

### The high notes

The "open" fingerings for Csharp, D, D sharp en E3 are particularly useful if you ever play e.g. the bass clarinet part of the "Kammerkonzert" by György Ligeti (1923-2006).

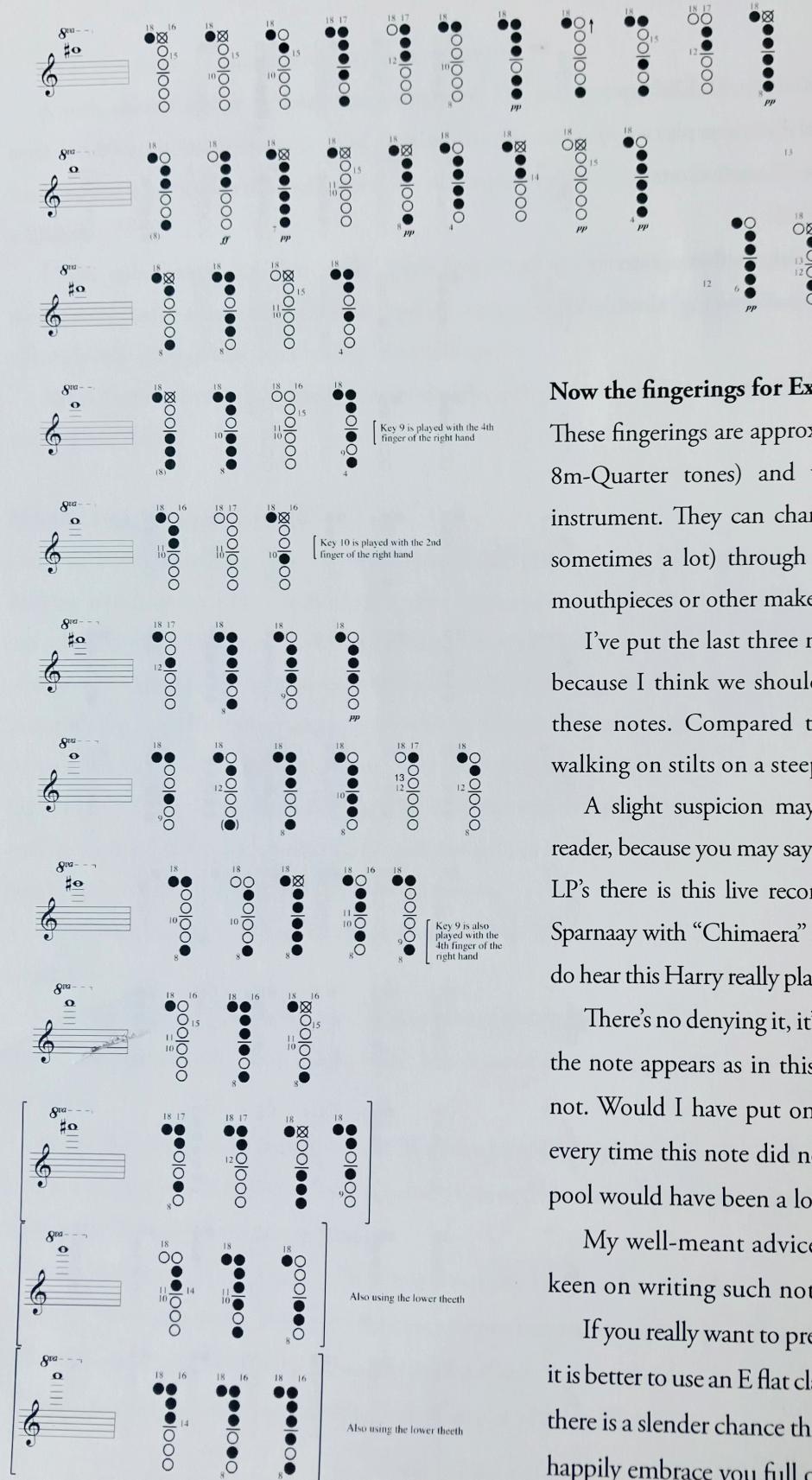
Slurred it is without risk, with staccato there is the risk that the "overblowing" does not succeed.

Now the fingerings for:

Legend below the staves:

- ↑ ----- too high
- ↓ ----- too low
- ☒ ----- small hole must be open

## Range



### Now the fingerings for Extremely high notes.

These fingerings are approximate (see also Chapter 8m-Quarter tones) and work for me and my instrument. They can change (sometimes little or sometimes a lot) through the use of other reeds, mouthpieces or other make of instrument.

I've put the last three notes between brackets, because I think we should actually forget about these notes. Compared to playing these notes, walking on stilts on a steep ice wall is child's play.

A slight suspicion may sneak upon you, dear reader, because you may say: "Amongst my cherished LP's there is this live recording of a certain Harry Sparaay with "Chimaera" by Enrique Raxach and I do hear this Harry really playing the highest A sharp".

There's no denying it, it's true indeed. Sometimes the note appears as in this recording – more often not. Would I have put one euro in the piggybank every time this note did not appear, my swimming pool would have been a lot larger now.

My well-meant advice to composers, who are keen on writing such notes, is:

If you really want to prescribe such a high register it is better to use an E flat clarinet. And in this register, there is a slender chance that an E flat clarinettist will happily embrace you full of positive emotions.

There  
than the  
remotely i  
conservato

The sa  
should sou  
and also d  
of the inst

Another  
if one exp

A bass  
member o

In the  
the bass cl

Nowad  
quite diffe  
playing a c

The dis  
is only in  
stupidity re  
that extens

The onl  
and the ba  
positioned

Playing  
To main