

FLUTE FINGERING CHART

○ = open
● = pressed down

When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most commonly used. Additional fingerings, known as "alternate" fingerings, are used in certain situations to allow for better technique.

C		C#		Db		D		D#		Eb		E		Fb	
E#		F		F#		Gb		G		G#		Ab		A	
A#		Bb		B		Cb		B#		C		C#		Db	
D#		Eb		E		Fb		E#		F		F#		Gb	
G#		Ab		A		A#		Bb		B		Cb		B#	
C#		Db		D		D#		Eb		E		Fb		E#	
C#		Db		D		D#		Eb		E		Fb		E#	

B \flat CLARINET FINGERING CHART

O = open ● = pressed down

When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most commonly used. Additional fingerings, known as "alternate" fingerings, are used in certain situations to allow for better technique.

E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	
B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F
F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	
C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	
G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	

E \flat ALTO SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART

O = open

● = pressed down

When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most commonly used. Additional fingerings, known as "alternate" fingerings, are used in certain situations to allow for better technique.

A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat

E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat

B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat

B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F

B \flat TENOR SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART

○ = open

● = pressed down

When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most commonly used. Additional fingerings, known as "alternate" fingerings, are used in certain situations to allow for better technique.

A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat
E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat			
B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F
F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat			
B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F		
B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F		

E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART

○ = open

● = pressed down

When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most commonly used. Additional fingerings, known as "alternate" fingerings, are used in certain situations to allow for better technique.

A#	B♭	B	C♭	B#	C	C#	D♭	D	D#	E♭	E	F♭
E#	F	F#	G♭	G	G#	A♭	A	A#	B♭			
B	C♭	B#	C	C#	D♭	D	D#	E♭	E	F♭	E#	F
F#	G♭	G	G#	A♭	A	A#	B♭	B	C♭			
B#	C	C#	D♭	D	D#	E♭	E	F♭	E#	F		

B \flat TRUMPET/CORNET FINGERING CHART

The numbers indicate which valves should be pressed down.
 0 = No valves pressed down

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A
1 2 3		1 3	2 3		1 2

A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat
1		2		0		1 2 3	

D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F
1 3	2 3		1 2			1

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A
2		0	2 3		1 2

A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D
1		2		0		1 2		1

D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G
2		0		1		2		0

TROMBONE POSITION CHART

The number indicates what position to use.

+ = Slightly extend the slide.

- = Slightly shorten the slide.

E	F ^b	E [#]	F	F [#]	G ^b	G
7		6		5		4

G [#]	A ^b	A	A [#]	B ^b	B	C ^b
3		2		1		7

B [#]	C	C [#]	D ^b	D	D [#]	E ^b
6		5		4		3

E	F ^b	E [#]	F	F [#]	G ^b	G
2		1 or 6		5		4

G [#]	A ^b	A	A [#]	B ^b	B	C ^b	B [#]	C
3		2 or 6		1		4		3

C [#]	D ^b	D	D [#]	E ^b	E	F ^b	E [#]	F
2		1 or -4		3		2		1

BB \flat TUBA FINGERING CHART

The numbers indicate which valves should be pressed down.
 0 = No valves pressed down.

E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G
1 2 3		1 3		2 3		1 2

G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat
1		2		0		1 2 3

B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat
1 3		2 3		1 2		1

E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G
2		0		2 3		1 2

G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C
1		2		0		1 2		1

C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F
2		0		1		2		0

ELECTRIC BASS FINGERING CHART

A small "0" above a fingerboard diagram indicates open string (string not pressed down by left hand).
 A number next to a dot on the fingerboard diagram indicates which left hand finger to use, and where to place it.

