

Introduction to Saxophone Fingerings

Saxophone Fingering

Basic Fingerings

D. Elaine Alt

Diagram showing the basic fingerings for the notes D, E, F, G, and A on a saxophone. Each note is represented by a whole note on a five-line staff. Above each note is a vertical column of circles representing the keys: thumb (left), index (left), middle (left), ring (left), little (left), right index, right middle, right ring, and right little. Filled circles indicate which fingers are pressed down. For D, all fingers are pressed. For E, the right index finger is lifted. For F, the right index and middle fingers are lifted. For G, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted. For A, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted, and the right little finger is pressed.

Diagram showing the basic fingerings for the notes B, C, D, E, and F on a saxophone. Each note is represented by a whole note on a five-line staff. Above each note is a vertical column of circles representing the keys. For B, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted. For C, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted, and the right little finger is pressed. For D, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted. For E, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted. For F, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted, and the right little finger is pressed.

Diagram showing the basic fingerings for the notes G, A, B, and C on a saxophone. Each note is represented by a whole note on a five-line staff. Above each note is a vertical column of circles representing the keys. For G, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted. For A, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted, and the right little finger is pressed. For B, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted. For C, the right index, middle, and ring fingers are lifted, and the right little finger is pressed.

Saxophone Fingering

Basic Accidental Fingerings

D. Elaine Alt

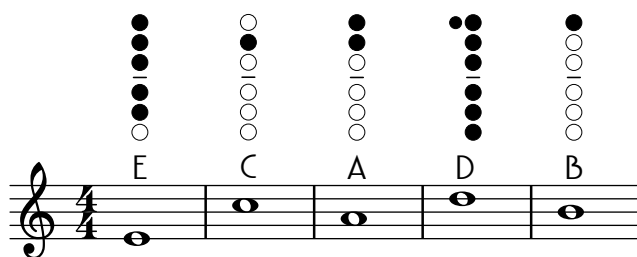
Diagram showing fingerings for the following notes: D#, Eb, F#, Gb, G#, Ab, A#, and Bb. Each note is accompanied by a vertical column of circles representing the keys to be pressed. The notes are written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time.

Diagram showing fingerings for the following notes: C#, Db, D#, Eb, F#, Gb, G#, and Ab. Each note is accompanied by a vertical column of circles representing the keys to be pressed. The notes are written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time.

Diagram showing fingerings for the following notes: A#, Bb, C#, and Db. Each note is accompanied by a vertical column of circles representing the keys to be pressed. The notes are written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time.

Saxophone Fingering

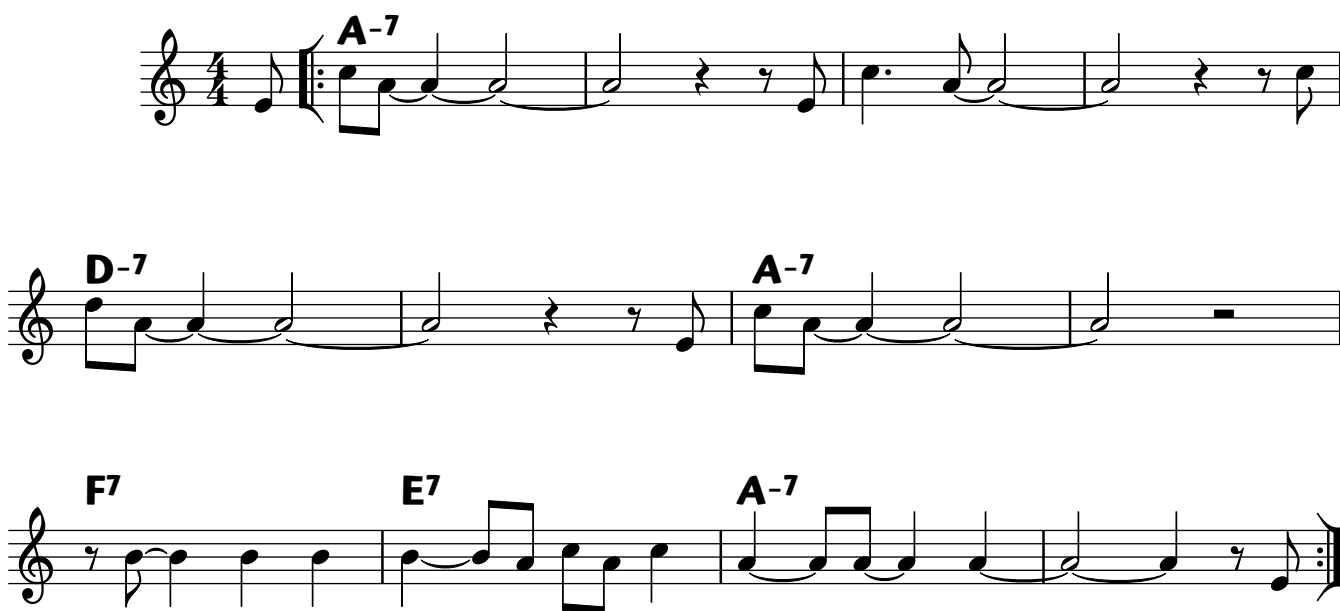
Pitches in Equinox



Equinox

E♭ Alto Sax

composed by John Coltrane



Saxophone Fingering

Pitches in Blue Trane

A fingering chart for saxophone in 4/4 time. It shows seven measures, each with a single note and its corresponding fingering diagram above it. The notes are E, G, B, A, C, E, and D. The fingering diagrams use solid black dots for fingers to be pressed and open circles for fingers to be lifted. The notes are written on a single staff in 4/4 time.

Note	Fingering Diagram
E	Index, Middle, Ring, and Pinky fingers pressed (4 dots).
G	Index, Middle, and Ring fingers pressed (3 dots).
B	Index, Middle, and Ring fingers pressed (3 dots).
A	Index, Middle, and Ring fingers pressed (3 dots).
C	Index, Middle, and Ring fingers pressed (3 dots).
E	Index, Middle, and Ring fingers pressed (3 dots).
D	Index, Middle, and Ring fingers pressed (3 dots).

Blue Train

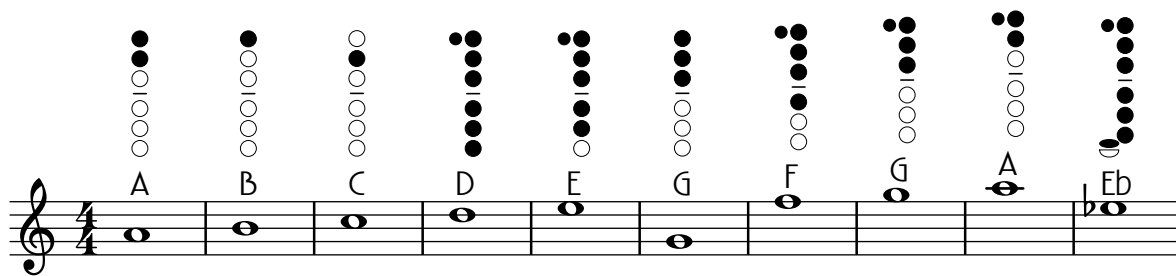
E♭ Alto Sax

composed by John Coltrane

A musical score for E♭ Alto Sax in 4/4 time, composed by John Coltrane. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B♭) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in treble clef. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings and articulation marks. The key signature changes to two flats (B♭ and E♭) in the second staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings and articulation marks. The key signature changes to two flats (B♭ and E♭) in the second staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings and articulation marks.

Saxophone Fingering

Pitches in Mr. P. C.



Mr. P. C.

E♭ Alto Sax

composed by John Coltrane

