



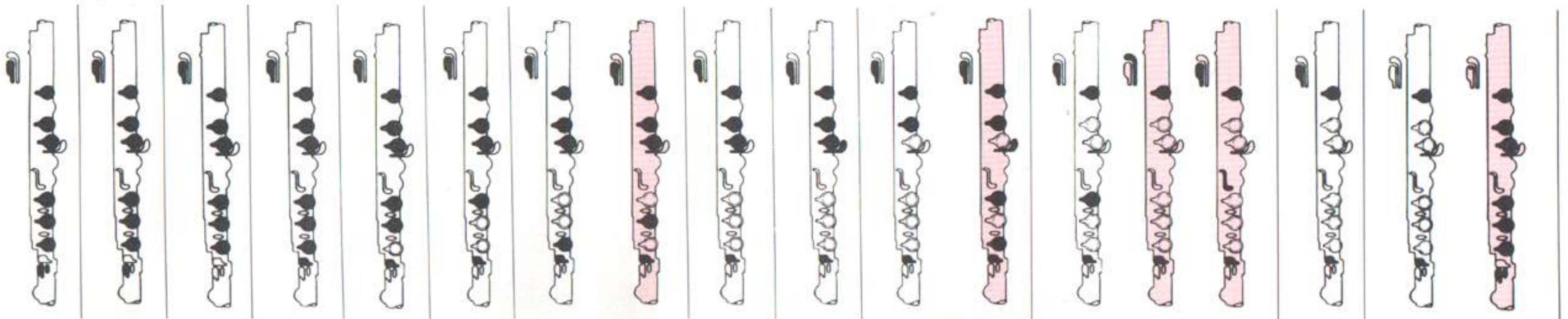
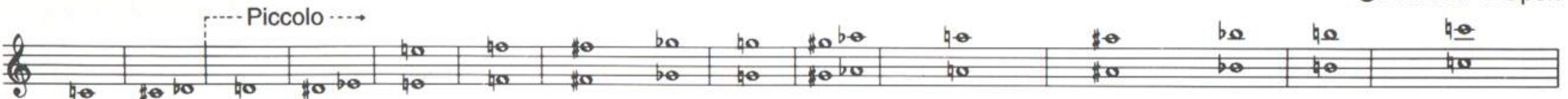
Fingering chart

Griffabelle

Doigtés

Tabla de digitación

● Pressed ○ Open

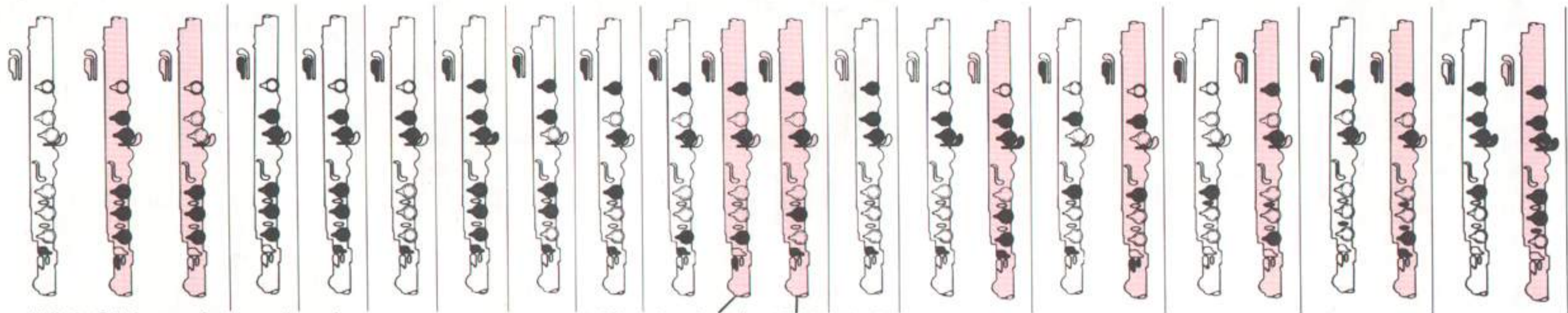
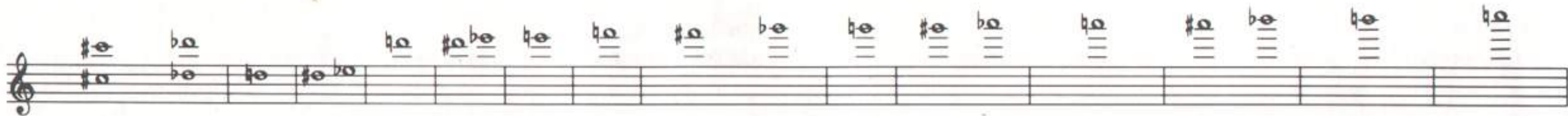


