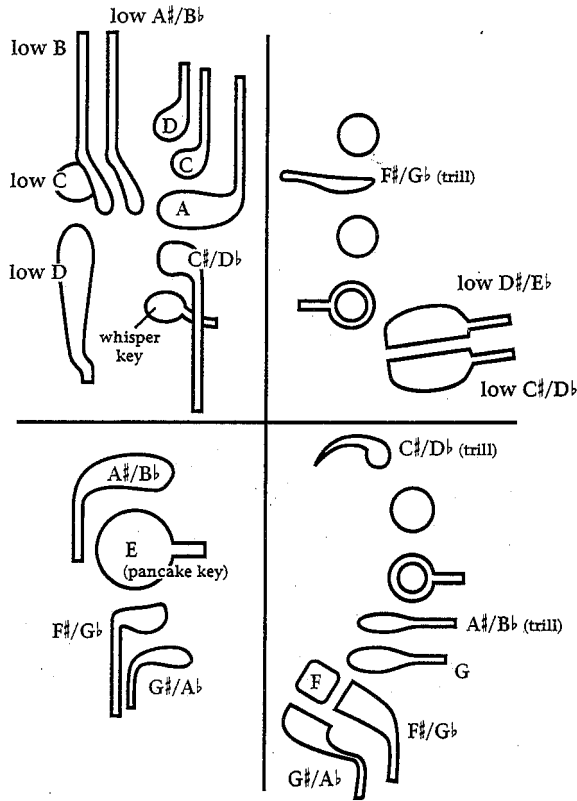


## Bassoon Fingering Chart

A $\sharp$	B $\flat$	B	C	C $\sharp$	D $\flat$	D	D $\sharp$	E $\flat$	E	F	
F $\sharp$	G $\flat$	G	G $\sharp$	A $\flat$	A	A $\sharp$	B $\flat$	B	C	C $\sharp$	D $\flat$
D	D $\sharp$	E $\flat$	E	F	F $\sharp$	G $\flat$	G	G $\sharp$	A $\flat$		
A	A $\sharp$	B $\flat$	B	C	C $\sharp$	D $\flat$	D				
D $\sharp$	E $\flat$	E	F	F $\sharp$	G $\flat$	G	G $\sharp$	A $\flat$			
A	A $\sharp$	B $\flat$	B	C	C $\sharp$	D $\flat$	D				
A	A $\sharp$	B $\flat$	B	C	C $\sharp$	D $\flat$	D				

## Bassoon Key Diagram & Trill Exercises

### Key Diagram:



This graphic can be used as a reference for the fingering and trill charts.

Trills are a form of musical ornamentation which involves a rapid, slurred, alternation between a main note and the note above.

Unless otherwise indicated, the trill should be played taking the key signature in consideration. Sharp (#), flat (b), or natural (natural symbol) signs that appear above a trill notation indicate a departure from the key signature of the piece.

### Examples of trill notation:

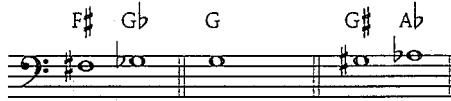
Practice trills by taking the indicated notes and creating an exercise that progresses from slow to fast measured rhythmic values - finally let the trill finger(s) alternate freely. Using a metronome will greatly enhance this drill technique.

### Measured Trill Exercise:

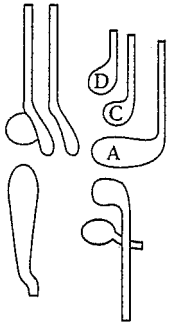
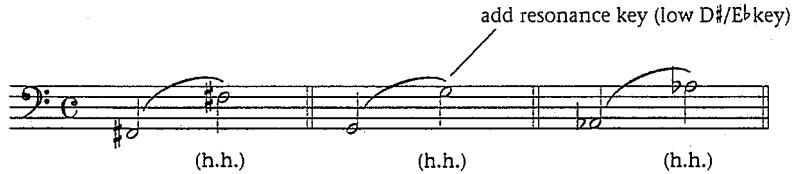
(allow finger(s) to alternate freely)

## Special Bassoon Fingerings & Techniques

Like all woodwind instruments, the bassoon has a "break" between the first and second register. To negotiate this register change smoothly, the player must be proficient in half-hole technique. The transitional notes that require a half-hole fingering are:



