

## E♭ Alto Saxophone Fingering Chart

The chart displays fingerings for E♭ alto saxophone across seven octaves. Each octave is represented by a horizontal row of seven boxes, each containing a note name and its corresponding fingering. The notes are: 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. The fingering system uses dots to represent fingers: 1 (index), 2 (middle), 3 (ring), and 4 (pinky). Some notes have multiple fingerings shown, with the first being the most common. Notes on a gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.

(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

A detailed view of specific notes from the chart, showing fingerings for notes like F♯, G♭, G, G♯, A♭, A, A♯, B♭, B, C, C♯, D♭, D, D♯, E♭, E, and F. The notes are arranged in a grid, with each note having its own set of fingerings. The fingering system is identical to the main chart, using dots to represent fingers 1 through 4.

# B♭ Tenor Saxophone Fingering Chart

A♯	B♭	B	C	C♯	D♭	D	D♯	E♭	E

F	F♯	G♭	G	G♯	A♭	A	A♯	B♭

(raises pitch)

B	C	C♯	D♭	D	D♯	E♭	E	F

(raises pitch)      (raises pitch)      (lowers pitch)

F♯	G♭	G	G♯	A♭	A	A♯	B♭	B

C	C♯	D♭	D	D♯	E♭	E	F

(lowers pitch)

(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

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			

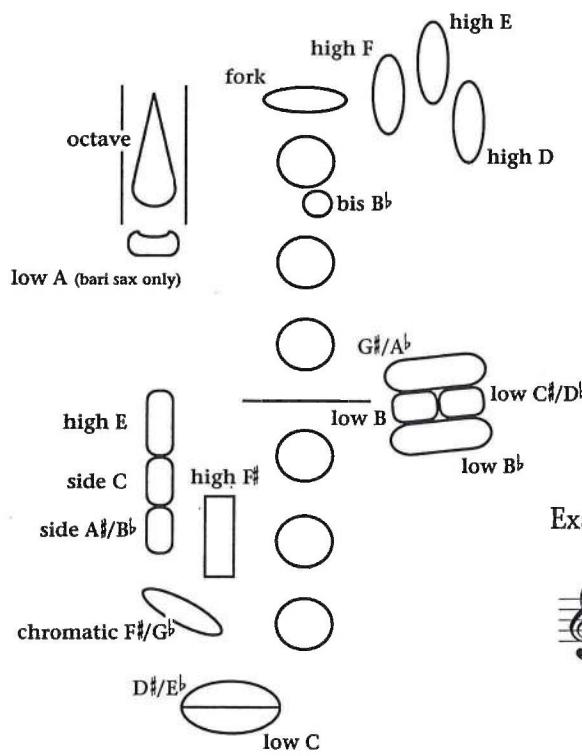
(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

F♯	G♭	G	G♯	A♭	A	A♯	B♭	B	C

W32F (When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

# 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:

- trill B♭ to C:** Shows a note B♭ followed by a wavy line labeled "tr.", then a note C.
- trill B♭ to C♯:** Shows a note B♭ followed by a wavy line labeled "tr.", then a note C♯.
- trill B♭ to C♯:** Shows a note B♭ followed by a wavy line labeled "tr.", then a note C♯.
- trill D to E♯:** Shows a note D followed by a wavy line labeled "tr.", then a note 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:

Measured Trill Exercise 1: A series of eighth-note pairs connected by a wavy line, starting from a note G.

Measured Trill Exercise 2: A series of sixteenth-note pairs connected by a wavy line, followed by a trill (wavy line labeled "tr.") and a rest.

(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>						

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

Sheet of fingering charts for saxophones, showing fingerings for various key changes.

**Top Row:**

- 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 $\flat$

**Second Row:**

- F to G
- F $\sharp$  to G
- G $\flat$  to A $\flat$
- G to A $\flat$
- G to A
- G $\sharp$  to A

**Third Row:**

- A $\flat$  to B $\flat$
- A to B $\flat$
- A to B
- A $\sharp$  to B
- B $\flat$  to C
- B to C

**Fourth Row:**

- 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

**Bottom Row:**

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