounds A♭2 to E5.
- Sounds an octave and a major 2nd lower.



The Fingering Chart: Low Notes

A black key is pressed. None of these notes use the octave key. Notes are shown at written pitch for B♭ tenor sax: a written C sounds as concert B♭, an octave and a step lower.

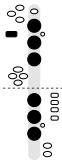
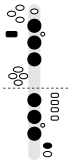
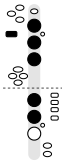
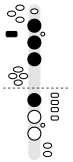
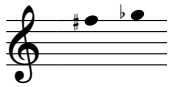
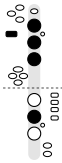
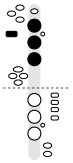
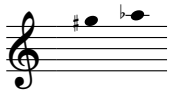
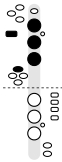
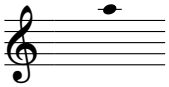
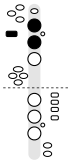
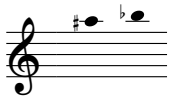
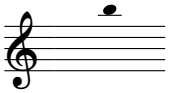
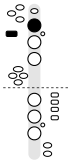
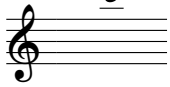
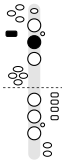
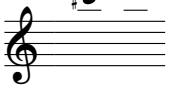
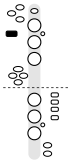
LOW NOTES (NO OCTAVE KEY)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**B3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**C4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**D4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate F♯ key*		**G4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Alternate: Bis key B♭* *Alternate: One-and-one B♭*		**B4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C5**		Left hand: 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Side C key*		**C♯5 / D♭5**		All holes and keys open

The Fingering Chart: Upper Notes

All of these notes use the octave key, pressed with your left thumb. The rest of each fingering is the same as the note an octave lower on page 64. Notes are shown at written pitch for B♭ tenor sax: a written C sounds as concert B♭, an octave and a step lower.

UPPER NOTES (OCTAVE KEY)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate F♯ key*		**G5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Alternate: Bis key B♭* *Alternate: One-and-one B♭*		**B5**		Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C6**		Left hand: octave key, 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Side C key*		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: octave key. Right hand: nothing down.

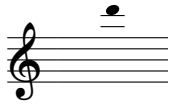
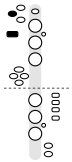
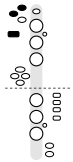
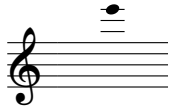
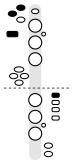
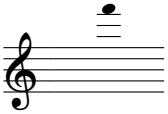
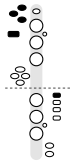
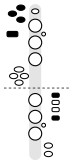
Middle D and E crack. Press the octave key all the way with your left thumb, and keep the air moving through the change instead of tightening your lips. Slur slowly from low D to middle D until the jump is clean.

Bis B♭ next to B natural. Bis B♭ works well in F and B♭ major, but moving to B natural means rolling your finger off a small key. Use side B♭ or one-and-one in chromatic passages.

The Fingering Chart: Palm Key Notes

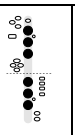
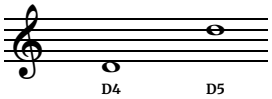
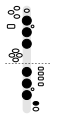
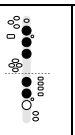
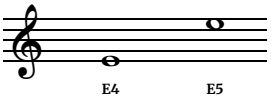
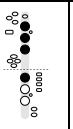
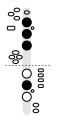
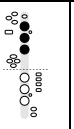
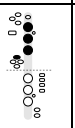
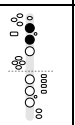
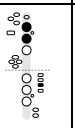
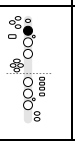
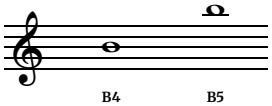
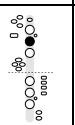
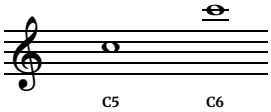
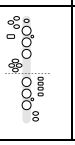
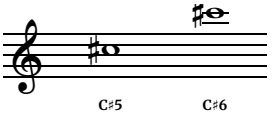
From high D up, the palm keys take over, pressed with the base of your left hand while the octave key stays down. High E, F and F♯ add the side E key, and high F♯ adds the high F♯ key, which most modern tenors have.

PALM KEY NOTES (OCTAVE KEY AND PALM KEYS)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D6**		Left hand: octave key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**E6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: side E key. *Alternate: Front F fingering*		**F6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key. *Alternate: Front F fingering*
	**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key, high F♯ key. *Alternate: Front F with high F♯* *Alternate: Front F + side B♭ (no high F♯ key)* **ADVANCED**				

SAME FINGERING, ONE OCTAVE APART

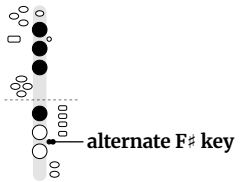
From D to C♯, every note in the upper register uses the same fingering as the note an octave below it, plus the octave key under your left thumb. Each diagram shows the shared fingering of the lower note; add the octave key for the upper one.

Alternate Fingerings

Some notes have an alternate fingering that makes a passage smoother. Each one is shown here with its extra keys named. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to switch.

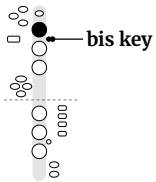
F♯4 / G♭4 · Alternate F♯ key



Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.

Use the alternate F♯ key when moving quickly between F and F♯.

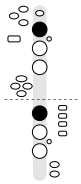
A♯4 / B♭4 · Bis key B♭



Left hand: 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.

Use the bis key when there is no B natural nearby. It works well in F and B♭ major.

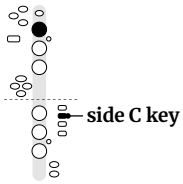
A♯4 / B♭4 · One-and-one B♭



Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1.

Use one-and-one when moving between F and B♭.

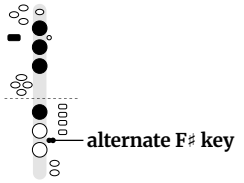
C5 · Side C key



Left hand: 1. Right hand: side C key.

Side C is easier when moving between B and C.

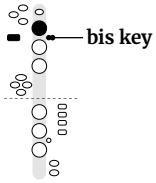
F♯5 / G♭5 · Alternate F♯ key



Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.

Use the alternate F♯ key when moving quickly between F and F♯.

