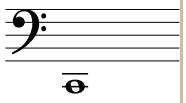
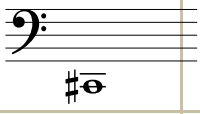
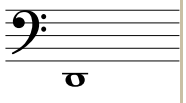
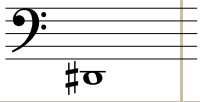
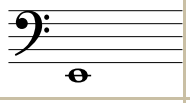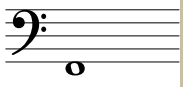
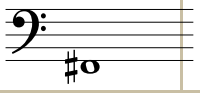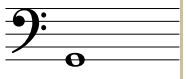
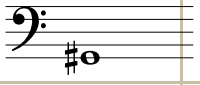
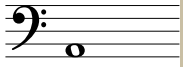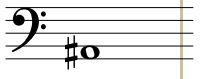
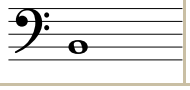
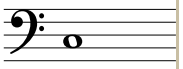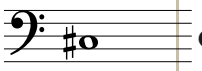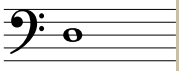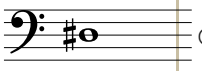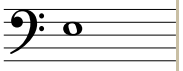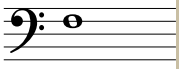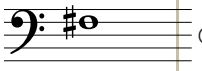
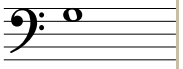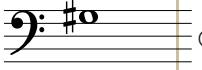
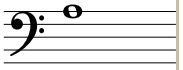
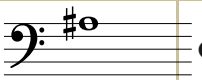
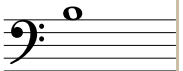
Digitaciones de la trompa doble en Fa/Si♭ referencia

Notas graves, en clave de fa (24 notas). Las 49 notas de la trompa doble, con sus dos digitaciones. ● es rotor pulsado y ○ suelto; 1, 2 y 3 son los de los dedos y 4 es el del pulgar, que cambia de lado. «—»: esa nota no se toca por ese lado.

Nota	Pentagrama	Lado de Fa pulgar pulsado 1 2 3 4	Lado de Si♭ pulgar suelto 1 2 3 4	Suena
Do₂		○○○●	●○●○	Fa₁
Do♯₂ Re♭₂		—	○●●○	Fa♯₁ Sol♭₁
Re₂		—	●●○○	Sol₁
Re♯₂ Mi♭₂		—	●○○○	Sol♯₁ La♭₁
Mi₂		—	○●○○	La₁
Fa₂		—	○○○○	La♯₁ Si♭₁
Fa♯₂ Sol♭₂		●●●●	—	Si₁
Sol₂		●○●●	—	Do₂
Sol♯₂ La♭₂		○●●●	—	Do♯₂ Re♭₂
La₂		●●○●	—	Re₂
La♯₂ Si♭₂		●○○●	—	Re♯₂ Mi♭₂
Si₂		○●○●	●●●○	Mi₂

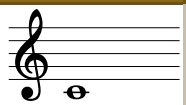
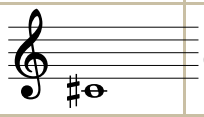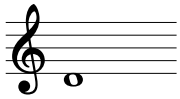
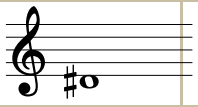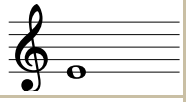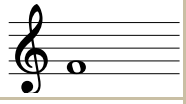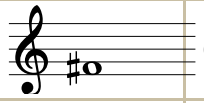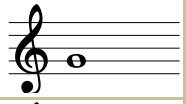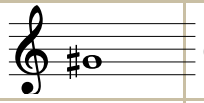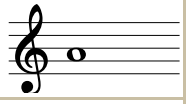
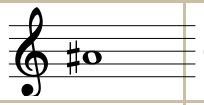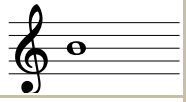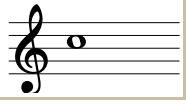
Nota	Pentagrama	Lado de Fa pulgar pulsado 1 2 3 4	Lado de Si♭ pulgar suelto 1 2 3 4	Suena
Do₃		○○○●	●○●○	Fa₂
Do♯₃ Re♭₃		●●●●	○●●○	Fa♯₂ Sol♭₂
Re₃		●○●●	●●○○	Sol₂
Re♯₃ Mi♭₃		○●●●	●○○○	Sol♯₂ La♭₂
Mi₃		●●○●	○●○○	La₂
Fa₃		●○○●	○○○○	La♯₂ Si♭₂
Fa♯₃ Sol♭₃		○●○●	●●●○	Si₂
Sol₃		○○○●	●○●○	Do₃
Sol♯₃ La♭₃		○●●●	○●●○	Do♯₃ Re♭₃
La₃		●●○●	●●○○	Re₃
La♯₃ Si♭₃		●○○●	●○○○	Re♯₃ Mi♭₃
Si₃		○●○●	○●○○	Mi₃

