

# Recorder Digits



## Fingerings for Ereader

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**Standard and  
Alternates**

**Recorder in  
F**

# **Title**

**Recorder Digits  
Fingerings for Ereader**

**Standard and Alternates**

**Recorder in F**

Version 2.10

# Introduction

This is a static display of the "built-in" recorder fingerings shown in the Windows program Recorder Digits. You can read about the program here:

<http://www.rahsoft.net/software.htm>

This PDF is derived from the epub for Nook. It should look OK on any device that can view PDFs

Each note shows the standard fingering, followed by alternate fingerings, which are indented. Most alternate fingerings have a description **below** them, describing how they differ from the standard fingering and how they might be used.

Many alternate fingerings are used in trills. A trilled hole is shown with a checkerboard pattern.

With a trilled fingering, after the foot there is a symbol called the "trill position" indicator. When it points up ("^"), this means that the requested note is obtained when the trilling fingers are up. When the indicator points down ("v"), this means that the note is obtained when the fingers are down.

To choose a note, you can use Chapters (each Octave and note is a separate entry), or the **Choose Note** pages, which is probably easier. Each note has its own page.

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## Choose Note - Octave 1



[Note F, Octave 1](#)

[Note F#, Octave 1](#)

[Note G, Octave 1](#)

[Note Ab, Octave 1](#)

[Note A, Octave 1](#)

[Note Bb, Octave 1](#)

[Note B, Octave 1](#)

[Note C, Octave 1](#)

[Note C#, Octave 1](#)

[Note D, Octave 1](#)

[Note Eb, Octave 1](#)

[Note E, Octave 1](#)

## Choose Note - Octave 2



[Note F, Octave2](#)

[Note F#, Octave2](#)

[Note G, Octave2](#)

[Note Ab, Octave2](#)

[Note A, Octave2](#)

[Note Bb, Octave2](#)

[Note B, Octave2](#)

[Note C, Octave2](#)

[Note C#, Octave2](#)

[Note D, Octave2](#)

[Note Eb, Octave2](#)

[Note E, Octave2](#)

## Choose Note - Octave 3



[Note F, Octave3](#)

[Note F#, Octave3](#)

[Note G, Octave3](#)

[Note Ab, Octave3](#)

[Note A, Octave3](#)

[Note Bb, Octave3](#)

[Note B, Octave3](#)

[Note C, Octave3](#)

[Note C#, Octave3](#)

[Note D, Octave3](#)

[Note Eb, Octave3](#)

[Note E, Octave3](#)

# Octave 1

Note: F, octave 1



No Alternates

**Note: F#, octave 1**



No Alternates



# Note: G, octave 1

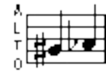


Alternates:



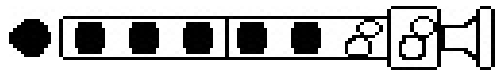
Difficult finger position; not as strong as regular fingering

**Note: Ab, octave 1**



No Alternates

# Note: A, octave 1



No Alternates

## Note: Bb, octave 1



Alternates:

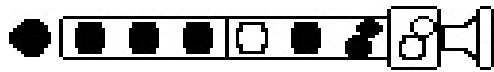


The standard Bb to Ab trill



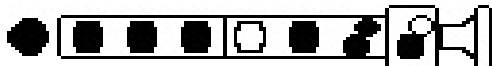
The standard Bb to A trill; Bb is sharp

## Note: B, octave 1



Tends to be sharp

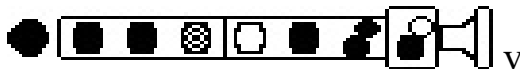
Alternates:



Use if regular fingering is too sharp



Used for B to A trill; sharp

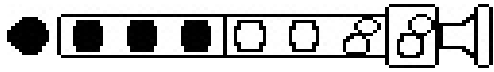


The standard(?) C# to B trill. C# is much too sharp

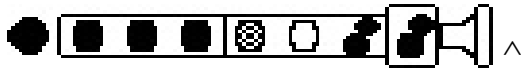


Alternate C# to B trill. Cover hole 3 less than half - will not speak unless hole is covered just right.

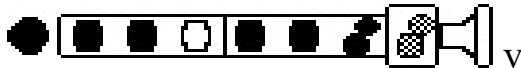
## Note: C, octave 1



Alternates:



Alternate C to Bb trill. Easier to control than trill with standard fingerings, especially for long trills.