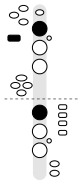
A♯5 / B♭5 · Bis key B♭



Left hand: octave key, 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.

Use the bis key when there is no B natural nearby. It works well in F and B♭ major.

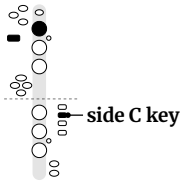
A♯5 / B♭5 · One-and-one B♭



Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: 1.

Use one-and-one when moving between F and B♭.

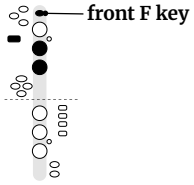
C6 · Side C key



Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: side C key.

Side C is easier when moving between B and C.

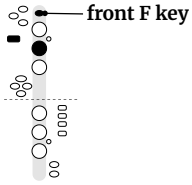
E6 · Front F fingering



Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

Uses the front F key, under your left first finger, in place of the palm keys and side E key.

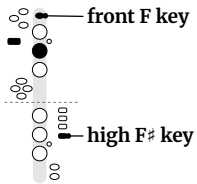
F6 · Front F fingering



Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

Uses the front F key, under your left first finger, in place of the palm keys and side E key.

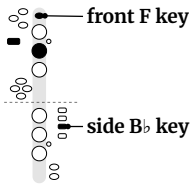
F♯6 / G♭6 · Front F with high F♯



Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: high F♯ key.

The front F fingering plus the high F♯ key, in place of the palm keys and side E key.

F♯6 / G♭6 · Front F + side B♭ (no high F♯ key)



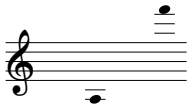
Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key.

For tenors without a high F♯ key: front F with the side B♭ key.

Baritone Saxophone (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

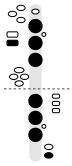
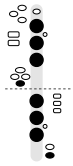
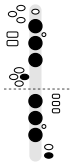
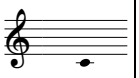
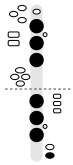
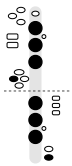
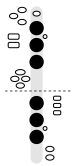
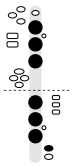
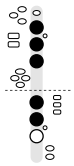
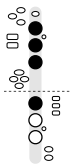
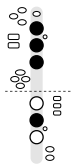
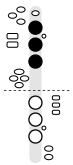
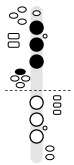
- Treble clef, E♭ instrument.
- Written range A3 to F6; sounds C2 to A♭4.
- Sounds an octave and a major 6th lower.



The Fingering Chart: Low Register

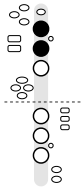
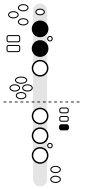
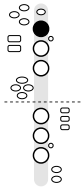
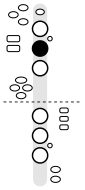
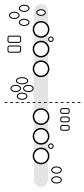
The six main keys run down the middle of each diagram, left hand above the dashed line. Black means press the key; white means leave it up, and the words name every key to press. Notes are at written pitch for E♭ baritone sax: a written C sounds as concert E♭, an octave and a sixth lower.

LOW REGISTER

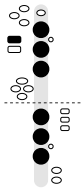
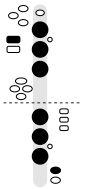
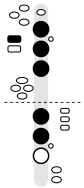
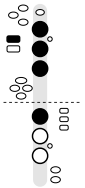
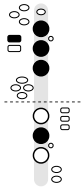
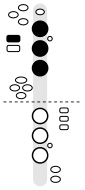
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, low A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key. *Alternate: Holding low B♭ too – Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key, low A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.* BARIS WITH A LOW A KEY		**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**B3**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**C4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.
	**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**D4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.		**E4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**F4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate F♯ key – Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.*
	**G4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart: Low and Upper Register

LOW REGISTER (CONTINUED)

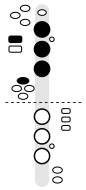
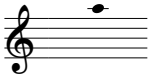
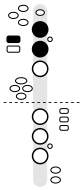
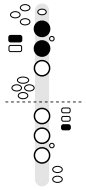
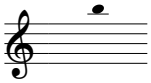
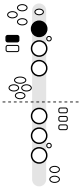
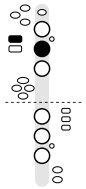
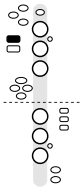
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**A4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Alternate: Bis key B♭ — Left hand: 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.* *Alternate: One-and-one B♭ — Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1.*
	**B4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C5**		Left hand: 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Side C key — Left hand: 1. Right hand: side C key.*
	**C♯5 / D♭5**		All holes and keys open				

UPPER REGISTER (OCTAVE KEY)

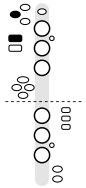
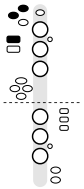
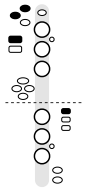
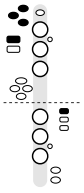
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low E♭ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate F♯ key — Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.*		**G5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

The Fingering Chart: Upper Register and Palm Keys

UPPER REGISTER (CONTINUED)

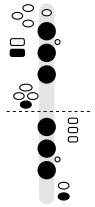
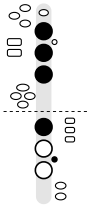
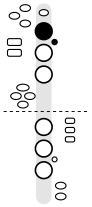
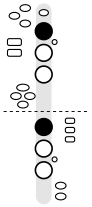
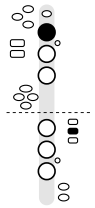
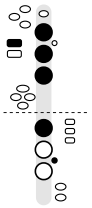
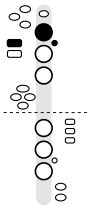
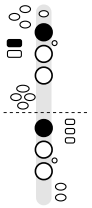
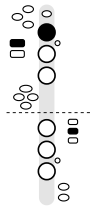
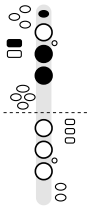
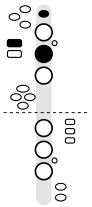
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3, pinky G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.		**A5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: octave key, 1, 2. Right hand: side B♭ key. *Alternate: Bis key B♭ — Left hand: octave key, 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.* *Alternate: One-and-one B♭ — Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: 1.*		**B5**		Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
	**C6**		Left hand: octave key, 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Side C key — Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: side C key.*		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: octave key. Right hand: nothing down.

