Dr. Garner's Fingering Class

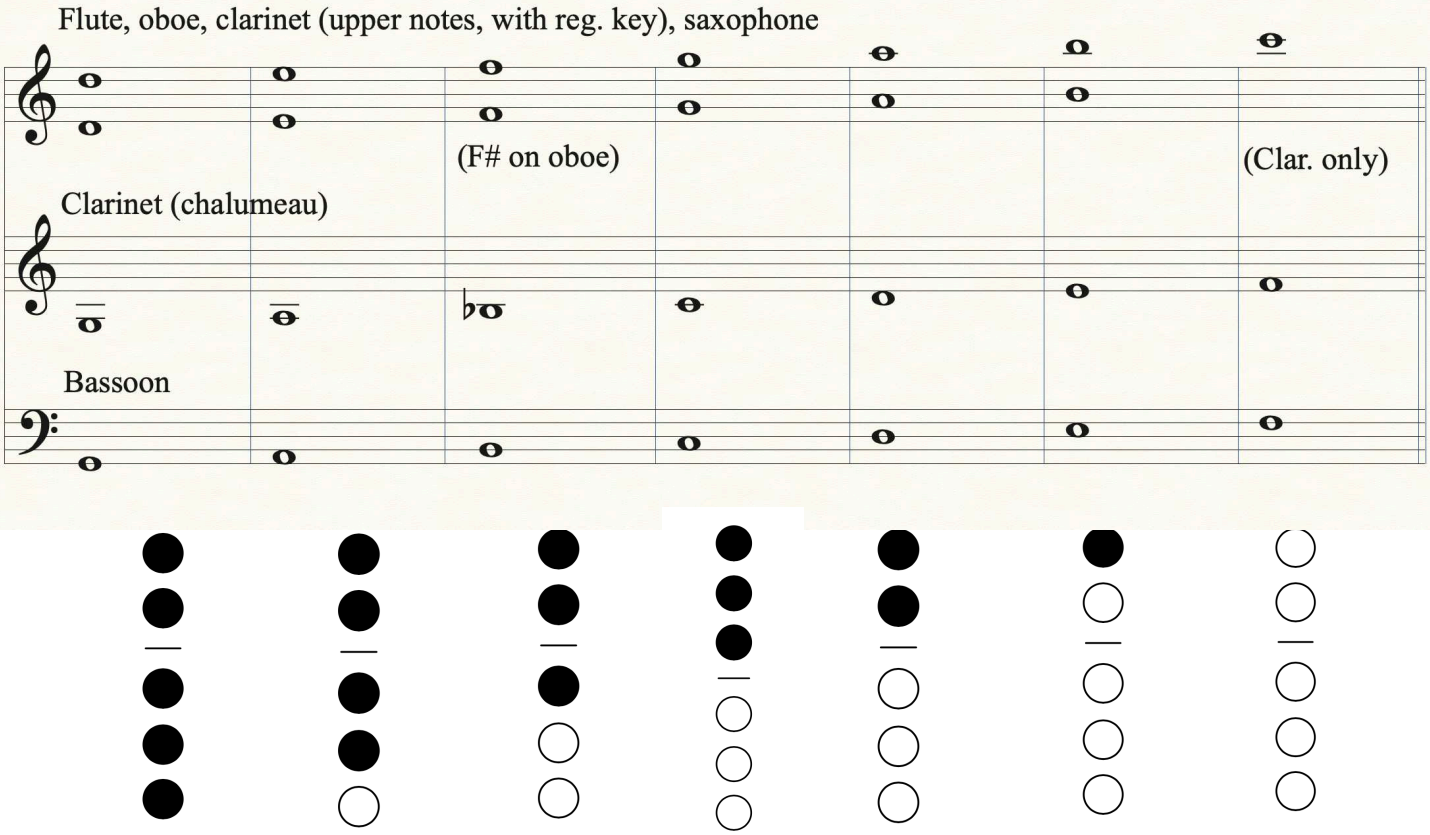
(summary-version)

