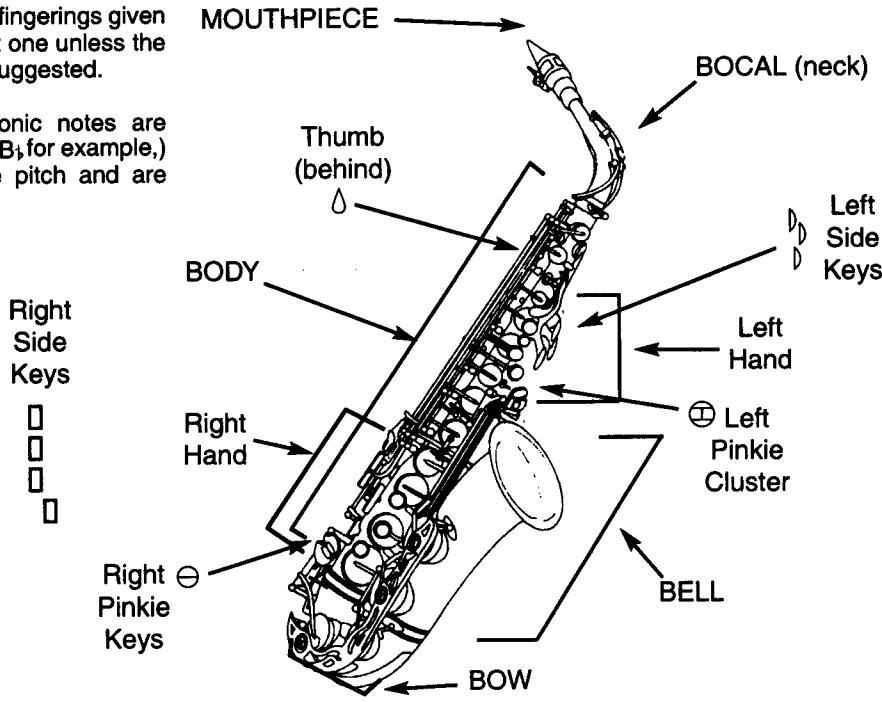


PARTS OF AN ALTO SAXOPHONE AND FINGERING CHART

• 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.



Fingering chart for the alto saxophone, showing notes and their corresponding key positions (closed or open) for both hands. The chart is organized into four rows of notes, each with a musical staff and a corresponding fingering diagram.

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

The fingering diagrams use solid black circles (●) for closed keys and open circles (○) for open keys. Some diagrams include square symbols (□) for right side keys and a triangle symbol (△) for the thumb. Some notes have an asterisk (*) indicating a specific fingering technique.

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