\*with D# key pressed

\*Not used except for fast passaes

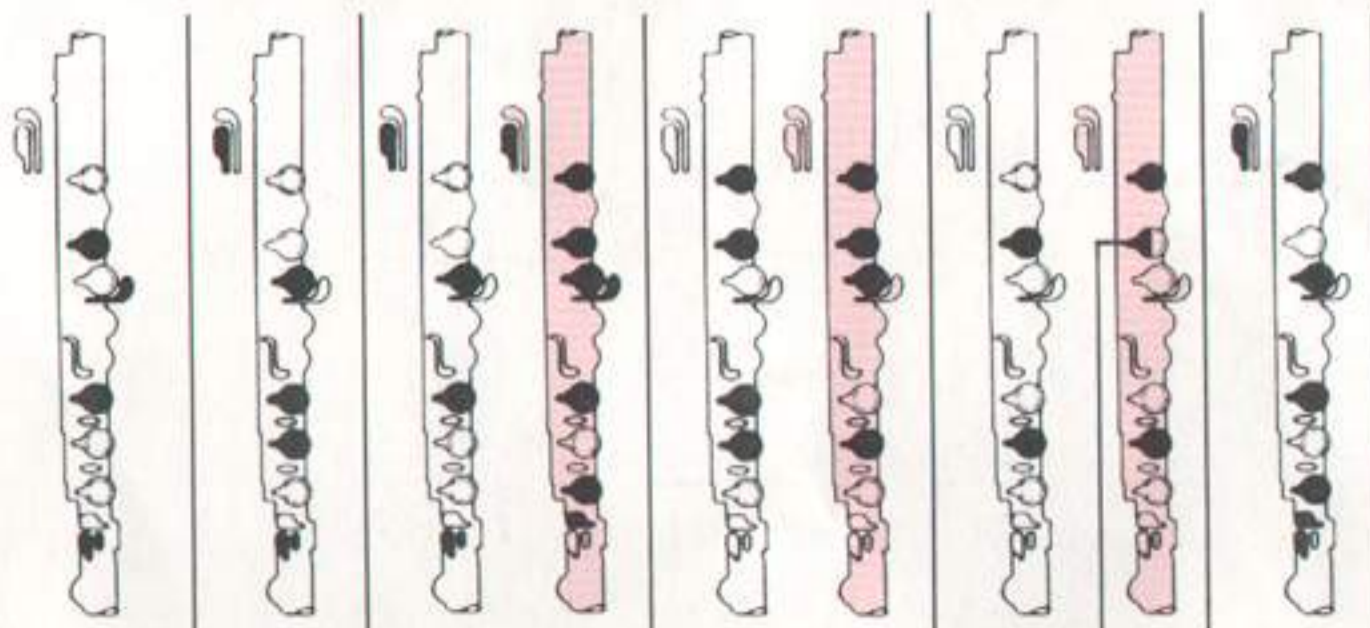
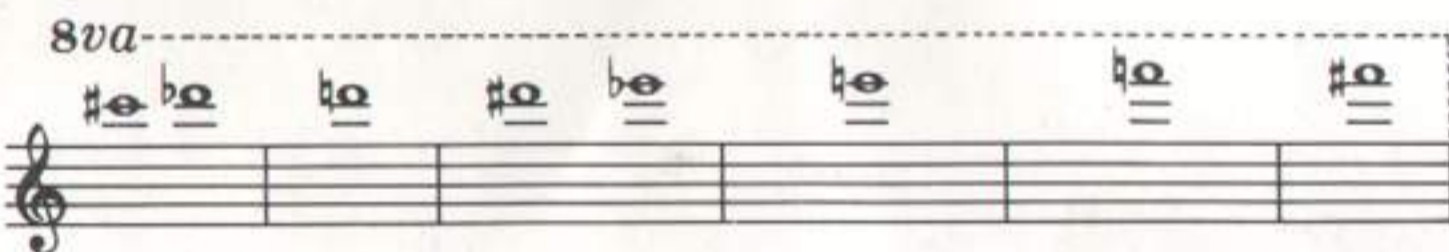
\*Middle A for pp

\*High C for pp (tone slightly sharp)



\*High C# for pp (rather sharp)  
 \*High C# for ff (slightly flat)

\*(Slightly sharp) \*(Slightly flat)



\*Half open  
 (if ring key available)

\*Only for instruments  
 with B footjoint attached

■ Shaded portions indicate change in fingering position.

■ Die schattierten Bereiche zeigen geänderte Griffe an.

■ Les parties grisées indiquent un changement de doigté

■ Las partes sombreadas indican un cambio en la posición de digitación.

\*For E-C# (D flat) from fifth bar, fingering is the same for an octave higher.

\*Von E2 bis Cis3 (Des3), Takt 5 bis 14, sind die Griffe für beide Oktavlagen gleich.

\*Pour do dièze (ré bémol) à partir de la cinquième mesure, le doigté est le même pour une octave plus haut.

\* Para mi-do# (re bemol) desde la quinta línea, la digitación es la misma que para una octava más alta.

\*The sound actually produced by the alto flute is a fourth lower than marked.

\*The sound produced by the bass flute is one octave lower than marked.

\*The sound produced by the piccolo is one octave higher than marked.