

# Les gammes **MAJEURES**

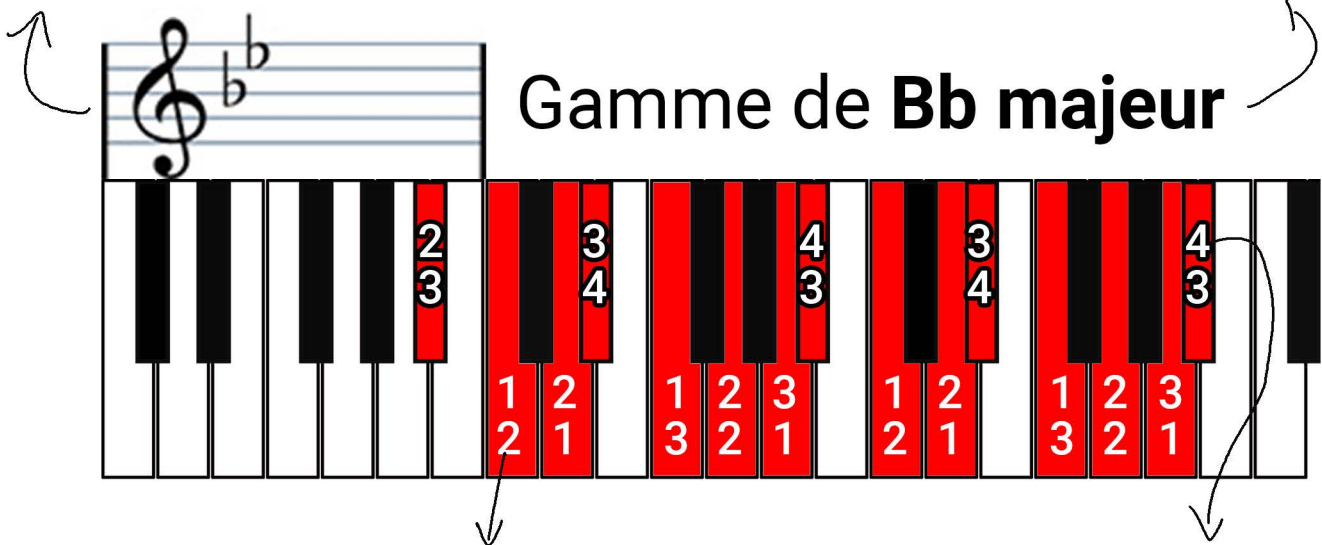
Par **Alexis**  
de la chaine Youtube  
Harmonie et Piano



# Comment lire les aides-mémoires

Sur une partition classique les dièses et bémols en début de partition correspondent à une gamme.  
Ici 2 bémols (Si et Mi, correspond à la gamme de  $Sb$  majeur)

