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## Concert scales for alto saxophone

Notice: Some of the links in this article are affiliate links that can provide us with a small comision at no cost to you. However, we have examined all of the programs in this guide and believe that they are the best for generating affiliate revenue. You can read our full affiliate disclosure in our privacy notice. I touched on how to play saxophone scales, here and there, on this blog. Today I want to run through all the big scales in a good and easy step by step guide to show you how to play all the notes. Scales are such an important part of playing the saxophone. This article will be a comprehensive introductory lesson for all the large scales of the saxophone. Let's cover all the main scales just out of an octave and run through how to touch the notes looking at your fingers. There are larger and smaller scales. If you were looking for only small scales, here is the guide to smaller scales of the saxophone. If you were looking for the smaller pentatonic scales, here is the guide to smaller pentatonic scales of the saxophone. And if you were looking for the major pentatonic scales instead, here's the guide to major pentatonic saxophone scales. Let's dive. Hey. If you're a music producer or creator, and are thinking of selling your beats or instrumentals online, which, at least admits, is a necessity today, you really should take a look at Airbit. Here's why — Automated file delivery: When you sell a beat or instrumental, your buyer downloads them without having to wait for you to send them. They also receive PDF contracts that they can sign electronically. No hidden charges: You get all the money from each sale. Airbit has no cuts. And there is no transfer fee or transaction period, the money reaches your account instantly. And you can change the price at any time. Other platforms accept a sales commission of 30%. Maximum Visibility: Airbit runs a chart that you can get on top of if you sell more beats or instrumentals compared to other producers. If your beat reaches the top of their stops, you'll give a little splash! Click here to start selling your beats and instrumental today Tos large scales on the Saxophone Oooo that we will do to cover all the main scales on the saxophone is to start with D-major and then run each scale on an octave just up and down and then move in semitones all the way up. Okay? Good. Here is a list of all major scales: D Main scale scale-flat Major Scale E Major Scale F Major Scale F-sharp Major Scale G Major Scale A-flat Major Scale A-flat Major Scale B-flat Major Scale B Major Scale C Major Scale C-sharp Major Scale Let's begin. The D Major Scale So is the first scale on the saxophone — the D-major. This scale has two sharps — F-sharp and C-sharp. Here are the d-larger scale notes: Here are the fingering charts of the D-larger scale: Note #1 — Low D It starts from Low D Note #2 — E Note #3 — F-sharp H there are two fingers to for the main fingering (most common) and the F-sharp side key alternating fingering. Note #4 — G Note #5 — A Note #6 — B Note #7 — C-sharp Com C-sharp, you are not holding any key on the saxophone. Note #8 — D O fingering for this note is similar to Low D, but with the octave key. It is one octave above Low D. The E-flat Major Scale The next scale is large-scale e-flat. This scale has three apartments — E-flat, A-flat and D-flat. Here are the notes of the Scale E-flat Major: E-flat FGA-flat CDE-flat Here are the fingering charts of the E-flat Scale Major: Note #1 — E-flat Note #2 — F Note #3 — G Note #4 — A-flat The enharmonic equivalent for A-flat is G-sharp, so the fingers are similar. The fingering above is the main one, but there are three alternate fingerings using different table keys as follows: Note #5 — B-flat B-flat has many options. There are three main fingers: And then, there are two alternate fingers: Note #6 — C And there is an alternate fingering: Note #7 — D Note #7 — E-flat Esis E-flat Esis e-flat is an octave larger than the previous one above. The Scale And Major The next scale we're going to look at is the large scale E. This scale has four sharps: F-sharp, G-sharp, C-sharp and D-sharp. Here are the notes of the main range of the E: E F-sharp G-sharp A B C D Here are the fingering charts for the main scale E: Note #1 — E Note #2 — F-sharp F-sharp has a main fingering: And an alternate fingering: Note #3 — G-sharp G-sharp has a main fingering: And three alternate fingerings: So you have a lot of options with the desktop keys here. Note #4 — Note #5 — B Note #6 — C-sharp Note #7 — D-sharp D-sharp is an enharmonic equivalent of E-flat, so the fingerings are the same. Note #8 — E This E is one octave above the previous one. The main scale FA next scale that we will look at is the large scale F. This scale has a plan: B-flat. As with all the other scales we look at, there are seven different notes on this scale with the first note repeated a higher octave at the end. Here are the notes from the main scale of E: And here are the fingering charts for the main scale F: Note #1 — F Note #2 — G Note #3 — A Note #4 — B-flat The main fingers: And fingers : Note #5 — co fingering main: Note #6 — D Note #7 — E Note #8 — F The F-sharp Major Scale The next scale we'll look at is the main f-sharp scale. The sharp f main range contains 6 sharp: F-sharp, G-sharp, A-sharp, C-sharp, D-sharp, and