Dr. Gary Garner

WTAMU Band Camp
Band Directors Workshop
July 10-16, 2021

West Texas A&M University
Canyon, TX

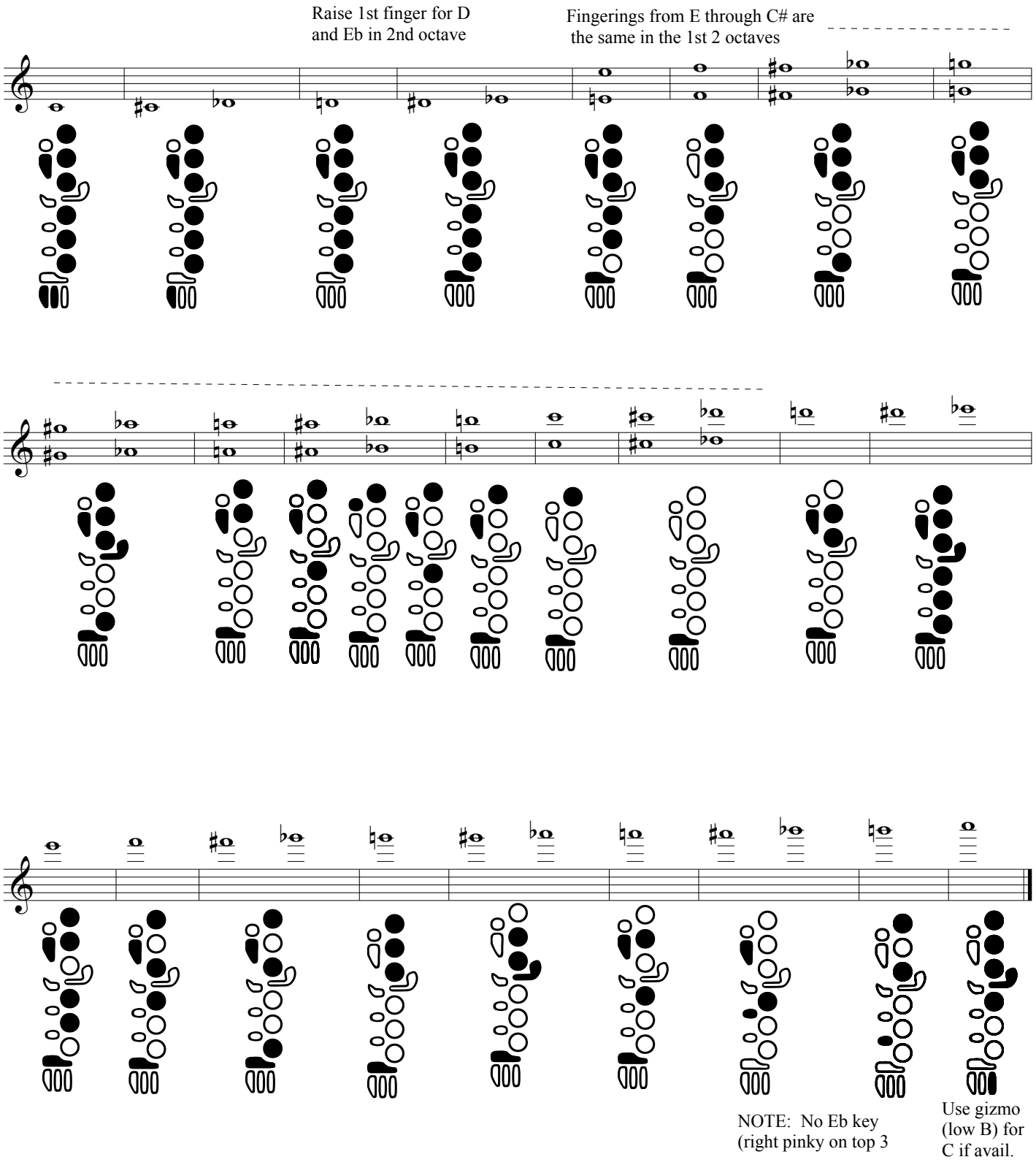
Woodwind Basic 6-note Fingerings



SPECIAL NOTES

- Flute Eb key (right pinky), is down starting on low E up to the top 3 notes of the 3rd octave (Bb, B, and C). All of the notes in the 2nd octave are the same fingerings as the 1st, but with the first finger up on D5 and Eb5.
- All oboe notes in the 2nd octave are fingered the same as the 1st, but with the addition of the 1st octave key (left thumb) starting on E5, and the 2nd octave key (LH 1st-finger side key) starting on A5. Also, half-hole C#5, D5, and D#5.
- The clarinet overblows only the odd-numbered partials; hence, the notes of the clarion register (beginning on B4) are fingered the same as notes a 12th below (E3 and B4, for example).
- Bassoon notes, starting with F#3 and extending through C4, are fingered the same as those an octave lower, with two exceptions: 1) half-hole F#, G and G# in the staff; and 2) keep the whisper key (left thumb) down from low F through top-line Ab.

Flute fingerings

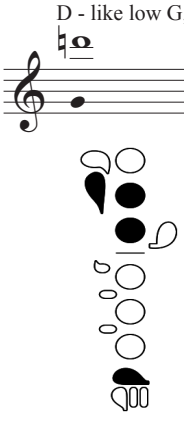


3rd-Octave Flute Fingerings

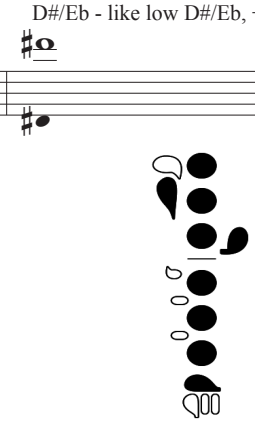
Finger low note and add or substract fingers as indicaterd

