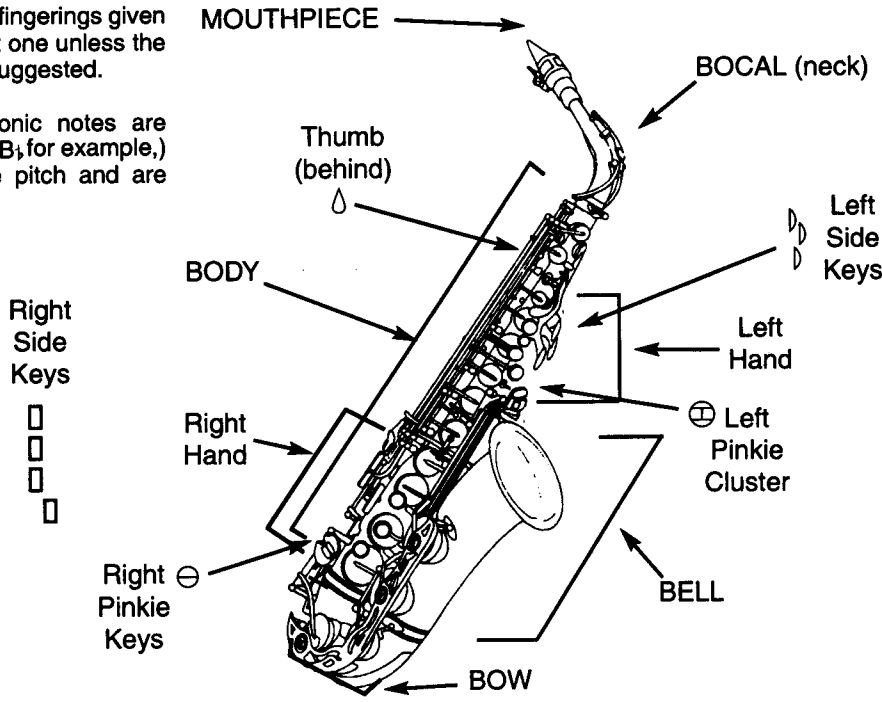


PARTS OF AN ALTO SAXOPHONE AND FINGERING CHART

• When there are two fingerings given for a note, use the first one unless the alternate fingering is suggested.

• When two enharmonic notes are given together (F \sharp and B \flat for example,) they sound the same pitch and are played the same way.



● = key closed
○ = key open

Fingering chart for the alto saxophone, showing notes and fingerings for both hands. The chart is organized into four rows of notes, each with a musical staff and a corresponding fingering diagram. The notes are: Row 1: A \sharp , B \flat , B, C, C \sharp , D \flat , D, D \sharp , E \flat , E; Row 2: F, F \sharp , G \flat , G, G \sharp , A \flat , A, A \sharp , B \flat , B; Row 3: C, C \sharp , D \flat , D, D \sharp , E \flat , E, E \sharp , F, F \sharp , G \flat ; Row 4: G, G \sharp , A \flat , A, A \sharp , B \flat , B, C, C \sharp , D \flat , D. Fingerings are indicated by solid circles (closed) and open circles (open) on the fingers. Some notes have alternative fingerings indicated by 'or' and square boxes. A legend at the top right explains the symbols: ● = key closed, ○ = key open. A legend at the top left shows square boxes for Right Side Keys and Right Pinkie Keys. A legend at the bottom left explains the asterisk: * Both pearl keys are pressed with the Left Hand 1st finger.

* Both pearl keys are pressed with the Left Hand 1st finger. <http://www.tidyforms.com>