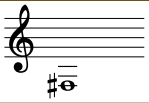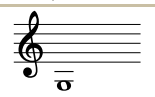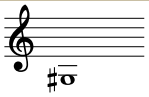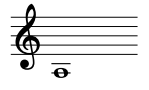
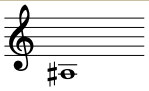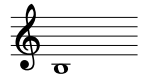
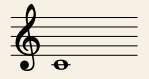
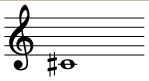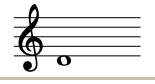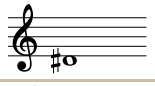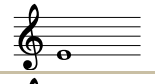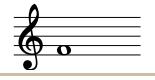
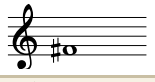
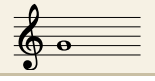
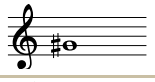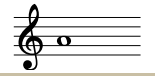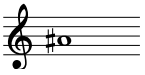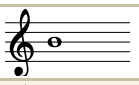
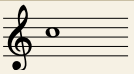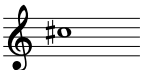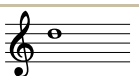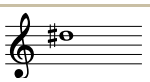
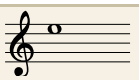
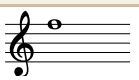
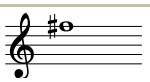
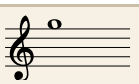
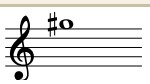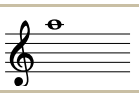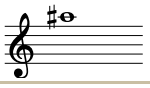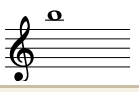
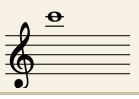
TEORÍA MUSICAL

Digitaciones de el fliscorno en Si♭ referencia

Las 31 notas del registro habitual con su digitación. ● es pistón pulsado y ○ suelto, en el orden en que los tienes bajo los dedos.

Nota	Pentagrama clave de sol	Pistones 1 2 3	Suena
Fa♯3 Sol♭3		● ● ●	Mi3
Sol3		● ○ ●	Fa3
Sol♯3 La♭3		○ ● ●	Fa♯3 Sol♭3
La3		● ● ○	Sol3
La♯3 Si♭3		● ○ ○	Sol♯3 La♭3
Si3		○ ● ○	La3
Do4		○ ○ ○	La♯3 Si♭3
Do♯4 Re♭4		● ● ●	Si3
Re4		● ○ ●	Do4
Re♯4 Mi♭4		○ ● ●	Do♯4 Re♭4
Mi4		● ● ○	Re4
Fa4		● ○ ○	Re♯4 Mi♭4
Fa♯4 Sol♭4		○ ● ○	Mi4
Sol4		○ ○ ○	Fa4
Sol♯4 La♭4		○ ● ●	Fa♯4 Sol♭4
La4		● ● ○	Sol4

Nota	Pentagrama clave de sol	Pistones 1 2 3	Suena
La♯4 Si♭4		● ○ ○	Sol♯4 La♭4
Si4		○ ● ○	La4
Do5		○ ○ ○	La♯4 Si♭4
Do♯5 Re♭5		● ● ○	Si4
Re5		● ○ ○	Do5
Re♯5 Mi♭5		○ ● ○	Do♯5 Re♭5
Mi5		○ ○ ○	Re5
Fa5		● ○ ○	Re♯5 Mi♭5
Fa♯5 Sol♭5		○ ● ○	Mi5
Sol5		○ ○ ○	Fa5
Sol♯5 La♭5		○ ● ●	Fa♯5 Sol♭5
La5		● ● ○	Sol5
La♯5 Si♭5		● ○ ○	Sol♯5 La♭5
Si5		○ ● ○	La5
Do6		○ ○ ○	La♯5 Si♭5

«Al aire» es sin pulsar ningún pistón: la nota sale solo con los labios, ajustando el armónico. Son las filas resaltadas.

Es un instrumento transpositor: lo que lees y lo que suena no son la misma nota. Un **Do escrito** suena un **Si♭**, un tono por debajo. En una banda esto importa: tu Do no es el Do del saxofón ni el de la tuba.

Fa♯ y Sol♭ son la misma nota, solo cambia cómo se escribe según la tonalidad. Por eso las alteradas llevan los dos nombres. Los subíndices son la octava.