

Tuba and euphonium fingering chart

Fingering chart for the B ♭ euphonium (B1 to D5) and BB ♭ tuba (B0 to D4) with three or four valves: the 4th-valve combinations, compensating vs non-compensating low notes, and how BB ♭, CC, E ♭ and F tubas differ. Printable PDF.

Notes are concert (sounding) pitch, as read from bass clef in orchestras and concert bands. Euphonium is the upper note of each row; BB ♭ tuba sounds an octave lower on the same fingering. A filled circle means the valve is pressed.

Chromatic fingering, B ♭ euphonium and BB ♭ tuba (4 valves; † = needs the fourth valve).

B1†	B0	1 2 3 4	1-2-3-4
C2†	C1	1 2 3 4	1-3-4
C#2/D ♭ 2†	C#1/D ♭ 1	1 2 3 4	2-3-4
D2†	D1	1 2 3 4	1-2-4
D#2/E ♭ 2†	D#1/E ♭ 1	1 2 3 4	1-4
E2†	E1	1 2 3 4	2-4 or 1-2-3
F2†	F1	1 2 3 4	4 or 1-3
F#2/G ♭ 2	F#1/G ♭ 1	1 2 3 4	2-3
G2	G1	1 2 3 4	1-2 or 3
G#2/A ♭ 2	G#1/A ♭ 1	1 2 3 4	1
A2	A1	1 2 3 4	2
A#2/B ♭ 2	A#1/B ♭ 1	1 2 3 4	open
B2†	B1	1 2 3 4	2-4 or 1-2-3
C3†	C2	1 2 3 4	4 or 1-3
C#3/D ♭ 3	C#2/D ♭ 2	1 2 3 4	2-3
D3	D2	1 2 3 4	1-2 or 3
D#3/E ♭ 3	D#2/E ♭ 2	1 2 3 4	1
E3	E2	1 2 3 4	2
F3	F2	1 2 3 4	open
F#3/G ♭ 3	F#2/G ♭ 2	1 2 3 4	2-3

G3	G2	1 2 3 4	1-2 or 3
G#3/A ♭ 3	G#2/A ♭ 2	1 2 3 4	1
A3	A2	1 2 3 4	2
A#3/B ♭ 3	A#2/B ♭ 2	1 2 3 4	open
B3	B2	1 2 3 4	1-2
C4	C3	1 2 3 4	1
C#4/D ♭ 4	C#3/D ♭ 3	1 2 3 4	2
D4	D3	1 2 3 4	open
D#4/E ♭ 4	D#3/E ♭ 3	1 2 3 4	1
E4	E3	1 2 3 4	2
F4	F3	1 2 3 4	open
F#4/G ♭ 4	F#3/G ♭ 3	1 2 3 4	2-3
G4	G3	1 2 3 4	1-2 or 3
G#4/A ♭ 4	G#3/A ♭ 3	1 2 3 4	1
A4	A3	1 2 3 4	2
A#4/B ♭ 4	A#3/B ♭ 3	1 2 3 4	open
B4	B3	1 2 3 4	2
C5	C4	1 2 3 4	open
C#5/D ♭ 5	C#4/D ♭ 4	1 2 3 4	2
D5	D4	1 2 3 4	open

Valve 1 = whole tone, 2 = semitone, 3 = minor third, 4 = perfect fourth.

Brass-band parts (treble clef, transposing)

INSTRUMENT	WRITTEN	SOUNDS	INTERVAL
Euphonium (B ♭)	C4	B ♭ 2	a major ninth lower
E ♭ tuba (E ♭ bass)	C4	E ♭ 2	an octave and a major sixth lower
B ♭ tuba (BB ♭ bass)	C4	B ♭ 1	two octaves and a major second lower

The same fingering on every size of tuba

The open note is the second partial: B ♭ 1 on the BB ♭ tuba, C2 on the CC, E ♭ 2 on the E ♭ and F2 on the F tuba; the euphonium is in B ♭ an octave higher, B ♭ 2. Each row is a fingering and the note it gives on each instrument.

VALVES	LOWERS BY (SEMITONES)	EUPHONIUM (B ♭)	BB ♭ TUBA	CC TUBA	E ♭ TUBA	F TUBA	TUNING WITHOUT COMPENSATION
① ② ③ ④ open	0	B ♭ 2	B ♭ 1	C2	E ♭ 2	F2	—
① ② ③ ④ 2	1	A2	A1	B1	D2	E2	—
① ② ③ ④ 1	2	A ♭ 2	A ♭ 1	B ♭ 1	D ♭ 2	E ♭ 2	—
① ② ③ ④ 1-2 / 3	3	G2	G1	A1	C2	D2	very slightly sharp
① ② ③ ④ 2-3	4	G ♭ 2	G ♭ 1	A ♭ 1	B1	D ♭ 2	slightly sharp
① ② ③ ④ 4 / 1-3	5	F2	F1	G1	B ♭ 1	C2	sharp (1-3 only)
① ② ③ ④ 2-4 / 1-2-3	6	E2	E1	G ♭ 1	A1	B1	very sharp (1-2-3 only)
① ② ③ ④ 1-4	7	E ♭ 2	E ♭ 1	F1	A ♭ 1	B ♭ 1	sharp
① ② ③ ④ 1-2-4	8	D2	D1	E1	G1	A1	sharp
① ② ③ ④ 2-3-4	9	D ♭ 2	D ♭ 1	E ♭ 1	G ♭ 1	A ♭ 1	sharp
① ② ③ ④ 1-3-4	10	C2	C1	D1	F1	G1	sharp
① ② ③ ④ 1-2-3-4	11	B1	B0	D ♭ 1	E1	G ♭ 1	sharp

Lowest notes: compensating or not

EUPHONIUM / TUBA	COMPENSATING	NON-COMPENSATING
D #2/E ♭ 2 / D #1/E ♭ 1	1-4	1-2-4, 1-4
D2 / D1	1-2-4	2-3-4
C #2/D ♭ 2 / C #1/D ♭ 1	2-3-4	1-3-4
C2 / C1	1-3-4	1-2-3-4
B1 / B0	1-2-3-4	not reliable

Pedal tones

EUPHONIUM / TUBA	VALVES
A #1/B ♭ 1 / A #0/B ♭ 0	open
A1 / A0	2
G #1/A ♭ 1 / G #0/A ♭ 0	1
G1 / G0	1-2
F #1/G ♭ 1 / F #0/G ♭ 0	2-3
F1 / F0	4