

### BASIC FINGERING CHART

To finger a particular note, depress the keys or levers shown in red (filled) in the diagram above the note. The thumb octave key is shown to the right of the drawing. Two fingerings are shown for the F, first space and top line. The second fingering, called the forked F, is used when notes preceding or following F call for the third finger of the right hand. Low B<sub>1</sub> is not found on the English horn.

Diagram showing fingering for notes A# through G $\flat$  on a staff. Each note has a corresponding fingering diagram above it. The diagrams show which keys are pressed (filled circles) and which are not (open circles). The thumb octave key is shown to the right of each diagram. The notes are: A $\sharp$ , B $\flat$ , B, C, C $\sharp$ , D $\flat$ , D, D $\sharp$ , E $\flat$ , E, F, F $\sharp$ , G $\flat$ .

Diagram showing fingering for notes E $\flat$  through B $\flat$  on a staff. Each note has a corresponding fingering diagram above it. The diagrams show which keys are pressed (filled circles) and which are not (open circles). The thumb octave key is shown to the right of each diagram. The notes are: E $\flat$ , E, F, F $\sharp$ , G $\flat$ , G, G $\sharp$ , A $\flat$ , A, A $\sharp$ , B $\flat$ . A "HALF HOLE" label points to the first diagram (E $\flat$ ).