

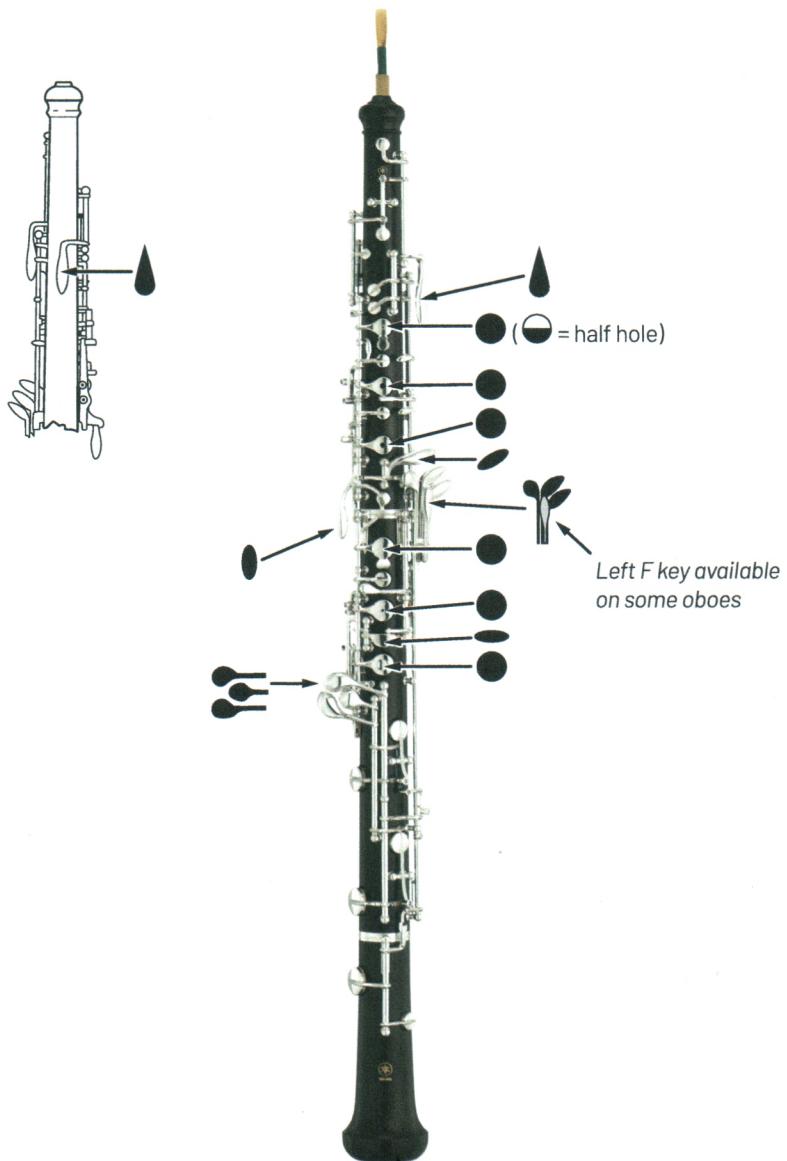
FINGERING CHART

OBOE

Instrument Care Reminders

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Carefully remove the reed and blow air through it. Return to reed case.
- Gently twist apart the upper and lower sections. Drop a weighted swab through the lower section and pull it out the bell. Return the lower section and the bell to the case.
- Swab out the upper section or clean it with an oboe feather and return it to the case.



○ = Open
 ● = Pressed down
 ◑ = Half hole covered
 ◎ = Optional

The fingering chart displays 12 sets of fingerings for different notes, each consisting of a musical note on a staff and a corresponding finger pattern below it. The notes are: A[#], B_b, B, C, C[#], D_b, D, D[#], E_b, E, F, and F. The fingerings use the symbols defined in the legend: open circles for open holes, solid black circles for pressed-down holes, and circles with horizontal lines for half-holes. Some fingerings include a 'L' or 'R' to indicate left or right hand fingers. The chart shows various combinations of these symbols to produce different notes.

E_b key raises pitch on Forked F. Only use if needed.

FINGERING CHART

OBOE

F# G_b

G

G# A_b

A

A# B_b

B

C

C# D_b

D

D# E_b

(left)

F

E_b key raises pitch on Forked F. Only use if needed.

F# G_b

G

G# A_b

A

Thumb key may be left down on A, B_b, B, and C to make note changes easier.

A# B_b

B

C

C# D_b

D

D# E_b

E

F

* If you play an oboe with a "Left F Key," you may prefer to use the left F in place of the forked fingering.