Fingers of left hand are 1,2,&3; right hand 4,5,&6

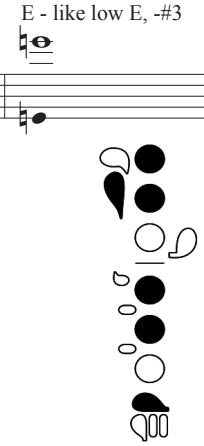
D - like low G, -1



D#/Eb - like low D#/Eb, +Ab key



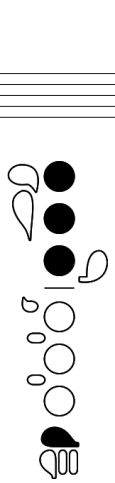
E - like low E, -#3



F - like low F, -2

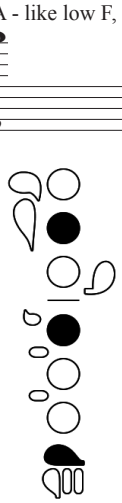
F#/Gb - like low F#/Gb, - 2

G - like low G, -thumb

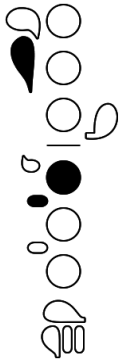


G#/Ab - like low G#/Ab, -! & thumb

*A - like low F, -1&3

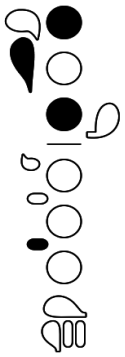


A#/Bb - like low A#/Bb, +tr key 1, -pinky

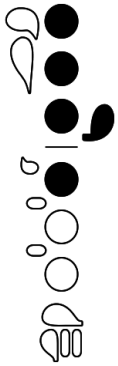


B - like low G, +tr key 2, -2 & pinky

C

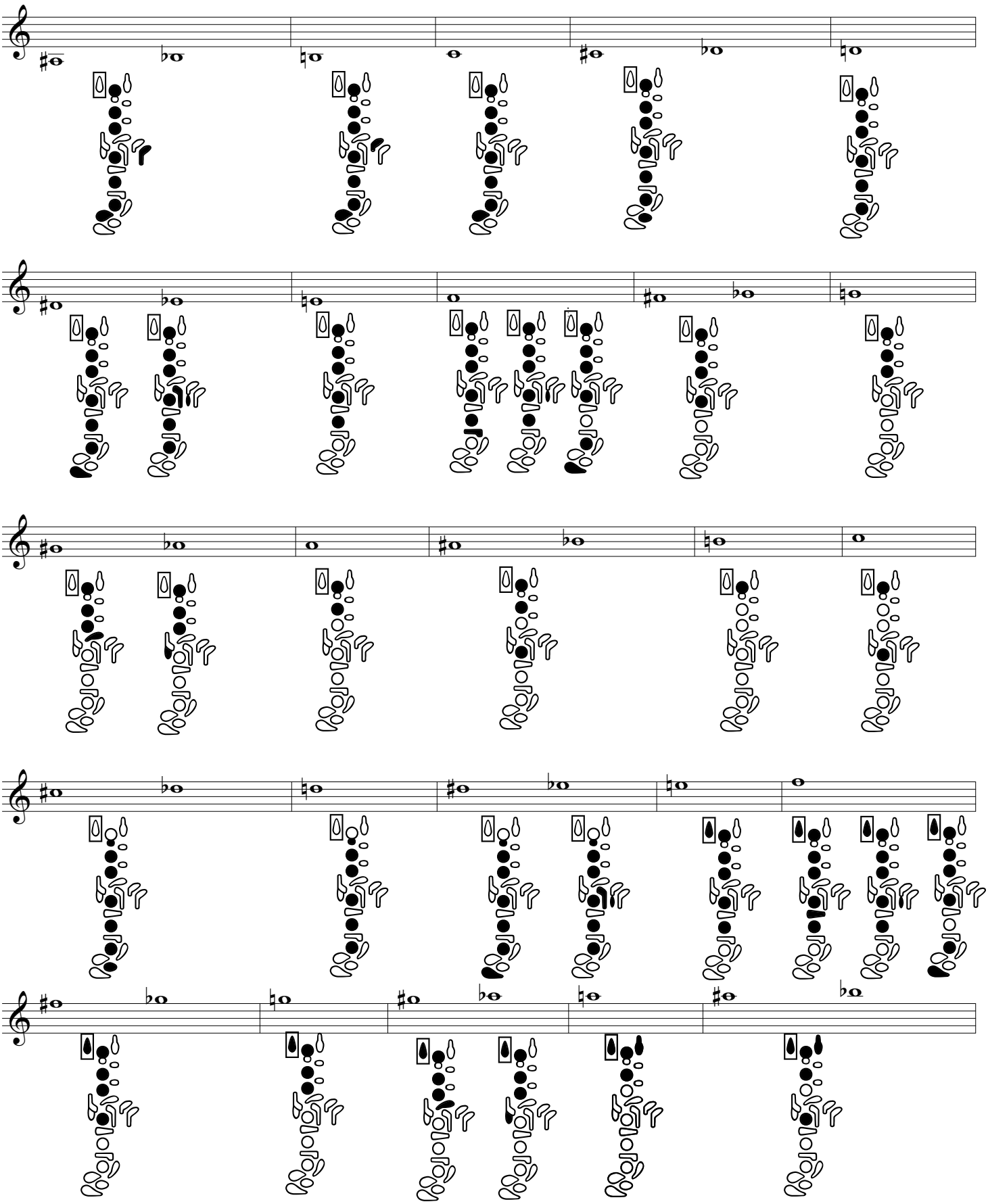


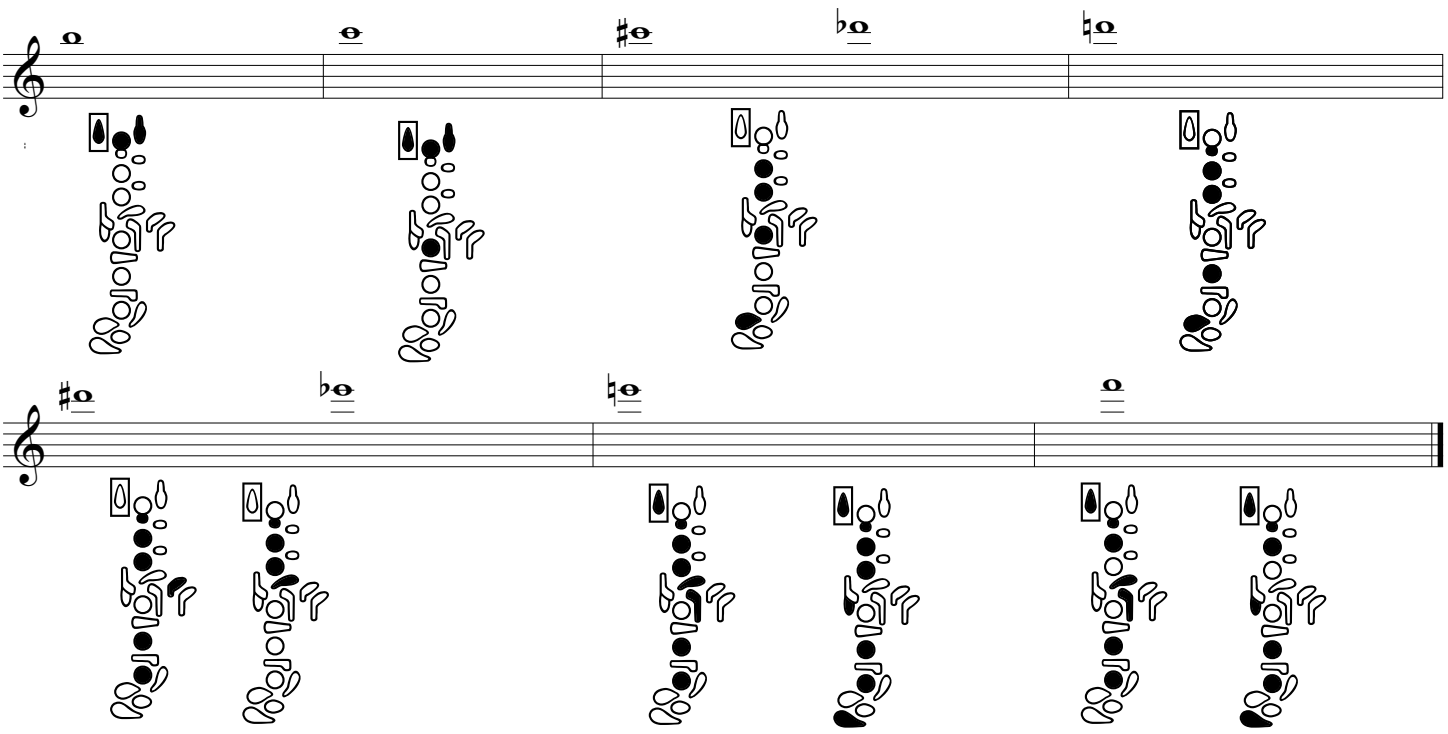
C - like low F, -thumb & pinky, +Ab key
(add gizmo if flute has low B key)



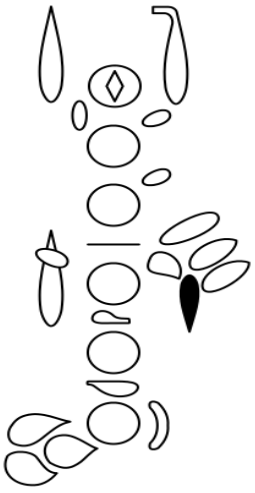
*Might be easier to think of high A like low A and trade 1st fingers

