

## E♭ Alto Saxophone Fingering Chart

A♯	B♭	B	C	C♯	D♭	D	D♯	E♭	E

(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

F♯	G♭	G	G♯	A♭	A	A♯	B♭	B	C

## B♭ Tenor Saxophone Fingering Chart

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		

(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

F♯	G♭	G	G♯	A♭	A	A♯	B♭	B	C

(When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

## E♭ Baritone Saxophone Fingering Chart

**Chromatic Scale**

Notes: A, A#, Bb, B, C, C#, Db, D, D#, E, Eb, F.

Hand positions:

- A: 1st position (left hand), 2nd position (right hand)
- A# and Bb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- B: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- C: 1st position (left hand), 2nd position (right hand)
- C# and Db: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D# and E: 1st position (left hand), 2nd position (right hand)
- Eb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- F: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)

Technique: The chromatic scale is played using a combination of open and closed hand positions. The left hand uses a fixed position (1st or 2nd) while the right hand moves between 1st and 2nd positions. The notes are indicated by dots and circles on the staves, with 'o' representing an open hand position and '●' representing a closed hand position. Brackets indicate groups of notes, and 'or' indicates alternative hand positions. The 'bis' sign indicates a double bar line.

**Scale Variations**

Notes: F, F#, Gb, G, G#, Ab, A, A#, Bb, B, C, C#, Db, D, D#, E, Eb, F.

Hand positions:

- F: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- F# and Gb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- G: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- G# and Ab: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- A: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- A# and Bb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- B: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- C: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- C# and Db: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D# and E: 1st position (left hand), 2nd position (right hand)
- Eb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- F: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)

Technique: This section shows variations of the chromatic scale. It includes notes with stems (up or down) and different combinations of open and closed hand positions. Brackets indicate groups of notes, and 'or' indicates alternative hand positions. The '(raises pitch)' and '(lowers pitch)' markings are used to indicate specific performance techniques.

**Scale Variations (Continued)**

Notes: F#, Gb, G, G#, Ab, A, A#, Bb, B, C, C#, Db, D, D#, E, Eb, F.

Hand positions:

- F#: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- Gb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- G: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- G# and Ab: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- A: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- A# and Bb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- B: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- C: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- C# and Db: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D# and E: 1st position (left hand), 2nd position (right hand)
- Eb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- F: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)

Technique: This section continues the exploration of chromatic scale variations. It includes notes with stems and different combinations of open and closed hand positions. Brackets indicate groups of notes, and 'or' indicates alternative hand positions. The '(raises pitch)' and '(lowers pitch)' markings are used to indicate specific performance techniques.

**Scale Variations (Final)**

Notes: C, C#, Db, D, D#, Eb, E, E#, F.

Hand positions:

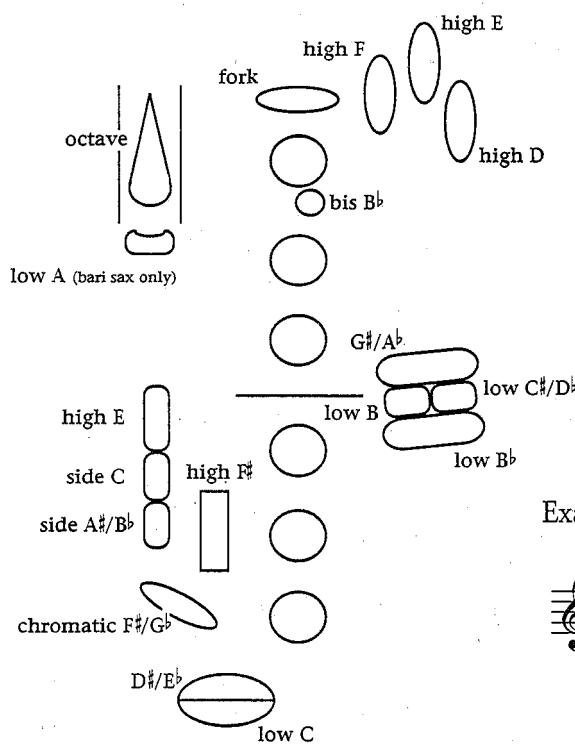
- C: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- C# and Db: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- D# and Eb: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- E: 1st position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)
- E# and F: 2nd position (left hand), 1st position (right hand)

Technique: This final section of scale variations includes notes with stems and different combinations of open and closed hand positions. Brackets indicate groups of notes, and 'or' indicates alternative hand positions. The '(lowers pitch)' marking is used to indicate a specific performance technique.

(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

## Saxophone Key Diagram & Trill Exercises

### Key Diagram:



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 (♭), or natural (♮) 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 musical staff. Each example consists of a note followed by a trill symbol (a wavy line) and another note. The first example is a trill from B♭ to C. The second example is a trill from B♭ to C♯. The third example is a trill from B♭ to C♯. The fourth example is a trill from D to E♯.

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.



the indicated notes are G to A

### Measured Trill Exercise:

A measured trill exercise starting on G. The exercise consists of a series of eighth-note pairs connected by a horizontal line, representing a continuous trill. The measure ends with a fermata over the last note.

A measured trill exercise starting on G. The exercise consists of a series of eighth-note pairs connected by a horizontal line, representing a continuous trill. The measure ends with a fermata over the last note. Above the final note, there is a trill symbol (wavy line) and a fermata, indicating a trill from the previous note to the next note.

(allow finger(s) to alternate freely)

## Saxophone Trill Fingering Chart

Low A Bari Sax only

(this chart is applicable to all saxophones)

A to B <sub>b</sub>	A to B	A <sup>#</sup> to B	B <sub>b</sub> to C	B to C	B to C <sup>#</sup>	C to D <sub>b</sub>	
C to D		C <sup>#</sup> to D	D <sub>b</sub> to E <sub>b</sub>	D to E <sub>b</sub>	D to E	D <sup>#</sup> to E	E <sub>b</sub> to F
E to F		E to F <sup>#</sup>	F to G <sub>b</sub>	F to G	F <sup>#</sup> to G	G <sub>b</sub> to A <sub>b</sub>	G to A <sub>b</sub>
G to A		G <sup>#</sup> to A	A <sub>b</sub> to B <sub>b</sub>	A to B <sub>b</sub>	A to B	A <sup>#</sup> to B	
B <sub>b</sub> to C		B to C	B to C <sup>#</sup>	C to D <sub>b</sub>	C to D	C <sup>#</sup> to D	D <sub>b</sub> to E <sub>b</sub>

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      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      C $\sharp$  to D      D $\flat$  to E $\flat$       D to E $\flat$

**High F $\sharp$  Key Saxophones Only**

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