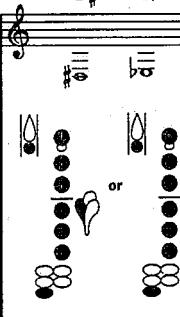
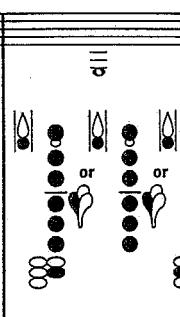
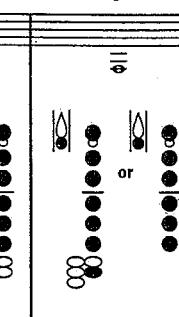
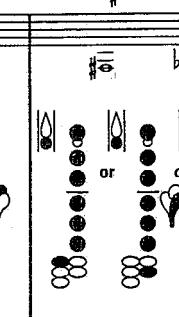
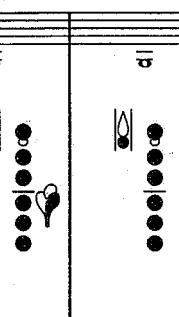
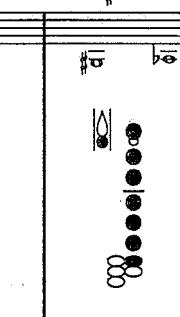
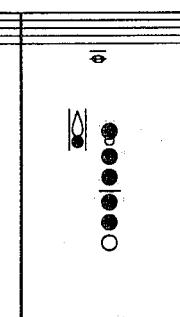
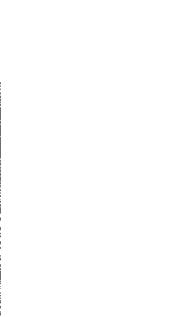
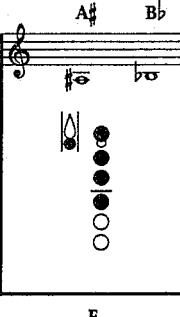
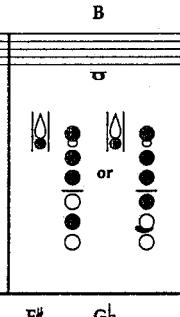
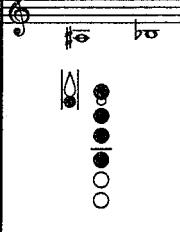
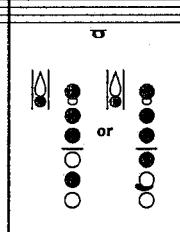
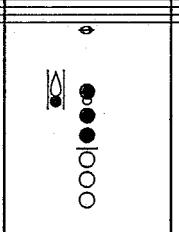
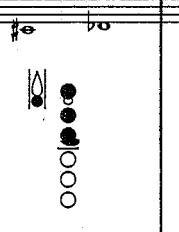
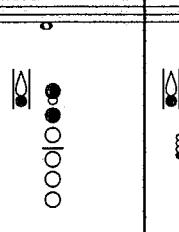
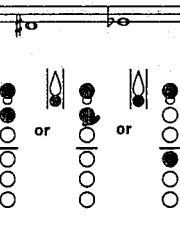
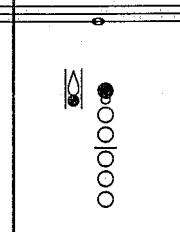
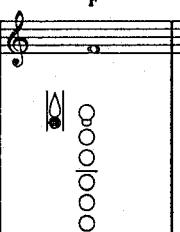
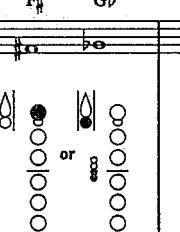
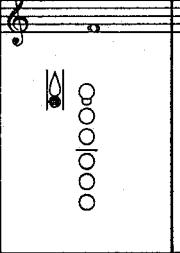
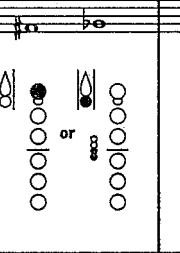
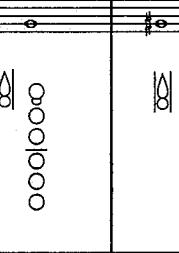
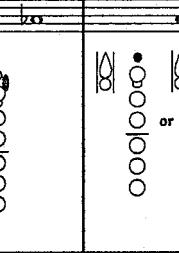
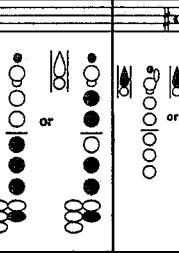
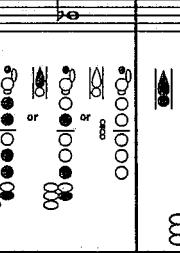