E-sharp. Here are the f-sharp scale notes: F-sharp G-sharp A-sharp D-sharp D-sharp E-sharp F-sharp F-sharp F-sharp And here are the fingering charts for the main scale F-sharp: Note #1 — F-sharp Note #2 — G Sharp Note #3 — A-sharp Note #4 — B Note #5 — C-sharp Note #6 — D-sharp Note #7 — E-sharp Note #8 — F-sharp The G Major Scale As with all the other scales we look at, there seven different notes on this scale with the first note repeated a higher octave at the end. Here are the notes from the main scale of G: E here are the fingering charts for the main scale of G: Note #1 — G Note #2 — A Note #3 — B Note #4 — C Note #5 — D Note #6 — E Note #7 — F-sharp Note #8 — G The A-flat Major Scale As with all the other scales we look at, there are seven different notes on this scale with the first note repeated a higher octave at the end. Here are the notes of the main scale A-flat: A-flat B-flat CD-flat FGA-flat E-flat FGA-flat E And here are the fingering charts for the main scale A-flat: Note #1 — A-flat Note #2 — B-flat Note #3 C Note #4 — D-flat Note #5 — E-flat Note #6 — F Note #7 — G Note #8 — A-flat The A Major Scale The next scale we're going to look at is the large scale. This scale has 7 sharps. All sharp. As in all other scales we look at, there are seven different notes on this scale with the first note repeated a higher octave at the end. Here are the notes of the main scale C: Note #1 — C Note #2 — D Note #3 — E Note #4 — F Note #5 — G Note #6 — A Note #7 — B Note #8 — C The main scale C-sharp The next scale we're going to look at is the large scale. This scale has 7 sharps. All sharp. As in all other scales we look at, there are seven different notes on this scale with the first note repeated a higher octave at the end. Here are the notes of the main scale C-sharp: C-sharp D-sharp F-sharp F-sharp G-sharp A-sharp B-sharp C-sharp E Sharp E And here are the fingering charts for the main scale C-sharp: Note #1 — C-sharp Note #2 — D-sharp Note #2 — E-sharp Note #2 — F-sharp Note #2 — G-sharp Note #2 — A-sharp Note #2 — B-sharp Note #2 — C-sharp The 3 essential tips for learning saxophone scales Its main scales to smaller scales, there are so many scales to learn on the saxophone and it can seem really overwhelming. Here are some tips that will help you with the learning process. These tips won't necessarily make learning easier, but they'll make it a little more fun. Tip #1 — Reproduction Saxophone Scales by Earl know that it is really important to know the notes of your scales. We probably all have scale sheets with all the notes written, but perhaps the best way to learn the scale is to lose the music. Store your scale sheet and touch saxophone scales per ear. I wrote an article on how to play the saxophone by ear in the how to play series Saxophone Notes. It's a good place to start if you don't know what it means to train or play by ear. The best way to test this, perhaps, to try to figure out other major scales just by using your ears. If, for example, you are really comfortable with the d-larger scale, try working the main Scale E-flat. There are many different methods that you can use for this. You could just take every note of the D-larger scale up to half a step, you could think about the structure or key of that scale, whatever your system. Or you may want to just try to solve this using just your ear. If you do this exercise with three different main scales, starting with one you really know, then one step up, and then another half step up, you'll end up a set of three large scales. In fact, I recommend staying with only three scales at a time to make it easier to learn saxophone scales. That way, we're going up and down and we're really cementing these scales in our minds and we're using our ears to guide us. Tip #2 - Always use a Metronome It's always a good idea to use a metronome. Using the metronome helps keep you honest and also means that every time you practice you can speed up a bit. Start with something nice and easy like 90bpm. If you keep accelerating, by the end of a week practicing only

three scales, I bet you'll get them twice as fast. What I suggest you do is take a group of three large scales, and then make a every week. You could, for example, take D, E-flat and E this week, then F, F-sharp and G next week and the following week G-sharp, A and B-flat, and so on. After a few few you would have made all your great scales. After that, you can set yourself a challenge to make all your large scales chromatically with your metronome over an octave. It's a very good exercise. If you start trying to learn all the scales together, it will be very difficult. But if you're climbing into sets of three every week, before you know it you'll get your fingers around all these scales. Tip #3 — Practice Chromatically, Learn Scales in FamiliesThe third tip to end this, practicing chromatically is a great way to learn saxophone scales as well as learn their scales in families. For the families here, I'm referring to key families —a large scale and relatively smaller. This is a great way to practice. If you are learning the A-large scale, for example, spend some time looking at the smaller F-sharp scale. There are patterns that you will see in related pieces of music and everything unites. It's a great way to work systematically across scales. Scales.

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