PALM KEY NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D6**		Left hand: octave key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**E6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key. Right hand: side E key. *Alternate: Front F fingering — Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.*		**F6**		Left hand: octave key, palm E♭ key, palm D key, palm F key. Right hand: side E key. *Alternate: Front F fingering — Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.*

Alternate Fingerings

Some notes have an alternate fingering that helps in fast passages, such as the bis key or one-and-one for B♭, or side C between B and C. Use the main fingering on the chart unless you have a reason to change.

A3 *Holding low B♭ too*  Left hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky low B♭ key, low A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.	**F♯4 / G♭4** *Alternate F♯ key*  Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.	**A♯4 / B♭4** *Bis key B♭*  Left hand: 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.	**A♯4 / B♭4** *One-and-one B♭*  Left hand: 1. Right hand: 1.
C5 *Side C key*  Left hand: 1. Right hand: side C key.	**F♯5 / G♭5** *Alternate F♯ key*  Left hand: octave key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, alternate F♯ key.	**A♯5 / B♭5** *Bis key B♭*  Left hand: octave key, 1, bis key. Right hand: nothing down.	**A♯5 / B♭5** *One-and-one B♭*  Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: 1.
C6 *Side C key*  Left hand: octave key, 1. Right hand: side C key.	**E6** *Front F fingering*  Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F6** *Front F fingering*  Left hand: octave key, front F key, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	

Recorder Soprano Recorder, Baroque Fingering

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

Squeaking. Blow softer and check for gaps under the fingers. Use the flat pad of each finger rather than the tip.

Low notes come out high. Low C, D and E need very gentle air and every hole fully covered, including both small holes at the bottom.

High notes won't sound. Use the thumb half-hole for E5 and up: open only a small gap at the top of the thumb hole, not the whole hole.

The first notes. Most classes start with B, A and G, played by the left hand alone, then add C and D above them, then low E and D with the right hand.

Baroque or German fingering. The two systems differ mainly in how F is fingered. Most school recorders are baroque, and the recorder chart in this book uses baroque fingering.

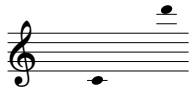
Why it sounds higher than the piano. The soprano recorder is written an octave lower than it sounds, to keep the notes inside the staff. Written C4 sounds C5.

From thefingeringchart.com: the recorder chart.

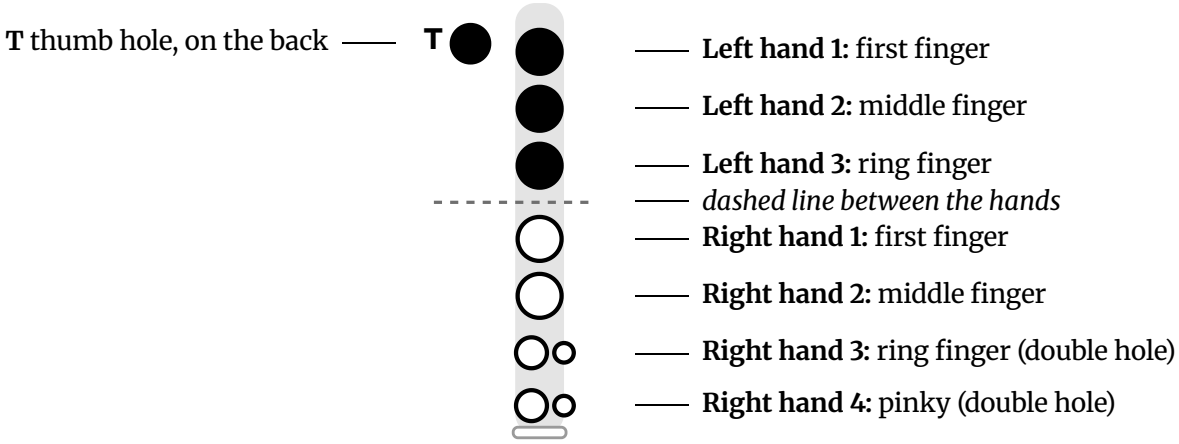
Recorder (Woodwinds)

About This Instrument:

- Treble clef.
- Written range C4 to D6; sounds C5 to D7.
- Sounds an octave higher than written.



How to Read the Diagrams



The diagram above is G4: **Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.**



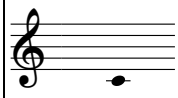
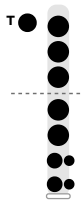
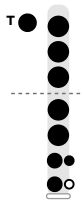
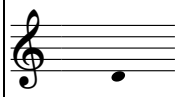
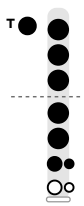
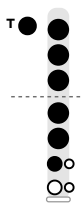
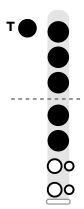
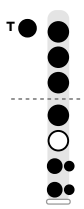
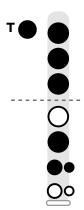
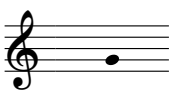
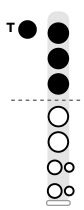
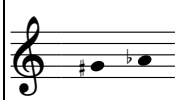
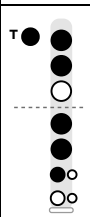
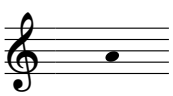
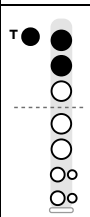
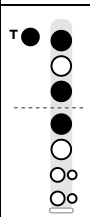
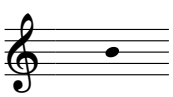
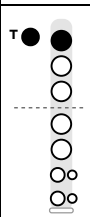
The diagrams

The thumb hole on the back, labeled T, sits left of the column. The front holes run top to bottom: three for the left hand, then four for the right hand below the dashed line. Black means covered, white means open. The bottom two holes are double holes, drawn as two small circles side by side. Cover both for the plain note, or just the bigger hole of a pair for low C♯ and D♯. A half-filled thumb hole means a pinched thumb. Bend the thumb so the nail opens a small gap at the top of the hole, which you need for notes from E5 up. The words under each diagram say the same thing: the numbers are the fingers of each hand, counted from the top hole down, "half thumb" means the pinched thumb, and "big hole only" means cover just the bigger hole of a double hole.

The Fingering Chart: First Octave

Cover the black holes and leave the white ones open. **T** is the thumb hole on the back. The left hand covers the holes above the dashed line and the right hand the holes below it. For a double hole, cover both little circles, or only the bigger one when just one is black. Soprano recorder, baroque (English) fingering, written as in school music books (it sounds an octave higher).