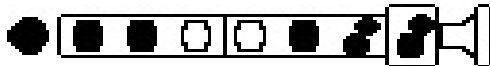


The standard C# to C trill

## Note: C#, octave 1



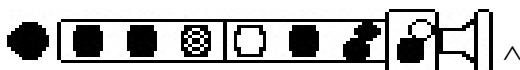
Alternates:



The standard Eb to C# trill. Play the alternate C# gently or it will break to the next octave.



Alternate Eb to C# trill (same alt C# as prior alt, but different trill fingers - might be easier in short trill)



The standard(?) C# to B trill. C# is much too sharp



Alternate C# to B trill. Cover hole 3 less than half - will not speak unless hole is covered just right.



The standard C# to C trill

**Note: D, octave 1**



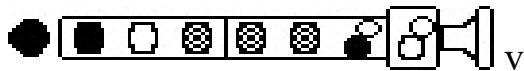
Alternates:



The standard Eb to D trill



Alternate Eb to D trill (same alt D as prior alt, but different trill finger)



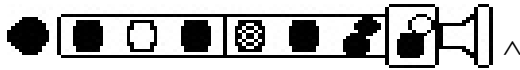
Alternate E to D trill (same alt D as prior alts, but upper note is alt E)



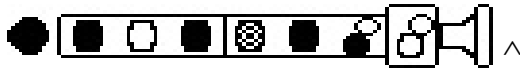
## Note: Eb, octave 1



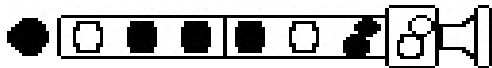
Alternates:



The standard Eb to C# trill; Play the alternate C# gently or it will break to the next octave.

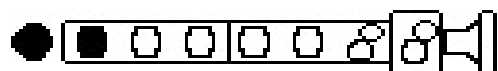


Alternate Eb to D trill

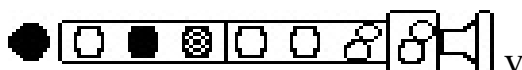


Weak sounding

## Note: E, octave 1



Alternates:



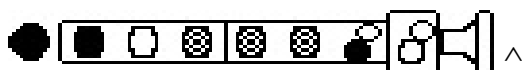
The standard F to E trill



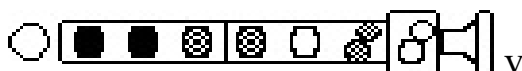
Alternate F to E trill; you can also trill with all right-hand fingers



The standard E to Eb trill



Alternate E to D trill

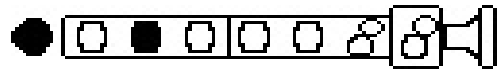


Alternate F# to E trill

# Octave 2



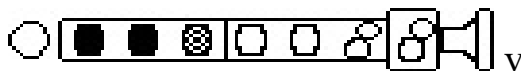
Note: F, octave 2



Alternates:

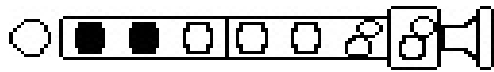


The standard F to Eb trill

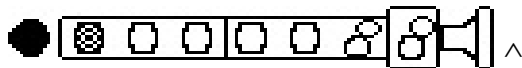


Alternate F# to F trill

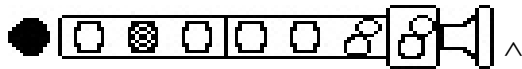
## Note: F#, octave 2



Alternates:



The standard F# to E trill; very strong-sounding note



The standard F# to F trill (same alt F# as prior alt, but different trill); very strong-sounding note

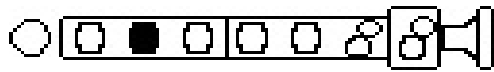
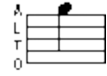


Alternate G to F# trill



The standard Ab to F# trill; odd: trill finger down yields higher note

## Note: G, octave 2



Alternates:



The standard A to G trill; one of the most difficult trills to learn



Alternate A to G trill; same alt G as prior trill; different trill fingers sometimes easier to control



The standard Ab to G trill

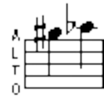


Alternate Ab to G trill; easier to control than prior trill



Alternate Ab to G trill; odd: trill finger down yields higher note

## Note: Ab, octave 2



Alternates:



Sharp

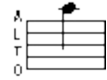


The standard Ab to F# trill; odd: trill finger down yields higher note



Alternate Ab to G trill; odd: trill finger down yields higher note

**Note: A, octave 2**



Alternates:



The standard A to G trill; one of the most difficult trills to learn



Alternate A to G trill; sometimes easier to control than the prior trill

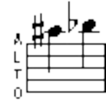


The standard A to Ab trill



The standard Bb to A trill

## Note: Bb, octave 2



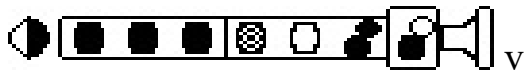
Alternates:



The standard Bb to Ab trill



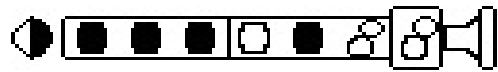
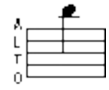
The standard B to Bb trill



An alternate B to Bb trill; Bb is flat



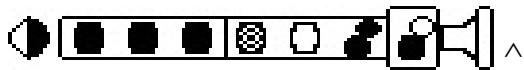
## Note: B, octave 2



Alternates:

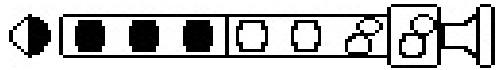
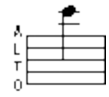


The standard C# to B trill

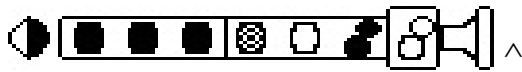


Alternate B to Bb trill; Bb is flat; B is pretty good

## Note: C, octave 2



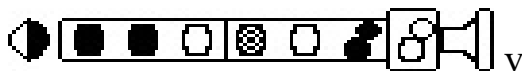
Alternates:



Alternate C to B $\flat$  trill; easier to control than trill using standard fingerings for both notes

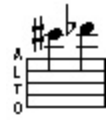


The standard C $\sharp$  to C trill



Alternate C $\sharp$  to C trill; same alt C as prior trill; some may find the different trill finger easier

## Note: C#, octave 2



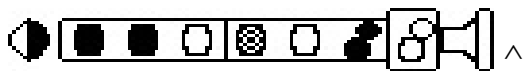
Alternates:



The standard Eb to C# trill

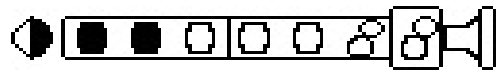
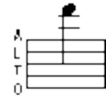


Alternate C# to B trill; C# may speak more easily on some recorders than standard fingering



Alternate C# to C trill; uses a different trill finger (yielding an alt C#) than the standard trill

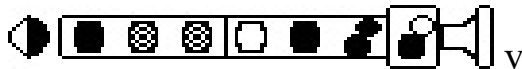
## Note: D, octave 2



Alternates:



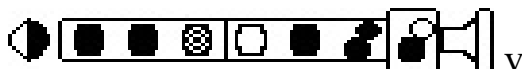
The standard E to D trill; half cover hole 3; difficult to master



Alternate E to D trill; alt E is very sharp; the alt D is good

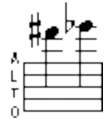


The standard Eb to D trill; half cover hole 3; difficult to master



Alternate Eb to D trill; alt Eb is flat; alt D is good

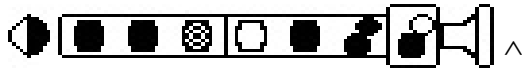
# Note: Eb, octave 2



Alternates:

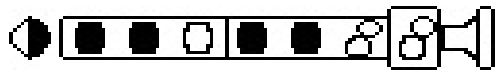
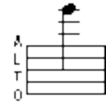


The standard Eb to D trill; half cover hole 3; difficult to master

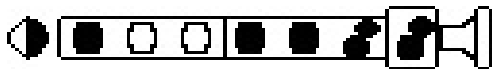


Alternate Eb to D trill; alt Eb is flat; alt D is good

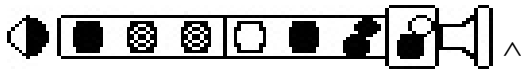
**Note: E, octave 2**



Alternates:

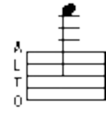


The standard E to D trill; half cover hole 3; difficult to master

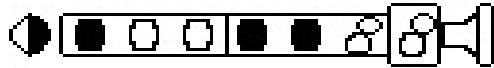


Alternate E to D trill; alt E is very sharp; the alt D is good

# Octave 3



Note: F, octave 3



Alternates:



Standard(?) F# to F trill; start with normally fingered F#; F is too sharp



Alternate F# to F trill; start with normally fingered F#; F is a little too sharp (better than prior trill)

## Note: F#, octave 3



Cover foot with knee

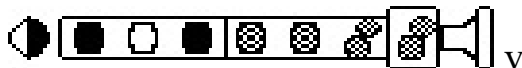
Alternates:



Standard(?) F# to F trill; start with normally fingered F#; F is too sharp



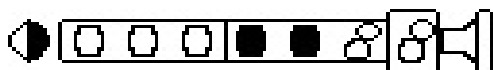
Alternate F# to F trill; start with normally fingered F#; F is a little too sharp (better than prior trill)



Standard Ab to F# trill; F# much too sharp, but good for short trills



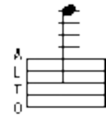
Alternate G to F# trill; F# much too sharp, but good for short trills



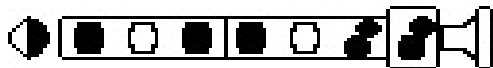
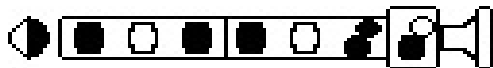
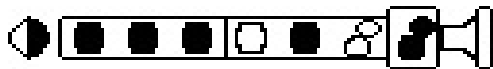
The fingering above is used in upward scales from (normally fingered) E or F. It **must** be slurred from the lower note. It is a life saver in Brandenburg Concerto#4



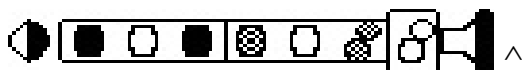
## Note: G, octave 3



Alternates:

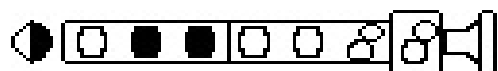


Alternate G to F# trill; F# much too sharp, but good for short trills

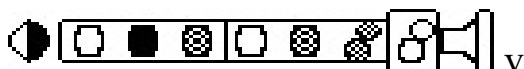
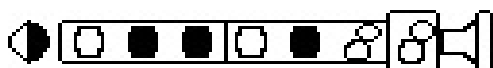
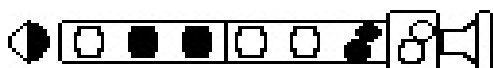


Standard(?) G to F# trill; may be easier in some contexts than prior trill.  
Intonation is true

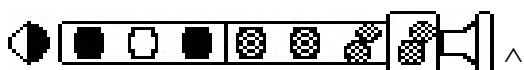
## Note: Ab, octave 3



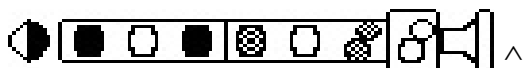
Alternates:



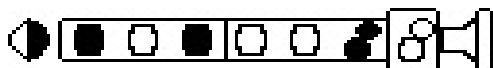
The standard A to Ab trill



Standard Ab to F# trill; F# much too sharp, but good for short trills

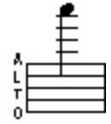


Standard Ab to G trill; same alt Ab as prior trill, but different trill fingers

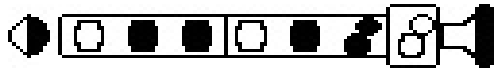


Useful in slurs from G. The note is flat.

**Note: A, octave 3**

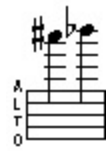
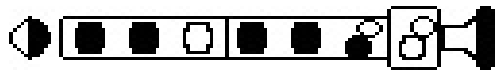


Alternates:



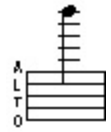
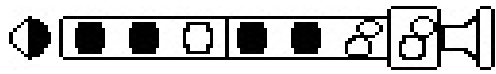
Sharper than standard

**Note: Bb, octave 3**



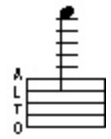
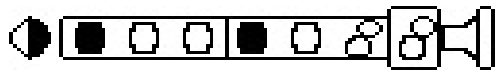
No Alternates

**Note: B, octave 3**



No Alternates

**Note: C, octave 3**



Very harsh

No Alternates

**Note: C#, octave 3**

This note is beyond even the "extended" range of the recorder

**Note: D, octave 3**

This note is beyond even the "extended" range of the recorder

**Note: Eb, octave 3**

This note is beyond even the "extended" range of the recorder

**Note: E, octave 3**

This note is beyond even the "extended" range of the recorder

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