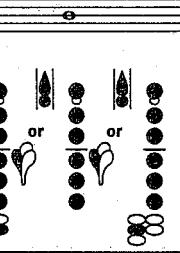
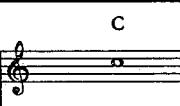
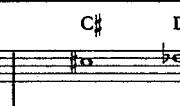
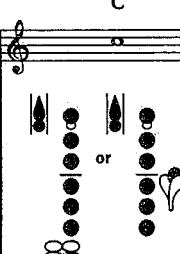
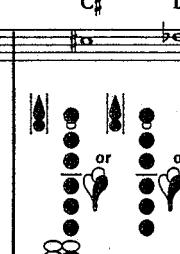
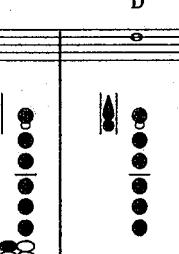
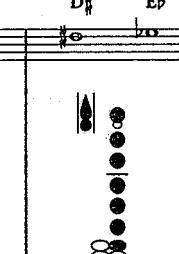
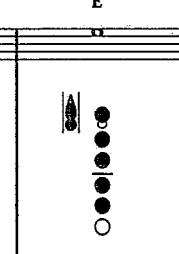
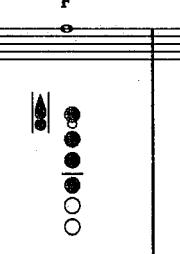
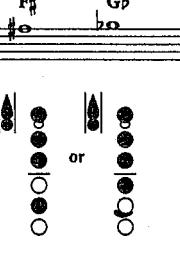
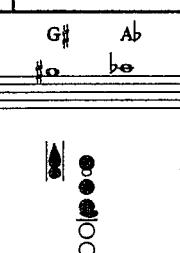
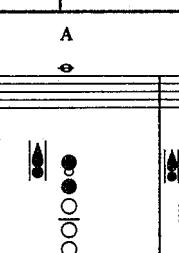
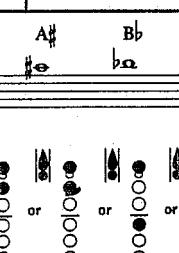
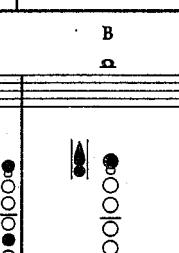
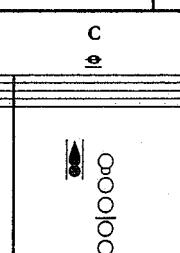
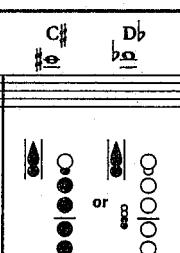
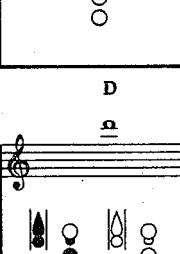
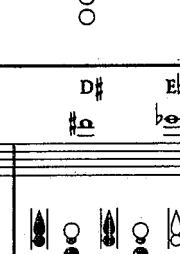
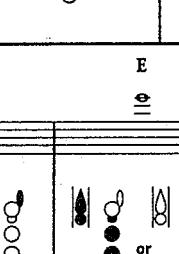
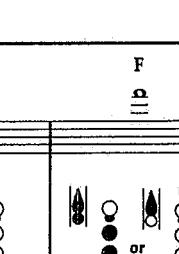
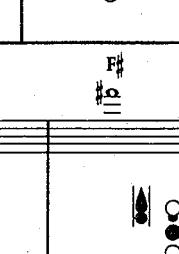
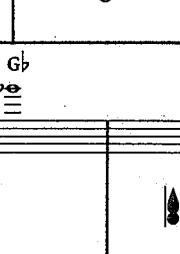
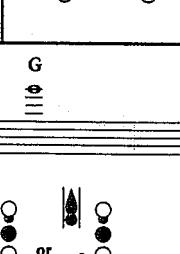
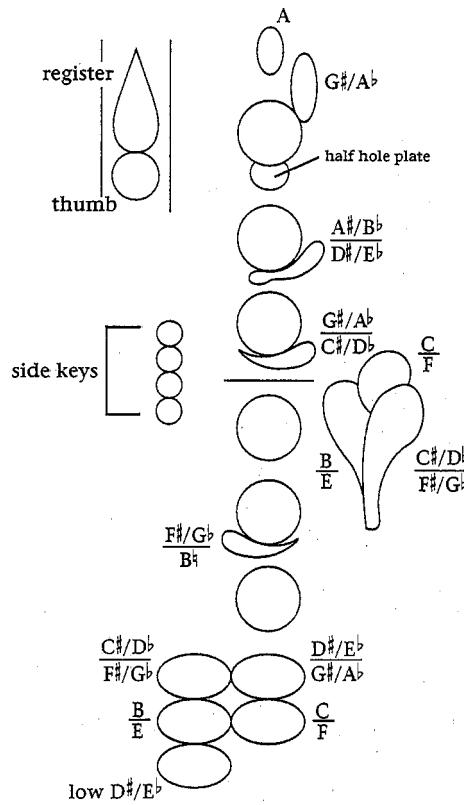