Oboe Fingering Chart

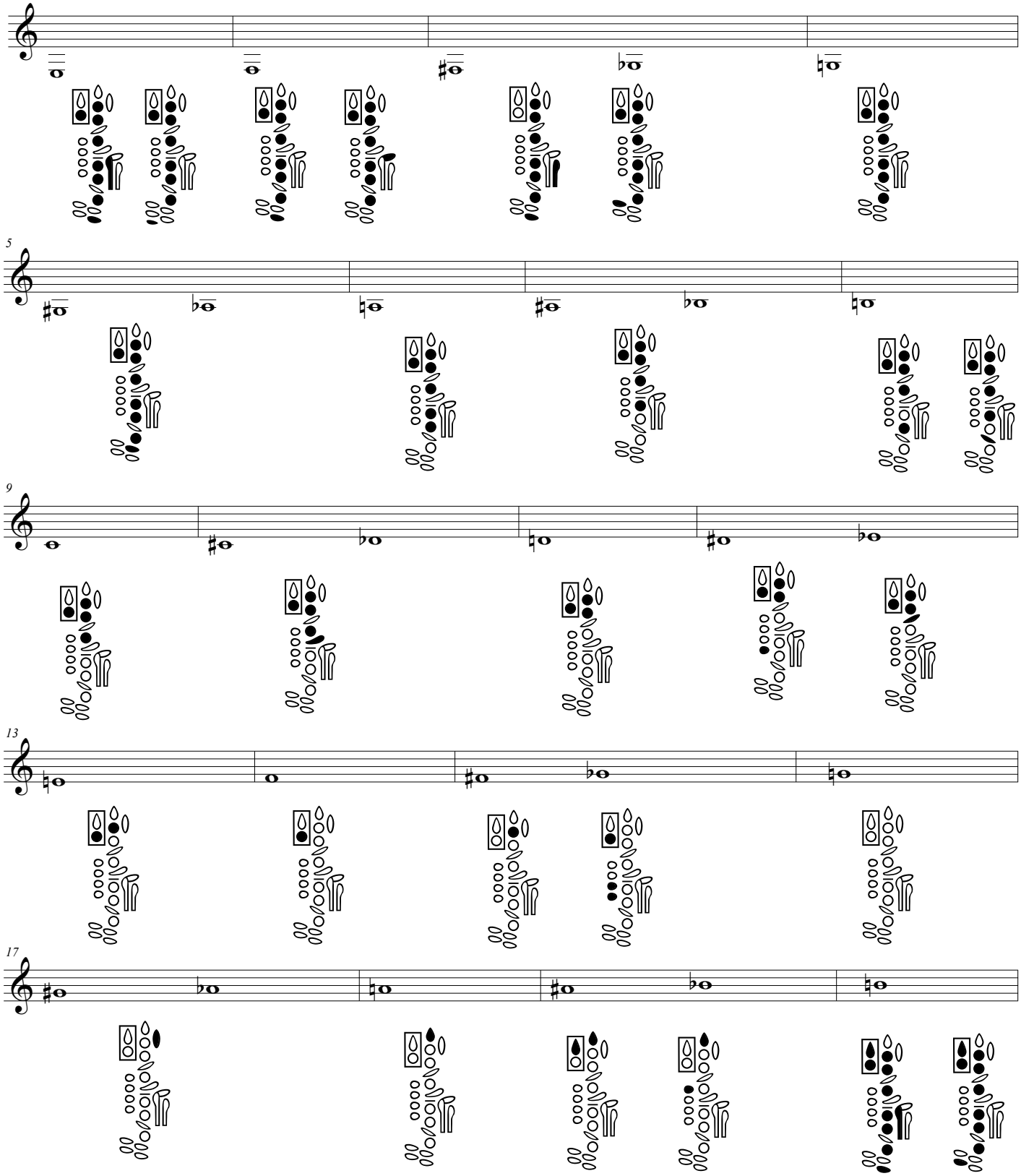


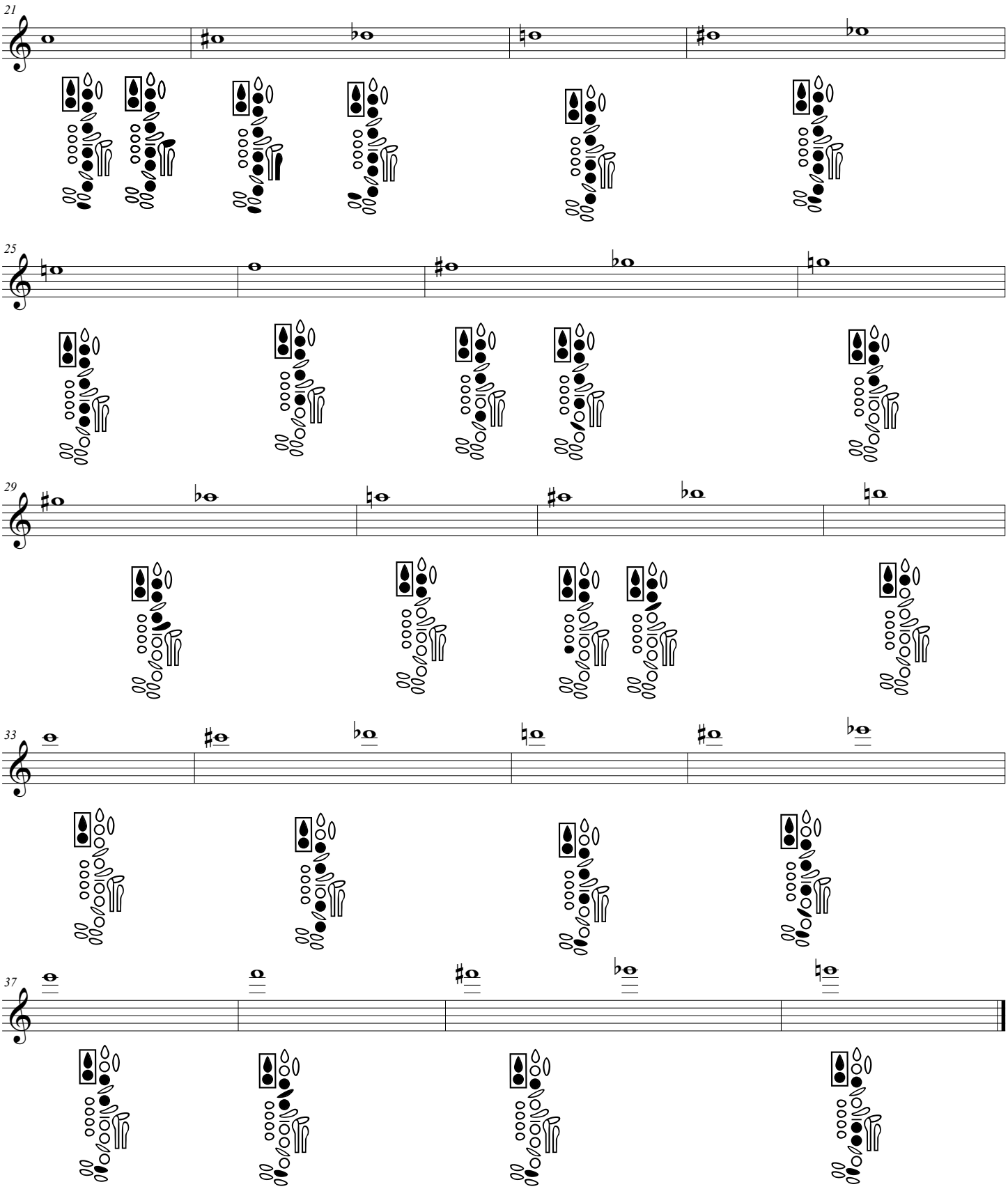


Note that the left-hand F key, shown to the right here, is not prominently displayed in these charts. It's used on F-natural in the first two octaves (2nd fingering shown).

