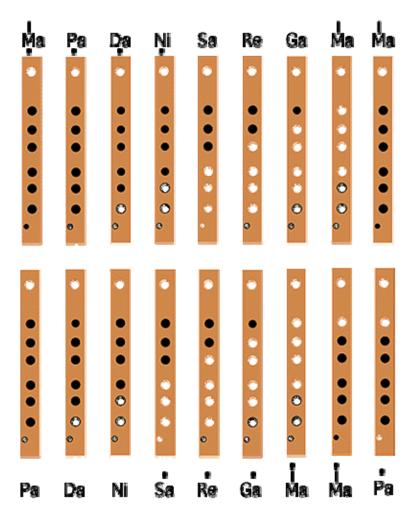
Bansuri - Indian Bamboo Flute: Fingering Chart.

Reproduced here for educational purposes from Bansuri Player - David Philipson's Web Site.



In Indian music the Sargam system corresponds to the European Solfege system's names of the notes. Here is a chart which shows the names of the degrees of the Bilawal 'That' [parent scale] in Sargam and the corresponding names of the degrees of the major scale in Solfege:

1.	Sadhjya	abbreviated	as	Sa	corresponds	to	Do
2.	Reshab	abbreviated	as	Re	corresponds	to	Re
3.	Gandhar	abbreviated	as	Ga	corresponds	to	Μi
4.	Madhyam	abbreviated	as	Ma	corresponds	to	Fa
5.	Pancham	abbreviated	as	Pa	corresponds	to	So
6.	Dhaivat	abbreviated	as	Dha	corresponds	to	La
7.	Nishad	abbreviated	as	Ni	corresponds	to	Ti

A line below the note lowers the note by a half – step . This is known as a Komal swar : $\frac{Re}{}$, $\frac{Ga}{}$, $\frac{Dha}{}$, etc.

A vertical line above the note raises the note by a half - step: ha . This is known as Tivra Ma.

A dot below the note means the note is in the register below middle Sa: **, Dha, Pa, etc.

A dot above the note means the note is in the register above middle Sa: Sa, Re, Ga, etc.

The above chart shows the basic fingerings for the bansuri. This is for the Kalyan 'That', which corresponds to the Lydian mode in European music. [A major scale with the fourth degree raised by a half - step.]

Sa [Do] is played with the first three finger holes closed.

On a bansuri with seven holes [as shown above] Tivra Ma [harmonia] in the middle and upper octave can be fingered with all the finger holes closed or with all the finger holes open [in the higher octave the first finger hole is uncovered].

Shuddh [lit.= pure] Ma [the unraised fourth degree] and all other flattened notes [komal Re, komal Ga, komal Dha and komal Ni] are played by uncovering the necessary portion of the finger hole.