

	*	*															
1	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	
2	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	
3	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	
4	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	
5	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	
6	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	
7	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	
8	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	
9	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	
10	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	
11	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	
12	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	

*Red*      *Red*      *Red*      *Red*      *Red*      *Red*      *Red*      *Red*      *Red*

Note: This tuning/fingering chart applies to a correctly and accurately tuned flute. A quality flute, utilizing breath pressure, should be capable of varying the pitch of any one note by about 12%, either side of perfect pitch in order to be played with a piano or other instrument. Different fingerings may be necessary for flutes created by other makers and for instruments that have not been accurately tuned to their acclaimed 'concert tuned' pitch.

\* Columns 2 & 3 notes require partially covering the first fingering hole of the flute which is neither recommended or used by experienced flute players.

Column 1 shows the fundamental notes (all playing holes covered). Flute playing holes are progressively tuned to the RED notes reading from left to right.

Columns 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 & 14 are the notes of the Primary Scale for a six hole flute.

Columns 1, 4, 6, 8 & 11 are notes of the Pentatonic Minor Scale.

Columns 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13 & 15 are notes of the Major Scale.

Columns 4, 6, 8, 11 & 13 are notes of the Diatonic Scale.