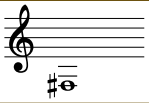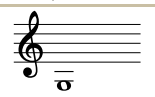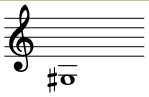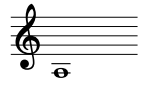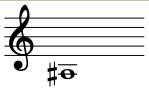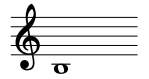
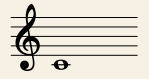
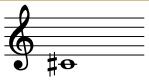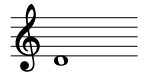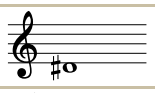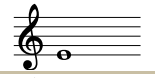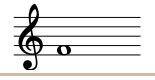
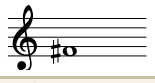
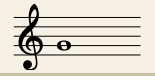
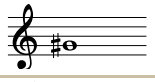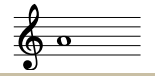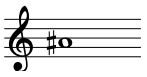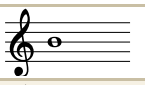
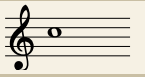
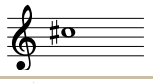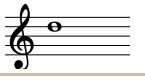
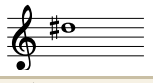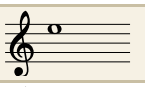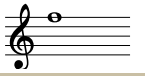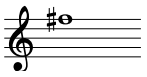
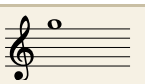
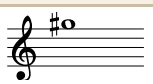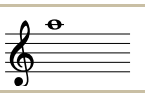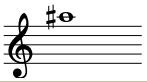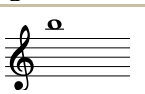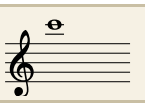
MUSIC THEORY

Fingerings for the B♭ flugelhorn reference

The 31 notes of the usual range with their fingering. ● is a pressed valve and ○ a released one, in the order they lie under your fingers.

Note	Staff treble clef	Valves 1 2 3	Sounds
F♯3 / G♭3		● ● ●	E3
G3		● ○ ●	F3
G♯3 / A♭3		○ ● ●	F♯3 / G♭3
A3		● ● ○	G3
A♯3 / B♭3		● ○ ○	G♯3 / A♭3
B3		○ ● ○	A3
C4		○ ○ ○	A♯3 / B♭3
C♯4 / D♭4		● ● ●	B3
D4		● ○ ●	C4
D♯4 / E♭4		○ ● ●	C♯4 / D♭4
E4		● ● ○	D4
F4		● ○ ○	D♯4 / E♭4
F♯4 / G♭4		○ ● ○	E4
G4		○ ○ ○	F4
G♯4 / A♭4		○ ● ●	F♯4 / G♭4
A4		● ● ○	G4

Note	Staff treble clef	Valves 1 2 3	Sounds
A♯4 / B♭4		● ○ ○	G♯4 / A♭4
B4		○ ● ○	A4
C5		○ ○ ○	A♯4 / B♭4
C♯5 / D♭5		● ● ○	B4
D5		● ○ ○	C5
D♯5 / E♭5		○ ● ○	C♯5 / D♭5
E5		○ ○ ○	D5
F5		● ○ ○	D♯5 / E♭5
F♯5 / G♭5		○ ● ○	E5
G5		○ ○ ○	F5
G♯5 / A♭5		○ ● ●	F♯5 / G♭5
A5		● ● ○	G5
A♯5 / B♭5		● ○ ○	G♯5 / A♭5
B5		○ ● ○	A5
C6		○ ○ ○	A♯5 / B♭5

"Open" means no valve pressed: the note comes from the lips alone, by adjusting the harmonic. These are the highlighted rows.

It is a transposing instrument: what you read and what sounds are not the same note. A **written C** sounds a **B♭**, a whole step lower. In a band this matters: your C is not the saxophone's C or the tuba's.

F♯ and G♭ are the same note, only the way it is written changes with the key. That is why the altered notes carry both names. The subscripts are the octave.