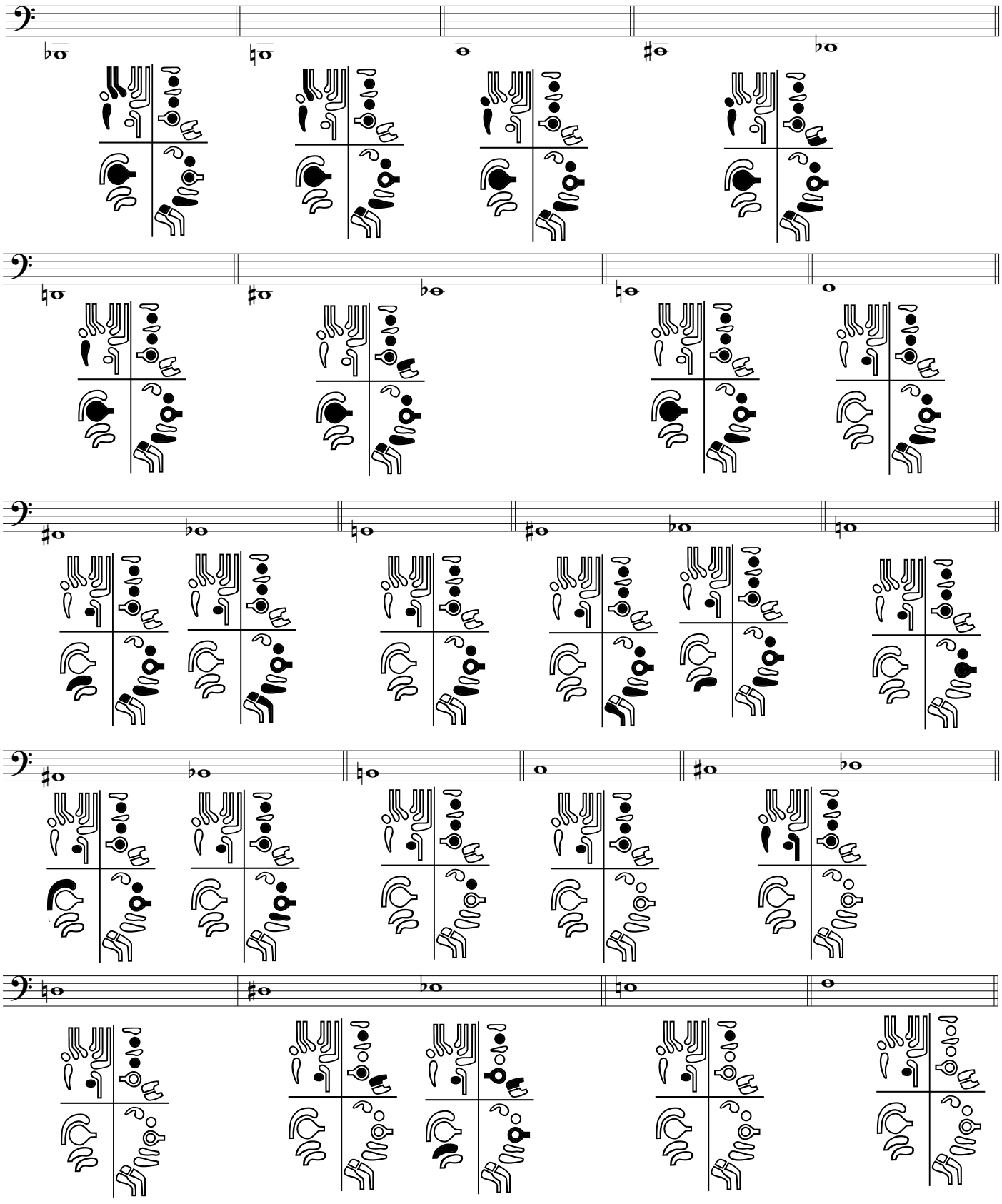


Clarinet Fingerings

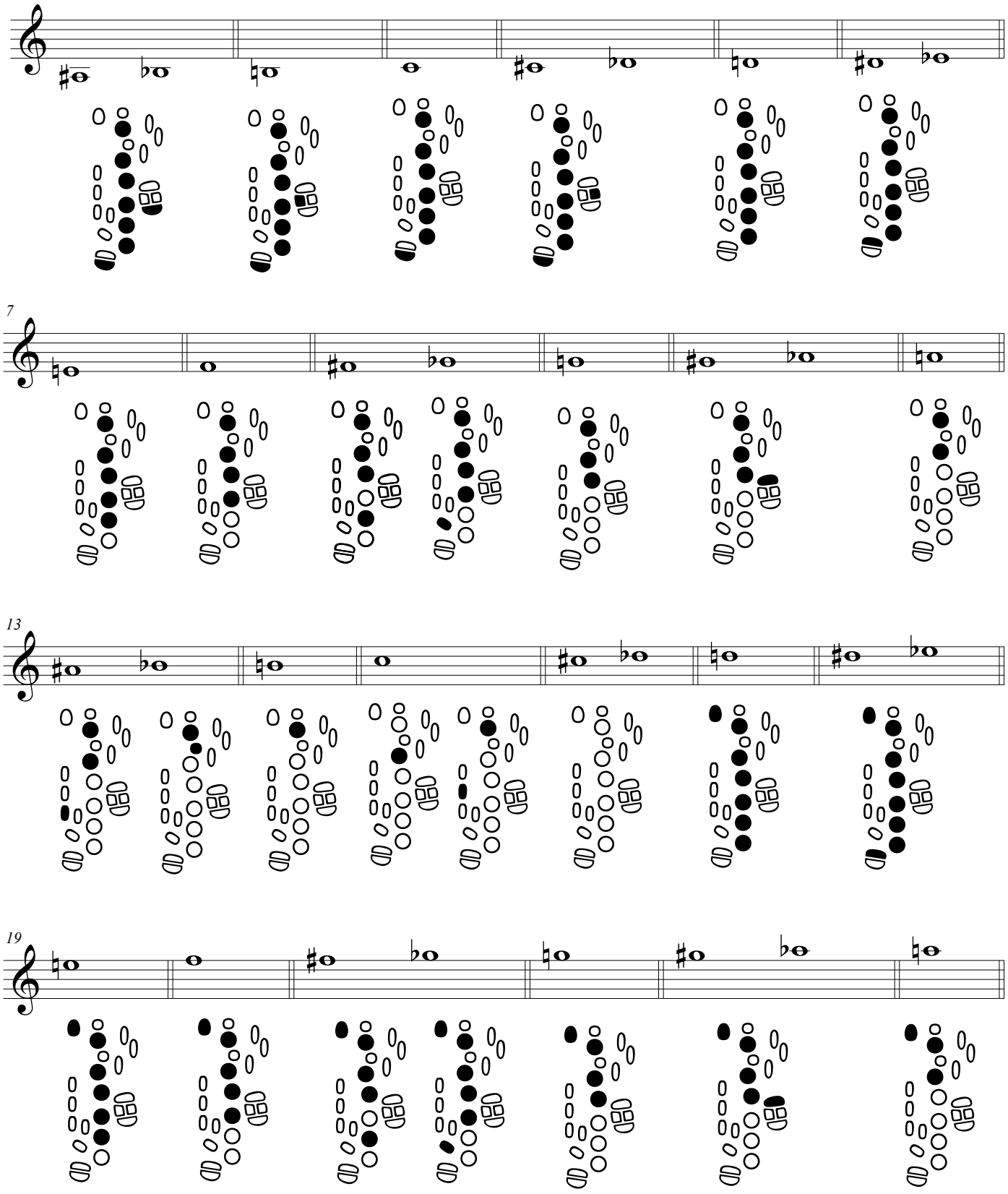


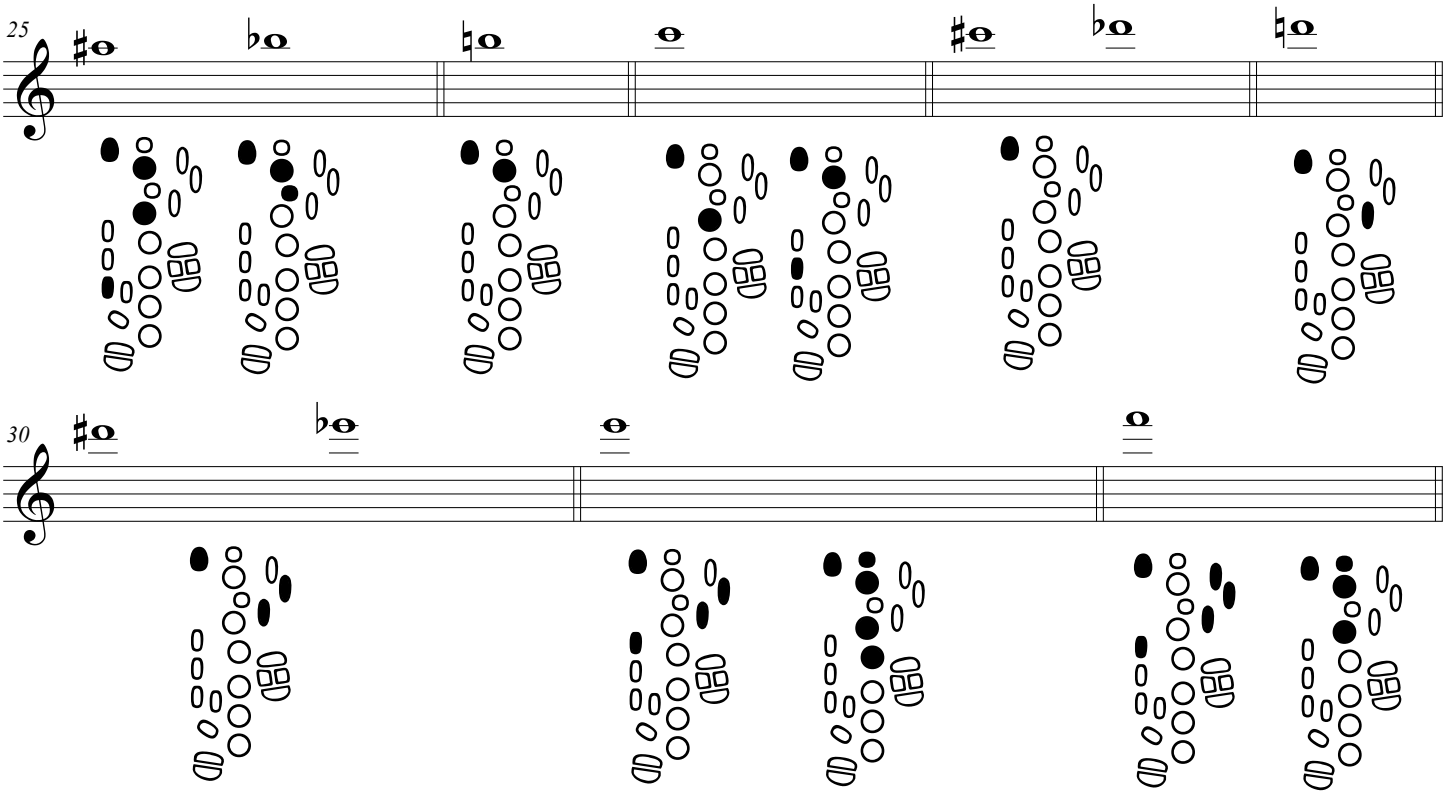

21
25
29
33
37

Bassoon Fingerings



Saxophone Fingerings




25
30

BRASS FINGERING

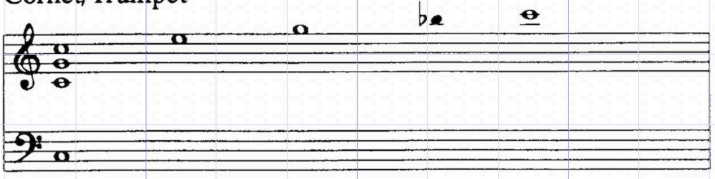
2 Things to know

- Fingering sequence

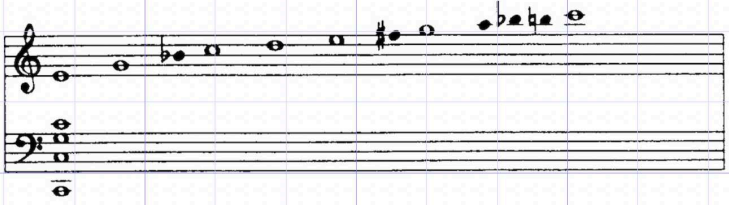
  1 - open; 2 - 2nd valve; 3 -1st valve; 4 - 1&2; 5 - 2&3; 6 - 1&3; 7 - 1,2,3. The 4th valve, on instruments so equipped, substitutes for 1&3

- Harmonic series (below)