E	F ^b	E [#]	F	F [#]	G ^b	G

G [#]	A ^b	A	A [#]	B ^b	B	C ^b

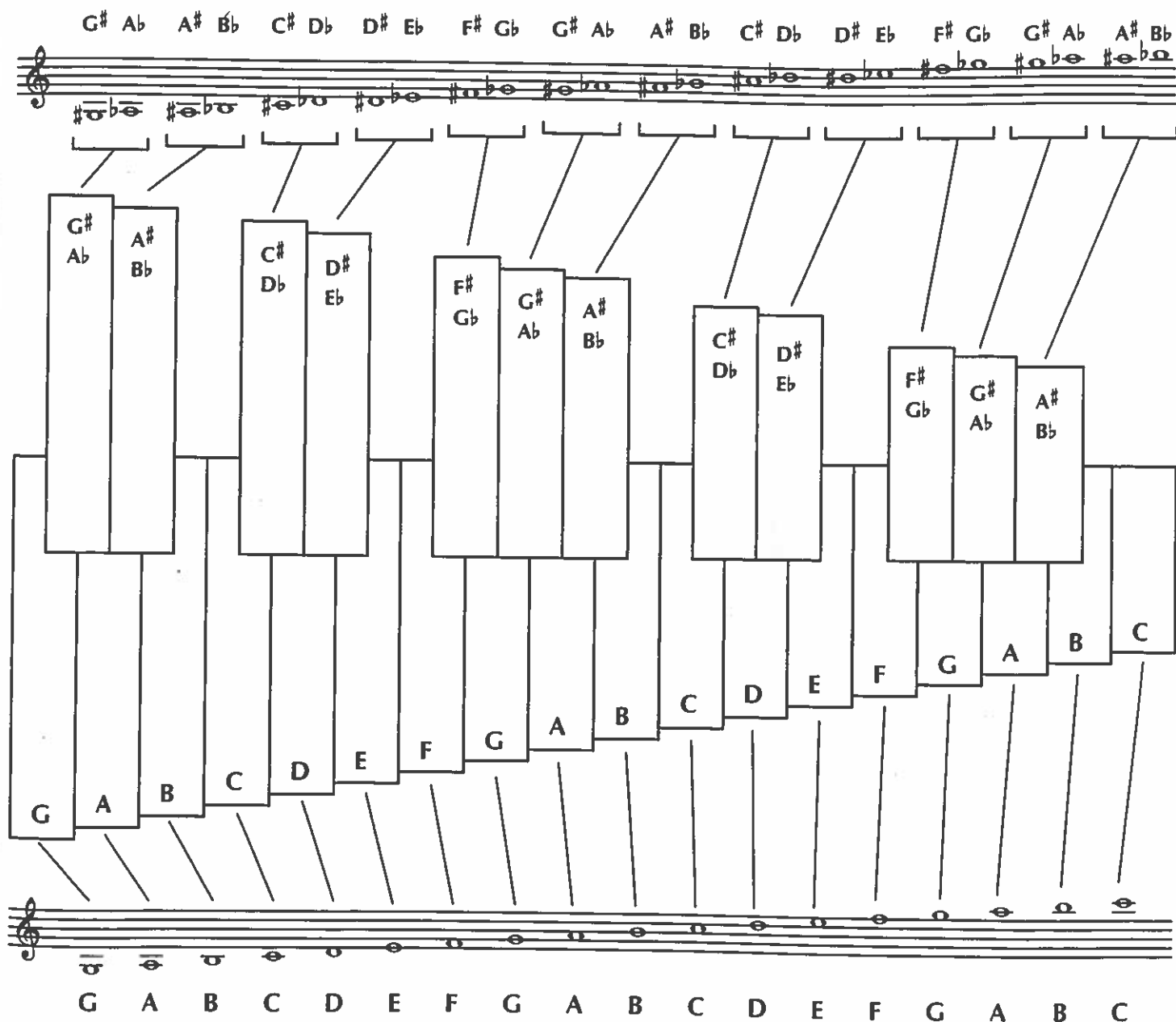
B [#]	C	C [#]	D ^b	D	D [#]	E ^b

E	F ^b	E [#]	F	F [#]	G ^b	G

G [#]	A ^b	A	A [#]	B ^b	B	C ^b	B [#]	C

MALLET PERCUSSION KEYBOARD LAYOUT/NOTE CHART

While each mallet instrument has its own special sound, they all have basically the same keyboard layout, like the one shown below. (The same layout is used for the black and white keys on a piano keyboard).



PERCUSSION SURVIVAL KIT

- 2 soft, clean cloths
- extra drum sticks and mallets
- 2 triangle beaters (different weights)
- pitch pipe or tuning fork (for tuning timpani)
- stick/mallet bag
- practice pad
- music stand
- drum key
- petroleum jelly or light grease
- household machine oil
- spare batter and snare heads
- pencil
- band music
- method book