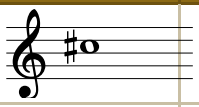
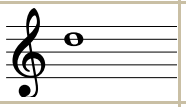
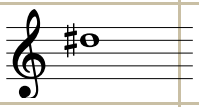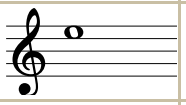
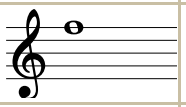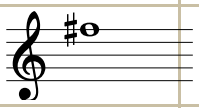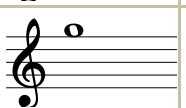
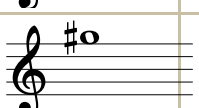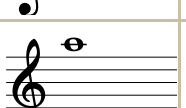
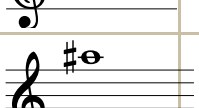
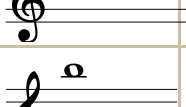
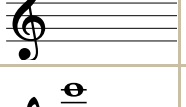
Es un instrumento transpositor: la trompa en Fa suena una **quinta justa más grave** de lo escrito. Un **Do₄ escrito** suena un **Fa₃**.

Fa♯ y Sol♭ son la misma nota, solo cambia cómo se escribe según la tonalidad. Los subíndices son la octava. Es la digitación más afinada de cada lado; el intérprete elige la que suene mejor.

Digitaciones de la trompa doble en Fa/Si♭ referencia

Notas agudas, en clave de sol (25 notas). Las 49 notas de la trompa doble, con sus dos digitaciones. ● es rotor pulsado y ○ suelto; 1, 2 y 3 son los de los dedos y 4 es el del pulgar, que cambia de lado. «—»: esa nota no se toca por ese lado.

Nota	Pentagrama	Lado de Fa pulgar pulsado 1 2 3 4	Lado de Si♭ pulgar suelto 1 2 3 4	Suena
Do$_4$		○○○●	○○○○	Fa$_3$
Do♯$_4$ Re♭$_4$		●●○●	○●●○	Fa♯$_3$ Sol♭$_3$
Re$_4$		●○○●	●●○○	Sol$_3$
Re♯$_4$ Mi♭$_4$		○●○●	●○○○	Sol♯$_3$ La♭$_3$
Mi$_4$		○○○●	○●○○	La$_3$
Fa$_4$		●○○●	○○○○	La♯$_3$ Si♭$_3$
Fa♯$_4$ Sol♭$_4$		○●○●	●●○○	Si$_3$
Sol$_4$		○○○●	●○○○	Do$_4$
Sol♯$_4$ La♭$_4$		○●●●	○●●○	Do♯$_4$ Re♭$_4$
La$_4$		●●○●	●●○○	Re$_4$
La♯$_4$ Si♭$_4$		●○○●	●○○○	Re♯$_4$ Mi♭$_4$
Si$_4$		○●○●	○●○○	Mi$_4$
Do$_5$		○○○●	○○○○	Fa$_4$

Nota	Pentagrama	Lado de Fa pulgar pulsado 1 2 3 4	Lado de Si♭ pulgar suelto 1 2 3 4	Suena
Do♯$_5$ Re♭$_5$		●●○●	○●●○	Fa♯$_4$ Sol♭$_4$
Re$_5$		○○○●	●●○○	Sol$_4$
Re♯$_5$ Mi♭$_5$		○●○●	●○○○	Sol♯$_4$ La♭$_4$
Mi$_5$		○○○●	○●○○	La$_4$
Fa$_5$		●○○●	○○○○	La♯$_4$ Si♭$_4$
Fa♯$_5$ Sol♭$_5$		○●○●	○●○○	Si$_4$
Sol$_5$		○○○●	○○○○	Do$_5$
Sol♯$_5$ La♭$_5$		○●●●	○●●○	Do♯$_5$ Re♭$_5$
La$_5$		●●○●	●●○○	Re$_5$
La♯$_5$ Si♭$_5$		●○○●	●○○○	Re♯$_5$ Mi♭$_5$
Si$_5$		○●○●	○●○○	Mi$_5$
Do$_6$		○○○●	○○○○	Fa$_5$

Es un instrumento transpositor: la trompa en Fa suena una **quinta justa más grave** de lo escrito. Un **Do$_4$ escrito** suena un **Fa$_3$**.

Fa♯ y Sol♭ son la misma nota, solo cambia cómo se escribe según la tonalidad. Los subíndices son la octava. Es la digitación más afinada de cada lado; el intérprete elige la que suene mejor.