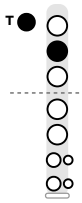
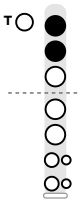
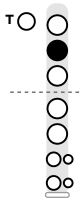
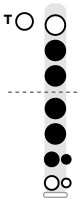
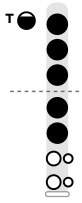
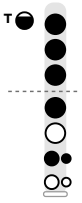
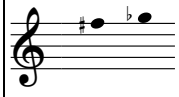
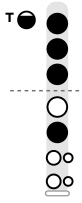
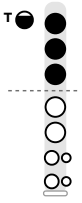
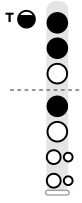
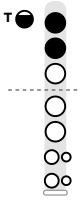
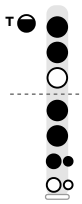
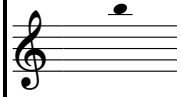
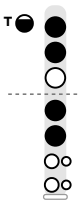
FIRST OCTAVE (C4 TO B4)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Holes	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Holes	Fingering
	**C4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 4.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 4 (big hole only).
	**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3 (big hole only).
	**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 3, 4.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, 3.		**G4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3 (big hole only). *Alternate fingering: page 76*		**A4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1.		**B4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate fingering: page 76*

The Fingering Chart: Second Octave

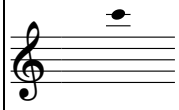
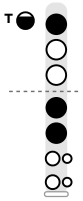
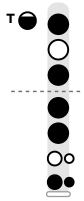
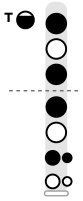
For C♯5, D5 and D♯5 the thumb comes off the back hole. From E5 up, pinch the thumb: bend it so the nail opens a small gap at the top of the thumb hole. The drawing shows it as a black thumb hole with a white gap at the top.

SECOND OCTAVE (C5 TO B5)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Holes	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Holes	Fingering
	**C5**		Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate fingering: page 76*
	**D5**		Left hand: 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**E5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.		**F5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 3.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.		**G5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1.		**A5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate fingering: page 76* **ADVANCED**		**B5**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2. *Alternate fingering: page 76* **ADVANCED**

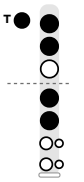
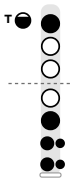
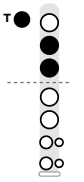
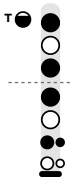
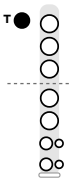
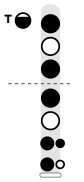
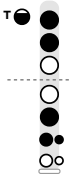
The Fingering Chart: Third Octave

THIRD OCTAVE (C6 TO D6)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Holes	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Holes	Fingering
	**C6**		Left hand: half thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, 2. **ADVANCED**		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 4. *Alternate fingering: page 76* **ADVANCED**
	**D6**		Left hand: half thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, 3. *Alternate fingering: page 76* **ADVANCED**				

ALTERNATE FINGERINGS

Some notes have a second fingering. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change: these help with a hard finger move or with a note that is out of tune on your recorder.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
G♯4 / A♭4	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3 (big hole only).	 **Without the ring finger (easier, can be sharp)** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2.	**B5**	Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2.	 **Other fingering** Left hand: half thumb, 1. Right hand: 2, 3, 4.
B4	Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Easier next to C** Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**C♯6 / D♭6**	Left hand: half thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 4.	 **Close the end of the recorder on your knee** Left hand: half thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, 3, bell covered.
C♯5 / D♭5	Left hand: 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Thumb only (next to C)** Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.	**D6**	Left hand: half thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, 3.	 **Add the pinky if it is sharp** Left hand: half thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, 3, 4 (big hole only).
A♯5 / B♭5	Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Other common fingering** Left hand: half thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 2, 3.			

Trumpet, Mellophone and Horn

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

Wrong partial on open notes. Written C4, G4 and C5 are all open on trumpet and mellophone, so the lips and air pick the note. Have the player sing or buzz the pitch first.

Low D and C♯ are sharp. Push the third valve slide out with the left ring finger for those notes (valves 1 and 3, and 1, 2 and 3). Fourth-line D and fourth-space E♭ tend to be flat and are lipped up.

Valves stick or feel slow. Oil the valves and check that each one is in the right casing with its guide clicked into place. A valve put in backward blocks the air completely.

Reaching higher notes. High notes come from changing partials with fast air and light pressure: just enough mouthpiece pressure to keep a seal. Lip slurs on one fingering build the range; 10 to 15 minutes at a slow tempo is plenty.

Mellophone uses trumpet fingerings. It reads the trumpet's written fingerings and sounds a fifth below written, in F. Horn fingerings differ even though both are in F, because the horn's partials sit closer together. Don't play mellophone on a trumpet mouthpiece.

Mellophone: loud and sharp. Marching volume tempts players to pinch the lips. Keep the aperture open, push more air, and check against a tuner.

Horn: cracking between notes that share a fingering. Horn notes sit close together, so the player has to hear each note before playing it.

Horn: the right hand. Rest it against the far side of the bell, fingers together, palm slightly cupped. Too far out sounds brassy and sharp; too closed sounds stuffy and flat.

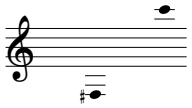
Horn: when to use the thumb valve. A common rule is the B♭ side from about written G4 or G♯4 up and the F side below. Move the thumb at the same moment as the fingers.

From thefingeringchart.com: the trumpet, mellophone and French horn charts, Playing Higher on Trumpet, The Band Brass Family Compared, and How to Tune Your Band Instrument With a Tuner.

Trumpet (Brass)

About This Instrument:

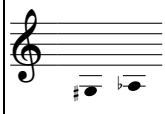
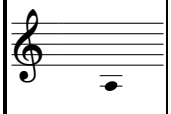
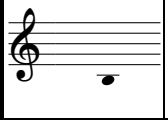
- Treble clef, B♭ instrument.
- Written range F♯3 to C6; sounds E3 to B♭5.
- Sounds a major 2nd lower than written.



The Fingering Chart: Low and Middle Notes

Valve 1 is the one nearest your mouthpiece, under the first finger of your right hand. A filled circle means press that valve; an open circle means leave it up. Notes are shown at written pitch for B♭ trumpet: a written C sounds as concert B♭.