To determine the correct size of the half-hole, practice the slurs below. Start in the low octave and *roll* the first finger downward to the half-hole position. When the low note jumps to the upper octave, the size of the half-hole is correct. **Always roll the finger to create the half-hole - never pick it up and place it in position.**

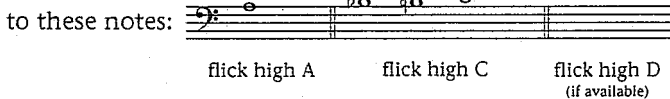


Bassoon Wing Joint and Flick/Speaker Keys

Flicking is a technique used to facilitate certain slurs. The keys used for flicking are located on the wing joint; they are the high A, C, and D keys. Note that the high D key is not available on all bassoons. These keys are also used to facilitate attacks - or getting certain notes to "speak" cleanly with resonance.

"Flicking" is accomplished with the left thumb. At the exact moment that the fingers depress the slurred, or tongued note that needs to be flicked, the left thumb lightly opens the appropriate flick key for an instant (do not fully depress the flick key).

Use the indicated flick keys when slurring from any note in this range:



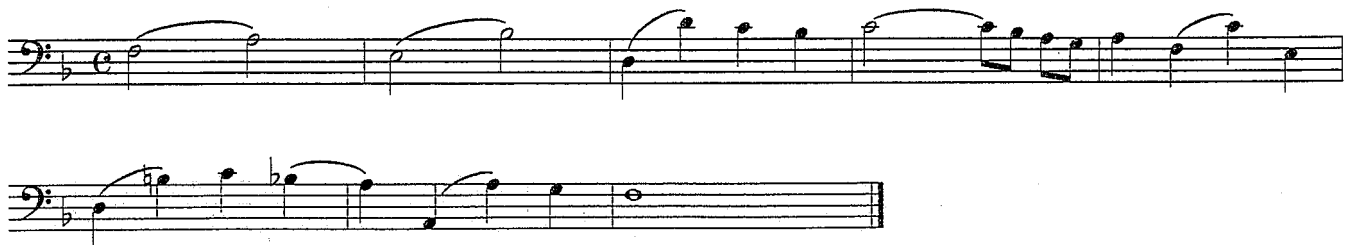
Remember that the flick keys can also improve the tone quality and response of these notes when they are articulated.

### Octave and Flick exercises - practice slowly:

#### Octave Slurs



#### Flick Etude (slurs with fingering changes)



#### "Speaker-Key" Etude (use flick keys for clear attacks)



### Bassoon Trill Fingering Chart

A $\sharp$ $\flat$ B	B $\flat$ $\flat$ C	B $\flat$ C	B $\flat$ C $\sharp$	C $\flat$ D $\flat$	C $\flat$ D
C $\sharp$ $\flat$ D	D $\flat$ $\flat$ E $\flat$	D $\flat$ E $\flat$	D $\flat$ E	D $\sharp$ $\flat$ E	E $\flat$ $\flat$ F
E $\flat$ F	E $\flat$ F $\sharp$	F $\flat$ G $\flat$	F $\flat$ G	F $\sharp$ $\flat$ G	G $\flat$ $\flat$ A $\flat$
G $\flat$ A $\flat$	G $\flat$ A	G $\sharp$ $\flat$ A	A $\flat$ $\flat$ B $\flat$	A $\flat$ B $\flat$	
A $\flat$ B	A $\sharp$ $\flat$ B	B $\flat$ $\flat$ C	B $\flat$ C	B $\flat$ C $\sharp$	C $\flat$ D $\flat$

(When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

C $\flat$ D	C $\sharp$ $\flat$ D	D $\flat$ $\flat$ E $\flat$	D $\flat$ E $\flat$	D $\flat$ E

D $\sharp$ $\flat$ E	E $\flat$ $\flat$ F	E $\flat$ F	E $\flat$ F $\sharp$	F $\flat$ G $\flat$	F $\flat$ G

F $\sharp$ $\flat$ G	G $\flat$ $\flat$ A $\flat$	G $\flat$ A $\flat$	G $\flat$ A	G $\sharp$ $\flat$ A

A $\flat$ $\flat$ B $\flat$	A $\flat$ B $\flat$	A $\flat$ B	A $\sharp$ $\flat$ B	B $\flat$ $\flat$ C

B $\flat$ C	B $\flat$ C $\sharp$	C $\flat$ D $\flat$	C $\flat$ D	C $\sharp$ $\flat$ D