B♭ Bass Clarinet Fingering Chart

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| D♯ | E♭ | E | F | F♯ | G♭ | G | G♯ | A♭ | A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A♯ | B♭ | B | C | C♯ | D♭ | D | D♯ | E♭ | E |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F | F♯ | G♭ | G | G♯ | A♭ | A | A♯ | B♭ | B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C | C♯ | D♭ | D | D♯ | E♭ | E | F | F♯ | G♭ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G | G♯ | A♭ | A | A♯ | B♭ | B | C | C♯ | D♭ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D | D♯ | E♭ | E | F | F♯ | G♭ | G | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | |

Bass Clarinet Key Diagram & Trill Exercises

Key Diagram, notes in this layout: $\frac{B}{E}$ (with register key)
 $\frac{E}{B}$ (without register key)



This graphic can be used as a reference for the fingering and trill charts.

Trills are a form of musical ornamentation which involves a rapid, slurred, alternation between a main note and the note above.

Unless otherwise indicated, the trill should be played taking the key signature in consideration. Sharp (#), flat (b), or natural (h) signs that appear above a trill notation indicate a departure from the key signature of the piece.

Examples of trill notation:

Four examples of trill notation on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat. The first example shows a trill between Bb and C. The second example shows a trill between Bb and Cb. The third example shows a trill between Bb and C. The fourth example shows a trill between D and Eb.

Practice trills by taking the indicated notes and creating an exercise that progresses from slow to fast measured rhythmic values - finally let the trill finger(s) alternate freely. Using a metronome will greatly enhance this drill technique.

A measured trill exercise consisting of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note trill between Bb and C. The second measure starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note trill between Bb and C.

Measured Trill Exercise:

A measured trill exercise consisting of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note trill between Bb and C. The second measure starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note trill between Bb and C. The text "(allow finger(s) to alternate freely)" is written below the staff.

Bass Clarinet Trill Fingering Chart

D[#] to E Eb to F E to F E to F[#] F to G_b F to G

F[#] to G G_b to A_b G to A_b G to A G[#] to A A_b to B_b A to B_b

A to B A[#] to B B_b to C B to C B to C[#] C to D_b C to D C[#] to D

D_b to E_b D to E_b D to E D[#] to E E_b to F E to F

E to F[#] F to G_b F to G F[#] to G G_b to A_b G to A_b G to A

G \sharp to A A \flat to B \flat A to B \flat A to B A \sharp to B B \flat to C B to C

B to C \sharp C to D \flat C to D C \sharp to D D \flat to E \flat D to E \flat

D to E D \sharp to E E \flat to F E to F E to F \sharp F to G \flat F to G F \sharp to G \flat

G \flat to A \flat G to A \flat G to A G \sharp to A A \flat to B \flat A to B \flat A to B

A \sharp to B B \flat to C B to C B to C \sharp C to D \flat C to D