LOW NOTES

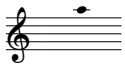
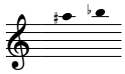
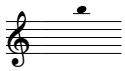
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**F♯3 / G♭3**	● ● ●	Valves 1, 2 and 3		**G3**	● ○ ●	Valves 1 and 3
	**G♯3 / A♭3**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3		**A3**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**A♯3 / B♭3**	● ○ ○	Valve 1		**B3**	○ ● ○	Valve 2

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**C4**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves)		**C♯4 / D♭4**	● ● ●	Valves 1, 2 and 3
	**D4**	● ○ ●	Valves 1 and 3		**D♯4 / E♭4**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3
	**E4**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*		**F4**	● ○ ○	Valve 1
	**F♯4 / G♭4**	○ ● ○	Valve 2		**G4**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*
	**G♯4 / A♭4**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3		**A4**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**A♯4 / B♭4**	● ○ ○	Valve 1		**B4**	○ ● ○	Valve 2

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

HIGH NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**C5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*		**C♯5 / D♭5**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2
	**D5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1 *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*		**D♯5 / E♭5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*
	**E5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2* *Alternate: Valve 3*		**F5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1
	**F♯5 / G♭5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2		**G5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*
	**G♯5 / A♭5**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3 **ADVANCED**		**A5**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3* **ADVANCED**
	**A♯5 / B♭5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1 **ADVANCED**		**B5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2 **ADVANCED**
	**C6**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) **ADVANCED**				

ALTERNATE FINGERINGS

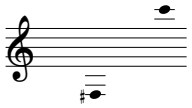
Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as 3 instead of 1 and 2 for A4, that helps in fast passages or for tuning. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
A3	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**D5**	Valve 1	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3
E4	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**D♯5 / E♭5**	Valve 2	○ ● ● Valves 2 and 3
G4	Open (no valves)	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3	**E5**	Open (no valves)	● ● ○ Valves 1 and 2 ○ ○ ● Valve 3
A4	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**G5**	Open (no valves)	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3
C5	Open (no valves)	○ ● ● Valves 2 and 3	**A5**	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3

Mellophone (Brass)

About This Instrument:

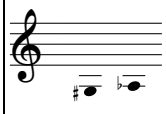
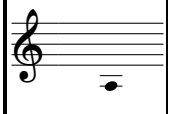
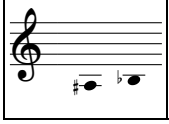
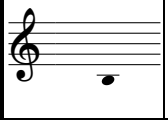
- Treble clef, F instrument.
- Written range F♯3 to C6; sounds B2 to F5.
- Sounds a perfect 5th lower than written.



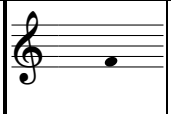
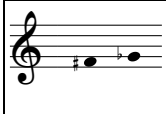
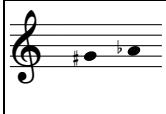
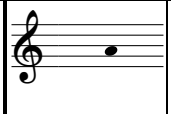
The Fingering Chart: Low and Middle Notes

Valve 1 is the one nearest your mouthpiece, under the first finger of your right hand. A filled circle means press that valve; an open circle means leave it up. Notes are shown at written pitch for mellophone in F, where a written C sounds as concert F. The fingerings match the trumpet's.

LOW NOTES

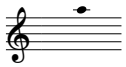
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**F♯3 / G♭3**	● ● ●	Valves 1, 2 and 3		**G3**	● ○ ●	Valves 1 and 3
	**G♯3 / A♭3**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3		**A3**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**A♯3 / B♭3**	● ○ ○	Valve 1		**B3**	○ ● ○	Valve 2

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**C4**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves)		**C♯4 / D♭4**	● ● ●	Valves 1, 2 and 3
	**D4**	● ○ ●	Valves 1 and 3		**D♯4 / E♭4**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3
	**E4**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*		**F4**	● ○ ○	Valve 1
	**F♯4 / G♭4**	○ ● ○	Valve 2		**G4**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*
	**G♯4 / A♭4**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3		**A4**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**A♯4 / B♭4**	● ○ ○	Valve 1		**B4**	○ ● ○	Valve 2

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

HIGH NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**C5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*		**C♯5 / D♭5**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2
	**D5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1 *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*		**D♯5 / E♭5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*
	**E5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2* *Alternate: Valve 3*		**F5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1
	**F♯5 / G♭5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2		**G5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*
	**G♯5 / A♭5**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3 **ADVANCED**		**A5**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3* **ADVANCED**
	**A♯5 / B♭5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1 **ADVANCED**		**B5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2 **ADVANCED**
	**C6**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) **ADVANCED**				

ALTERNATE FINGERINGS

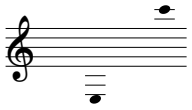
Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as 3 instead of 1 and 2 for A4, that helps in fast passages or for tuning. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
A3	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**D5**	Valve 1	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3
E4	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**D♯5 / E♭5**	Valve 2	○ ● ● Valves 2 and 3
G4	Open (no valves)	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3	**E5**	Open (no valves)	● ● ○ Valves 1 and 2 ○ ○ ● Valve 3
A4	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**G5**	Open (no valves)	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3
C5	Open (no valves)	○ ● ● Valves 2 and 3	**A5**	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3

French Horn (Brass)

About This Instrument:

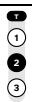
- Treble clef, F instrument.
- Written range E3 to C6; sounds A2 to F5.
- Sounds a perfect 5th lower than written.



The Fingering Chart

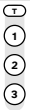
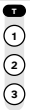
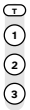
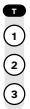
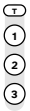
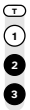
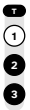
Most notes have two fingerings; low F♯ and G have only an F horn fingering. The F horn fingering is for a single F horn and for the F side of a double horn, with the thumb valve up. The B♭ side fingering is for a double horn with the thumb valve pressed. In each diagram the rounded T at the top is the thumb valve, and the circles below it are valves 1, 2 and 3; valve 1 is under your left index finger. A filled shape means press it; an open one means leave it up. Notes are shown at written pitch for horn in F: a written C sounds as concert F, a fifth lower.

