

CHROMATIC SCALE—FRENCH HORN

What is the Chromatic Scale? The Chromatic Scale is a scale made up entirely of half-steps. It starts and ends on the same pitch, for a total of 13 pitches. You can start on any pitch, and end on that same pitch. We use SHARPS for note names ASCENDING the scale, and FLATS for note names DESCENDING.

TERMS you need to know to help you understand the Chromatic Scale:

- **Accidentals**- sharps #, flats b, or naturals ♮
- **Sharp**- will raise the pitch one half step #
- **Flat**- will lower the pitch one half step b
- **Enharmonics**- two notes that sound the SAME pitch, have the SAME fingering/position, but have DIFFERENT note names. (For example: C# and Db, G# and Ab)
- **Ascending**- moving UP the scale
- **Descending**- moving DOWN the scale
- **Half-Step**- The closest two notes can be to one another. (There are no pitches in between a half step.)

Your F Chromatic Scale Ascending— (Concert B \flat)

The image shows the ascending F chromatic scale in Concert B-flat. The notes are: F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, C, C#, D, D#, E, F. The scale is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. Below the staff, there are two rows of fingering diagrams. The first row shows the fingering for the first octave (F to D#), and the second row shows the fingering for the second octave (D# to F). Each note is accompanied by a diagram of the French horn keys and fingerings, with numbers 1, 2, and 3 indicating the fingers used.

Your F Chromatic Scale Descending—(Concert B \flat)

The image shows the descending F chromatic scale in Concert B-flat. The notes are: F, E, Eb, D, Db, C, B, Bb, A, Ab, G, Gb, F. The scale is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. Below the staff, there are two rows of fingering diagrams. The first row shows the fingering for the first octave (F to Eb), and the second row shows the fingering for the second octave (Gb to F). Each note is accompanied by a diagram of the French horn keys and fingerings, with numbers 1, 2, and 3 indicating the fingers used.