

Finger Fitness Scale Connections

Correction Sheet from First Printing

p. vi included some incorrect examples (yikes). I will blame last minute additions and late nights leading up to the book release! Example #5 now has the correct key signature for d minor. Example #6 is the same musically, but the marked fingering is updated (slide instead of a left C). The explanation is updated and all other text is tightened up because I used the incorrect font size. A revised p. vi is included on the next page.

p. 6 Exercise #6 was meant to include tonic/leading tone/tonic at the beginning of the pattern. The correction can be seen below.

6. F Major to D Melodic Minor

p. 25 Exercise #20 was intended to be an octave higher. See the revised exercise below.

20. Chromatic Study #2 (Up/Down)

p. 147 - ***Note at the bottom reads “soprano clarinets may need...” and it now reads “soprano clarinets WILL need...”

Other corrections include simple spelling/typo fixes and a few picky spacing things which may go completely unnoticed unless you are really looking for them.

FINGER OBSTACLES

Fingering choices are dictated by the context of the musical patterns. At times, we may need to slide, flip, or choose other specific fingerings. A few selected examples are included below. Of course, there are many more obstacles! The right hand fingers can stay down in Example #1 to help connect across registers - often called "right hand down" or RHD. This can be used on any throat tone (open G, G#, A, and Bb). Once the notes go down to an F# or lower, RHD is no longer feasible to use. In Example #2, some might assume a flip is the only option, but the side (or chromatic) fingering can be used for both Gb's to prevent flipping Gb to F.

Example #1

Example #2

In the chromatic study shown in Example #3, you must flip because the Db to Gb requires the middle finger for the Gb. Use the fork fingering (or sliver key) for B natural to avoid a flip in Example #4.

Example #3

Example #4

Use consistent pinkies when possible. In Example #5, choose either left B to right C# or right B to left C#. Make sure the first B follows the pinky pattern you have selected. Both options are marked below.

Example #5

Sometimes a pinky slide is needed. If you must slide on the right, slide from the top level of pinky keys to the bottom. For the left, slide from an inside key to an outside key. In Example #6, a downward slide works best when playing Eb to C (avoid upward slides). For Example #7, slide down from right Eb to right Db.

Example #6

Example #7

* If your instrument has the alternate Eb/Ab key, then you have more options.

The "one and one" fingering* for clarinet Bb is useful in arpeggiated patterns as shown in Example #8. The right Eb pinky key can stay down in Example #9 to stabilize the clarinet when playing up and down from clarion to altissimo. Avoid adding the Eb pinky while playing altissimo C#/Db (makes the pitch go sharp).

Example #8

Example #9