LOW NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	F horn	B♭ side
	**E3**	 Valves 1 and 2 *Also: valve 3*	 Thumb + valve 2
	**F3**	 Valve 1	 Thumb valve only
	**F♯3 / G♭3**	 Valve 2	—
	**G3**	 Open (no valves)	—
	**G♯3 / A♭3**	 Valves 2 and 3	 Thumb + valves 2 and 3
	**A3**	 Valves 1 and 2 *Also: valve 3*	 Thumb + valves 1 and 2
	**A♯3 / B♭3**	 Valve 1	 Thumb + valve 1
	**B3**	 Valve 2	 Thumb + valve 2

The Fingering Chart

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	F horn	B♭ side
	**C4**	 Open (no valves)	 Thumb valve only
	**C♯4 / D♭4**	 Valves 1 and 2	 Thumb + valves 2 and 3
	**D4**	 Valve 1	 Thumb + valves 1 and 2
	**D♯4 / E♭4**	 Valve 2	 Thumb + valve 1
	**E4**	 Open (no valves)	 Thumb + valve 2
	**F4**	 Valve 1	 Thumb valve only
	**F♯4 / G♭4**	 Valve 2	 Thumb + valves 1 and 2
	**G4**	 Open (no valves)	 Thumb + valve 1
	**G♯4 / A♭4**	 Valves 2 and 3	 Thumb + valves 2 and 3
	**A4**	 Valves 1 and 2 *Also: valve 3*	 Thumb + valves 1 and 2
	**A♯4 / B♭4**	 Valve 1	 Thumb + valve 1
	**B4**	 Valve 2	 Thumb + valve 2

The Fingering Chart

HIGH NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	F horn	B♭ side
	**C5**	Open (no valves)	Thumb valve only
	**C♯5 / D♭5**	Valve 2 *Also: valves 1, 2 and 3*	Thumb + valves 2 and 3
	**D5**	Open (no valves) *Also: valve 1*	Thumb + valves 1 and 2 *Also: thumb + valve 3*
	**D♯5 / E♭5**	Valve 2	Thumb + valve 1
	**E5**	Open (no valves) *Also: valves 1 and 2*	Thumb + valve 2
	**F5**	Valve 1	Thumb valve only
	**F♯5 / G♭5**	Valve 2	Thumb + valve 2
	**G5**	Open (no valves)	Thumb valve only
	**G♯5 / A♭5** ADVANCED	Valves 2 and 3 *Also: valve 1*	Thumb + valves 2 and 3 *Also: thumb + valve 2*
	**A5** ADVANCED	Valves 1 and 2 *Also: valve 2*	Thumb + valves 1 and 2 *Also: thumb + valve 3* *Also: thumb valve only*
	**A♯5 / B♭5** ADVANCED	Valve 1 *Also: open (no valves)*	Thumb + valve 1
	**B5** ADVANCED	Valve 2	Thumb + valve 2
	**C6** ADVANCED	Open (no valves)	Thumb valve only

Trombone, Euphonium and Tuba

The problems students bring to the band room most often, and what the site says to do about them.

Trombone positions are guesses. Find each position with a tuner and the ear, then notice where the slide sits against the bell. Most players find 3rd just before the bell and 4th about even with it.

Notes smear between positions. Move the slide quickly and tongue as it arrives. For slurs, use a soft "doo" tongue on each new note.

Long reaches in fast music. Learn three alternates early: F3 in 6th, B♭3 in 5th and D4 in 4th. Alternates sound slightly less full, so avoid them on long, exposed notes.

Trombone tuning. D4, C♯4, C4 and B3 run flat: bring the slide in a little. F4, E4 and E♭4 tend sharp: go out a little.

Low C and B are sharp on euphonium and tuba. Valves 1 and 3, and 1, 2 and 3, play sharp. Use the 4th-valve alternate, pull a slide, or lip the note down.

Running out of air. Euphonium and tuba take a lot of air. Breathe low and early, at the ends of phrases, and mark breathing spots in the music.

Euphonium: pinched upper notes. Speed up the air instead of squeezing the lips.

Tuba: fuzzy low notes. Open the jaw wider and use slower, warm air. Keep the mouthpiece centered and don't press it in.

Treble-clef baritone parts. They are written in B♭, a ninth above concert pitch. Read them with the trumpet fingerings for the written note.

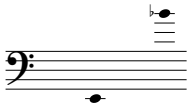
Sousaphone. A BB♭ sousaphone uses the same fingering as the BB♭ tuba for every note. Most have three valves, so skip the 4th-valve alternates.

From thefingeringchart.com: the trombone, euphonium and tuba charts, Trombone Slide Positions Explained, and The Band Brass Family Compared.

Trombone (Brass)

About This Instrument:

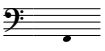
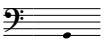
- Bass clef.
- Written range E2 to B♭4; sounds E2 to B♭4.
- Sounds as written.



The Slide Position Chart: Low and Middle Notes

Position 1 is the slide all the way in. Each position farther out lowers the note by a half step, down to 7th position with the slide almost all the way out. The black bar on each slide shows the position. Trombone reads bass clef at concert pitch, so every note sounds as written.

LOW NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Slide	Position	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Slide	Position
	**E2**		Position 7		**F2**		Position 6
	**F♯2 / G♭2**		Position 5		**G2**		Position 4
	**G♯2 / A♭2**		Position 3		**A2**		Position 2
	**A♯2 / B♭2**		Position 1		**B2**		Position 7 *With F-attachment: trigger + about 2nd*
	**C3**		Position 6 *With F-attachment: trigger + 1st*		**C♯3 / D♭3**		Position 5
	**D3**		Position 4		**D♯3 / E♭3**		Position 3

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Slide	Position	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Slide	Position
	**E3**		Position 2 *Alternate: Position 7*		**F3**		Position 1 *Alternate: Position 6*
	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Position 5		**G3**		Position 4
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Position 3 *Alternate: Position 7*		**A3**		Position 2 *Alternate: Position 6*
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Position 1 *Alternate: Position 5*		**B3**		Position 4 *Alternate: Position 7*
	C4		Position 3 *Alternate: Position 6*		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Position 2 *Alternate: Position 5*
	D4		Position 1 *Alternate: Position 4*		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Position 3

The Slide Position Chart: High Notes

HIGH NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Slide	Position	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Slide	Position
	**E4**		Position 2 *Alternate: Position 5, raised*		**F4**		Position 1 *Alternate: Position 4, raised*
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Position 3, raised *Alternate: Position 5* **ADVANCED**		**G4**		Position 2, raised *Alternate: Position 4* **ADVANCED**
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Position 3 **ADVANCED**		**A4**		Position 2 **ADVANCED**
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Position 1 **ADVANCED**				

ALTERNATE POSITIONS

Many notes can be played in more than one position. An alternate, such as 6th position for F3, can save a long slide move in fast music. Use the main position unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
E3	Position 2	 Position 7	**C♯4 / D♭4**	Position 2	 Position 5
F3	Position 1	 Position 6	**D4**	Position 1	 Position 4
G♯3 / A♭3	Position 3	 Position 7	**E4**	Position 2	 Position 5, raised
A3	Position 2	 Position 6	**F4**	Position 1	 Position 4, raised
A♯3 / B♭3	Position 1	 Position 5	**F♯4 / G♭4**	Position 3, raised	 Position 5
B3	Position 4	 Position 7	**G4**	Position 2, raised	 Position 4
C4	Position 3	 Position 6			

WITH AN F-ATTACHMENT

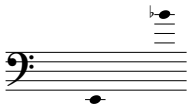
On a trombone with an F attachment, the trigger gives shorter positions for low C and low B. Every main position on the chart works with or without one.