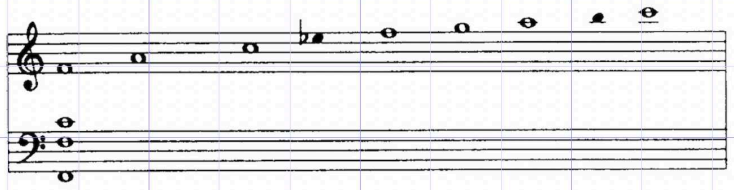
Cornet/Trumpet



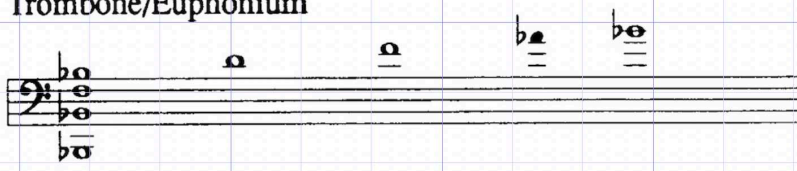
F horn



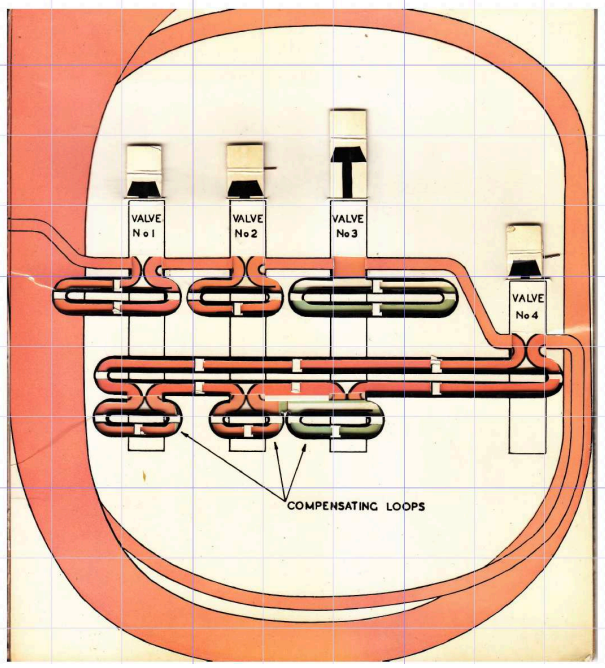
Bb horn



Trombone/Euphonium



Tuba same as trombone/euphonium, an octave lower. Graphic below illustrates a compensating system euphonium. It opens additional tubing on other valves when they are depressed in combination with the 4th valve, as shown here with valves 1,2, and 4.

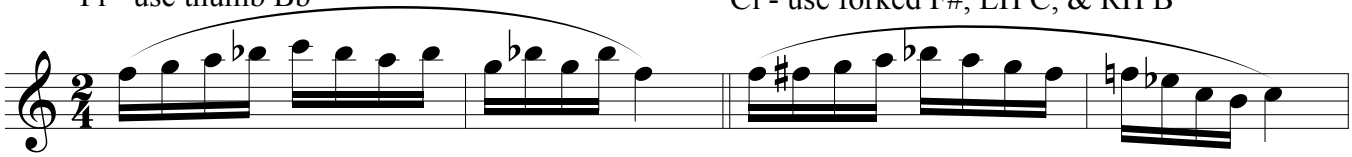


Note: Fundamental for trombone F attachment is a 4th lower. Positions with the F attachment are further apart, resulting in only 6 positions, rather than 7.

Woodwind Fingering Exercises

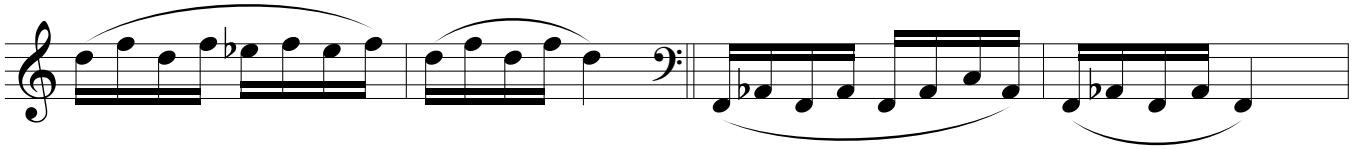
Fl - use thumb Bb

Cl - use forked F#, LH C, & RH B



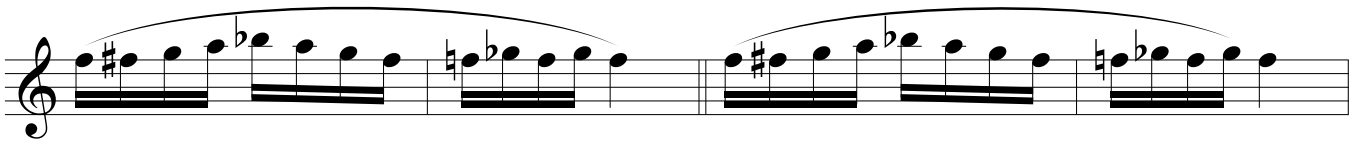
Ob - Use LH for F; if very fast, use forked F