Note	Without the trigger	With the trigger	Note	Without the trigger	With the trigger
B2	 Position 7	Trigger + about 2nd	**C3**	 Position 6	Trigger + 1st

Euphonium (Brass)

About This Instrument:

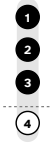
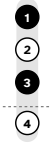
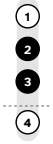
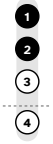
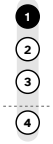
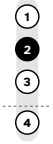
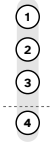
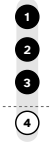
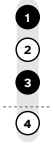
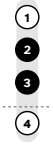
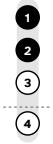
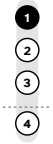
- Bass clef.
- Written range E2 to B♭4; sounds E2 to B♭4.
- Sounds as written.



The Fingering Chart: Low Notes

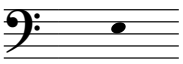
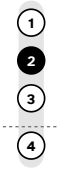
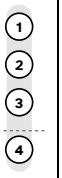
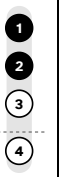
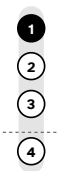
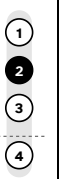
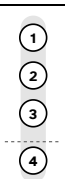
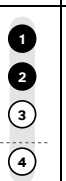
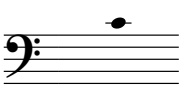
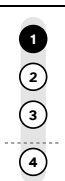
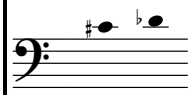
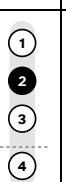
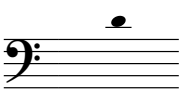
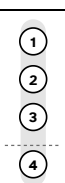
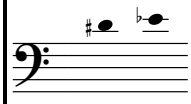
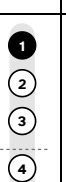
Valves 1, 2 and 3 sit under the first three fingers of your right hand, with valve 1 closest to the mouthpiece. A filled circle means press that valve; an open circle means leave it up. Valve 4, below the dashed line, only matters if your euphonium has one: every main fingering uses valves 1 to 3, so it works on any baritone or euphonium. Notes are in bass clef at concert pitch.

LOW NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**E2**		Valves 1, 2 and 3 *4-valve euphonium: Valves 2 and 4*		**F2**		Valves 1 and 3 *4-valve euphonium: Valve 4*
	**F♯2 / G♭2**		Valves 2 and 3		**G2**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**G♯2 / A♭2**		Valve 1		**A2**		Valve 2
	**A♯2 / B♭2**		Open (no valves)		**B2**		Valves 1, 2 and 3 *4-valve euphonium: Valves 2 and 4*
	**C3**		Valves 1 and 3 *4-valve euphonium: Valve 4*		**C♯3 / D♭3**		Valves 2 and 3
	**D3**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*		**D♯3 / E♭3**		Valve 1

The Fingering Chart: Middle Notes

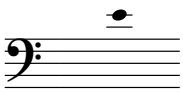
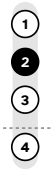
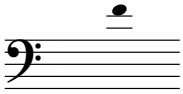
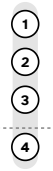
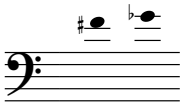
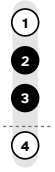
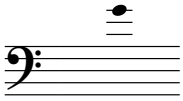
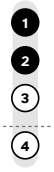
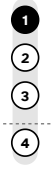
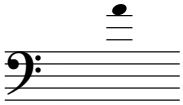
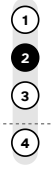
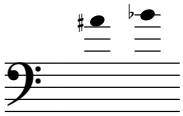
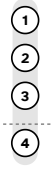
MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**E3**		Valve 2		**F3**		Open (no valves)
	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Valves 2 and 3		**G3**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Valve 1		**A3**		Valve 2
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Open (no valves)		**B3**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**C4**		Valve 1		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*
	**D4**		Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2* *Alternate: Valve 3*		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Valve 1

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

Notes from F♯4 up are marked Advanced. Band music reaches them later, usually in high school.

HIGH NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**E4**		Valve 2		**F4**		Open (no valves)
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Valves 2 and 3 ADVANCED		**G4**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3* ADVANCED
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Valve 1 ADVANCED		**A4**		Valve 2 ADVANCED
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Open (no valves) ADVANCED				

Pinched upper notes

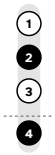
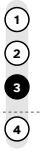
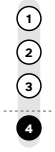
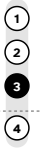
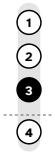
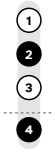
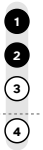
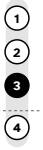
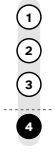
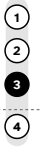
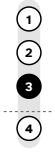
For notes above the staff, speed up the air instead of squeezing the lips. A firm mouth corner and a relaxed center keep the tone open.

Running out of air

Euphonium takes a lot of air for its size. Breathe low and early, at the ends of phrases, rather than waiting until you are empty.

Alternate Fingerings

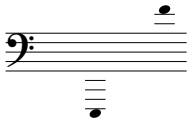
Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as 3 instead of 1 and 2 for G3, that helps in fast passages or for tuning. The ones marked 4-valve euphonium use the fourth valve: on a 4-valve instrument they play more in tune than the three-valve version. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
E2	Valves 1, 2 and 3	 Valves 2 and 4 *(4-valve euphonium)*	**G3**	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3
F2	Valves 1 and 3	 Valve 4 *(4-valve euphonium)*	**B3**	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3
G2	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3	**C♯4 / D♭4**	Valve 2	 Valves 2 and 3
B2	Valves 1, 2 and 3	 Valves 2 and 4 *(4-valve euphonium)*	**D4**	Open (no valves)	 Valves 1 and 2  Valve 3
C3	Valves 1 and 3	 Valve 4 *(4-valve euphonium)*	**G4**	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3
D3	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3			

Tuba (Brass)

About This Instrument:

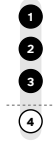
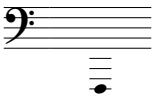
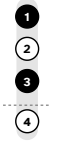
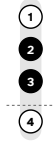
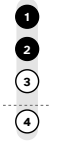
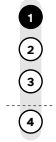
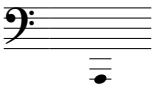
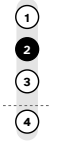
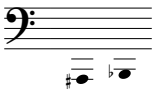
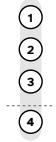
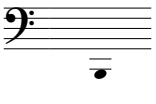
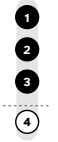
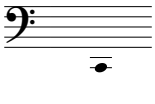
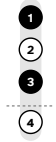
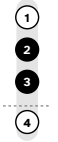
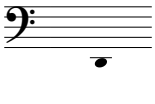
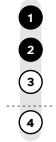
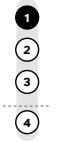
- Bass clef.
- Written range E1 to F4; sounds E1 to F4.
- Sounds as written.



The Fingering Chart: Low Notes

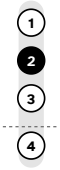
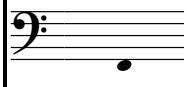
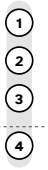
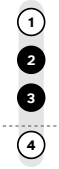
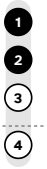
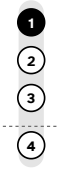
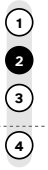
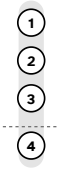
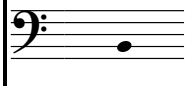
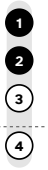
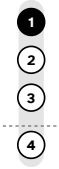
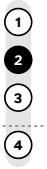
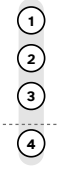
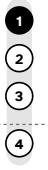
Valve 1 is at the top of each diagram and is the valve closest to you. A filled circle means press that valve; an open circle means leave it up. Valve 4, below the dashed line, only matters if your tuba has one: every main fingering uses valves 1 to 3, so it works on a 3-valve tuba or a sousaphone. Fingerings that need valve 4 are marked "4-valve tubas only." Notes are for BB♭ tuba, in bass clef at concert pitch.

LOW NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**E1**		Valves 1, 2 and 3 *4-valve tubas only: Valves 2 and 4*		**F1**		Valves 1 and 3 *4-valve tubas only: Valve 4*
	**F♯1 / G♭1**		Valves 2 and 3		**G1**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**G♯1 / A♭1**		Valve 1		**A1**		Valve 2
	**A♯1 / B♭1**		Open (no valves)		**B1**		Valves 1, 2 and 3 *4-valve tubas only: Valves 2 and 4*
	**C2**		Valves 1 and 3 *4-valve tubas only: Valve 4*		**C♯2 / D♭2**		Valves 2 and 3
	**D2**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*		**D♯2 / E♭2**		Valve 1

The Fingering Chart: Middle Notes

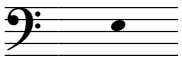
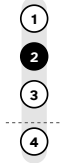
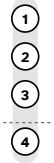
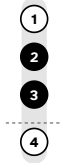
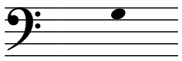
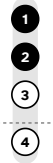
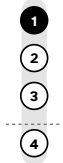
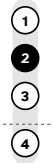
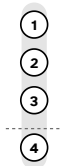
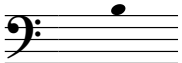
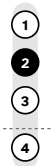
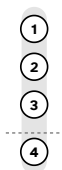
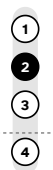
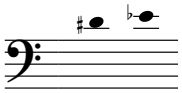
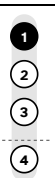
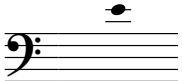
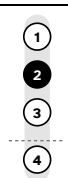
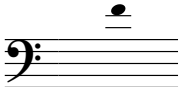
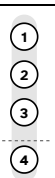
MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**E2**		Valve 2		**F2**		Open (no valves)
	**F♯2 / G♭2**		Valves 2 and 3		**G2**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**G♯2 / A♭2**		Valve 1		**A2**		Valve 2
	**A♯2 / B♭2**		Open (no valves)		**B2**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**C3**		Valve 1 *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*		**C♯3 / D♭3**		Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*
	**D3**		Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2*		**D♯3 / E♭3**		Valve 1

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

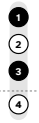
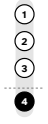
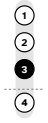
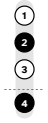
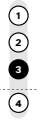
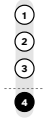
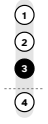
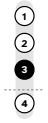
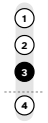
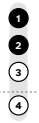
Notes from B3 up are marked Advanced. High school parts reach them only now and then. Page 95 lists every alternate fingering.

HIGH NOTES

Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Bass Clef)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**E3**		Valve 2		**F3**		Open (no valves)
	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Valves 2 and 3		**G3**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Valve 1		**A3**		Valve 2
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Open (no valves)		**B3**		Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2* **ADVANCED**
	**C4**		Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valve 1* **ADVANCED**		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3* **ADVANCED**
	**D4**		Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2* **ADVANCED**		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Valve 1 **ADVANCED**
	**E4**		Valve 2 **ADVANCED**		**F4**		Open (no valves) **ADVANCED**

Alternate Fingerings

Some notes have a second fingering. The 4th-valve ones, valve 4 alone for low C and F and valves 2 and 4 for low B and E, sit better in tune than the three-valve fingerings, but they work only on a tuba with a fourth valve, so they are marked "4-valve tubas only". The others help in fast passages or for tuning. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
E1	Valves 1, 2 and 3	 4-valve tubas only: Valves 2 and 4	**C3**	Valve 1	 Valves 1 and 3
F1	Valves 1 and 3	 4-valve tubas only: Valve 4	**C♯3 / D♭3**	Valve 2	 Valves 2 and 3
G1	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3	**D3**	Open (no valves)	 Valves 1 and 2
B1	Valves 1, 2 and 3	 4-valve tubas only: Valves 2 and 4	**G3**	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3
C2	Valves 1 and 3	 4-valve tubas only: Valve 4	**B3**	Valve 2	 Valves 1 and 2
D2	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3	**C4**	Open (no valves)	 Valve 1
G2	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3	**C♯4 / D♭4**	Valve 2	 Valves 2 and 3
B2	Valves 1 and 2	 Valve 3	**D4**	Open (no valves)	 Valves 1 and 2

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