Bsn - Use RH thumb for Ab



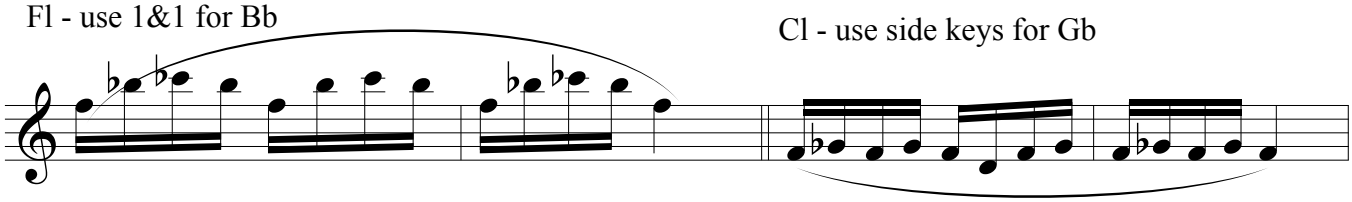
A/B Sx - use forked F# & either Bb

T. Sx - same



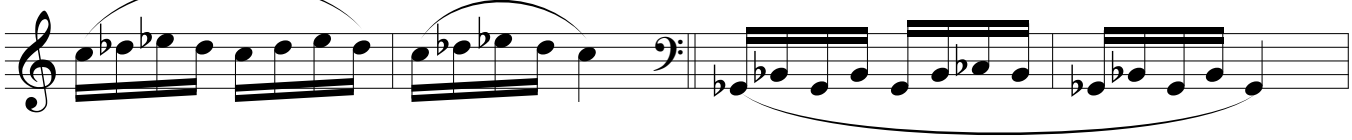
Fl - use 1&1 for Bb

Cl - use side keys for Gb



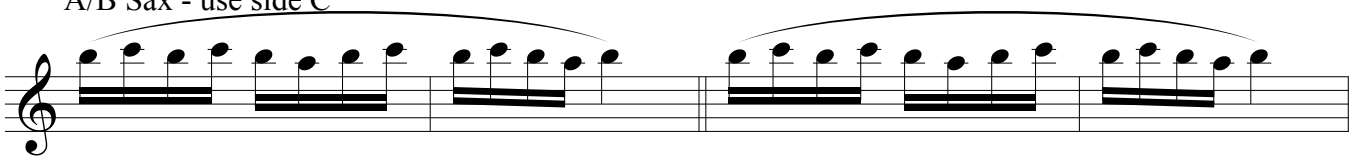
Ob - Use LH Eb

Bsn - Use RH little finger for Gb



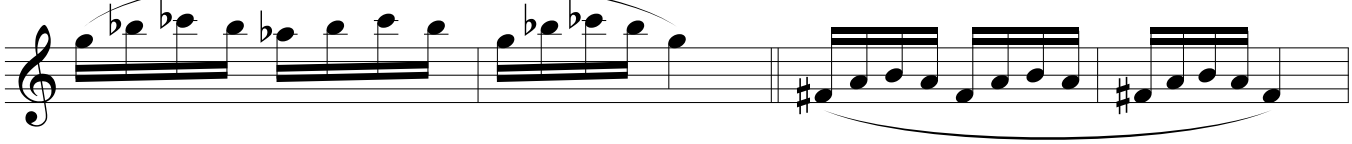
A/B Sax - use side C

T. Sx - same



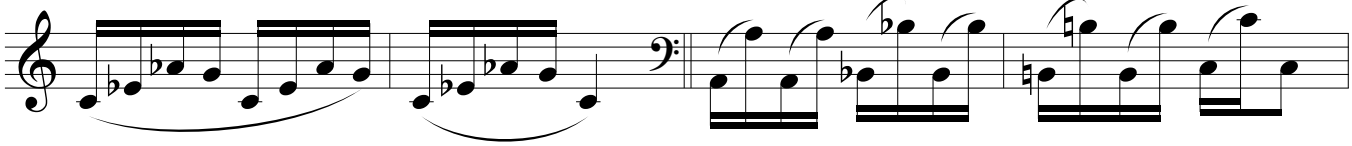
Fl - keep lever down except on Cb

*Cl - tip edge of A key with 1st finger and keep finger pad over hole



Ob - Use LH Eb and RH Ab

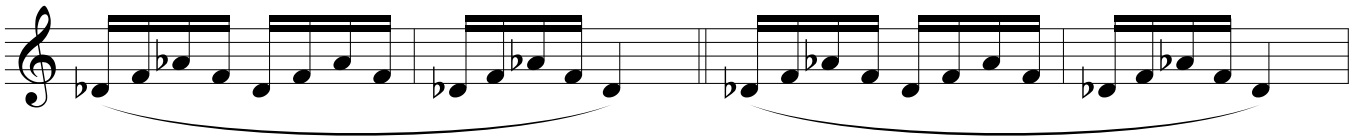
Bsn - Flick upper A's with key above C# key; flick upper Bb, B, and C with next key above



* To go from F# to A and from A to B, the movement should be primarily with the wrist

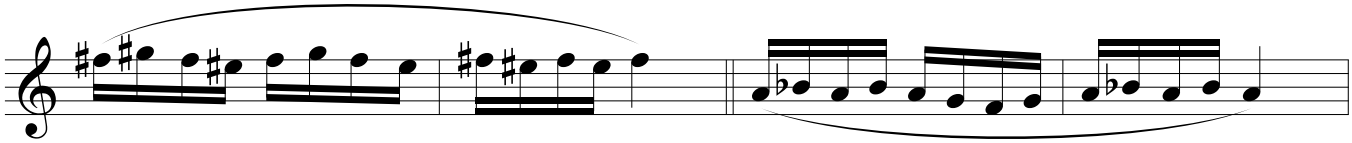
A/B Sx - keep little finger down on C# key throughout

T. Sx - same



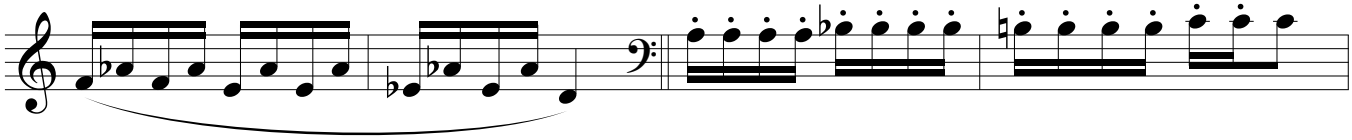
Fl - keep F# finger down throughout

Cl - use side Bb throughout



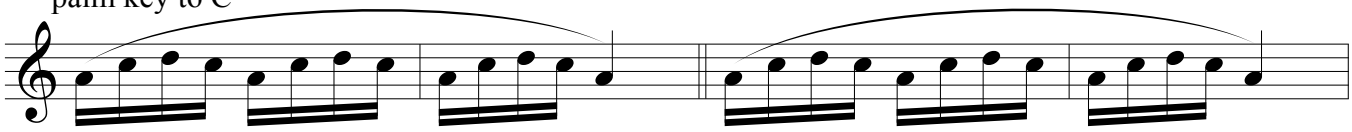
Ob - Keep Ab key down throughout

Bsn - Keep appropriate flick down down for A, Bb, B, and C (release after tonguing last C)



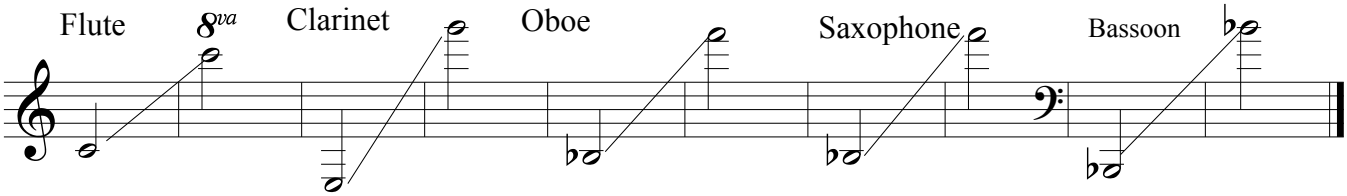
A/B Sax - finger D by adding middle palm key to C

T. Sx - same



WARNING!! The following is to be viewed only by those seriously interested in becoming <u>real</u> players on their instruments.

Step one: learn the chromatic scale up and down for the following range of your instrument. Practice as slowly as necessary to avoid mistakes. If you're uncertain of some of the fingerings, there are many reliable fingering charts online. Practice them every day with a metronome, gradually increasing the speed as you're able.



Step two: Learn all 12 major scales, 2 octaves on flute, clarinet, and bassoon, 2 octaves where possible on oboe and saxophone. Again, practice with a metronome, increasing the tempo as you can. Step three: Repeat steps 1 & 2 **EVERY** day.

RAISE 6-FINGER NOTE

Add right pinky on all

RAISE 5-FINGER NOTE

Flute, clarinet, saxophone - lift 4
Oboe - add key below 5 or LH F
Bassoon — Add key above pancake key w/R thumb

RAISE 4-FINGER NOTE

Flute - lift 4, add 6
Oboe, bassoon- Lift 4
Clarinet - Lift 4 & add 5 or use “forked’ fingering (add key RH “banana” key)

RAISE 3-FINGER NOTE

Flute, oboe, clarinet, saxophone - add key below 3 w/LH pinky
Bassoon - add key above WK & low D key w/L thumb (see handout for 8va above)

RAISE 2-FINGER NOTE

Flute - 3 fingerings (see chart)
Oboe - Add 4
Clarinet - Add bottom RH side key or LH “banana” key
Bassoon - Finger 1,3 and add top LH pinky key and low D key w/L thumb

RAISE 1-FINGER NOTE

Flute - Lift thumb
Oboe - Add 4
Clarinet, bassoon - Lift 1
Saxophone - Lift 1, add 2