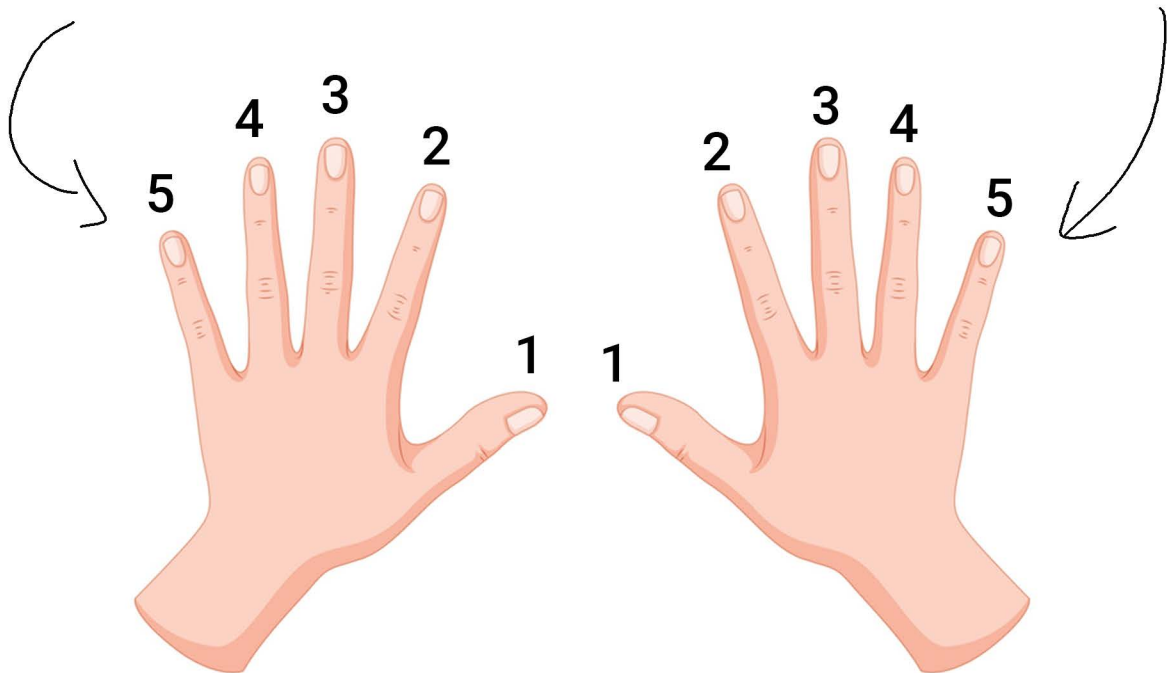
Le nom de la gamme



## Gamme de $Bb$ majeur

Les numéros de la **rangée du bas** correspondent aux doigtés **main gauche**

Les numéros de la **rangée du haut** correspondent aux doigtés **main droite**

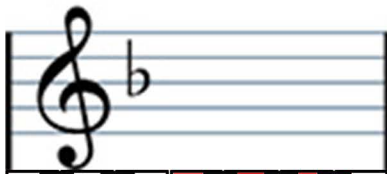
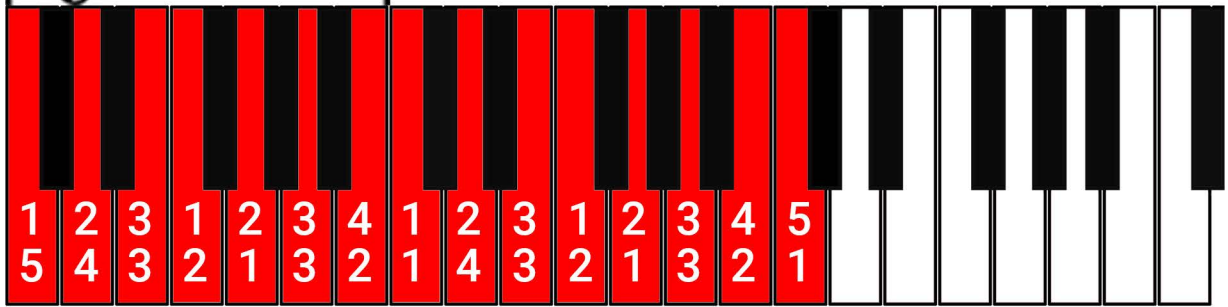


**Main gauche**

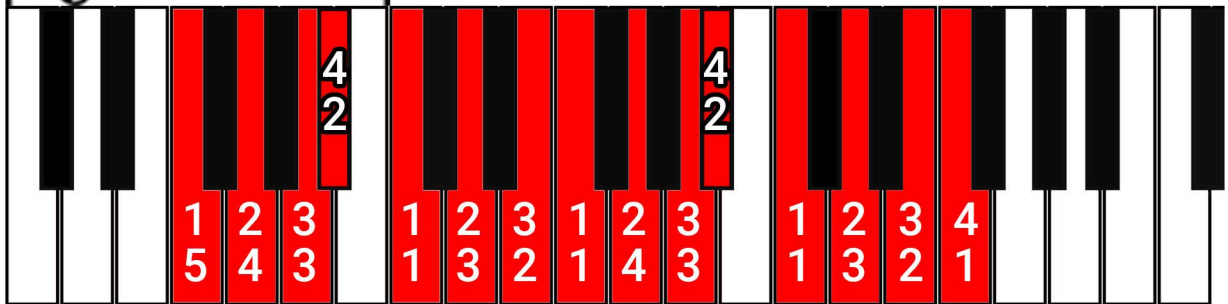
**Main droite**



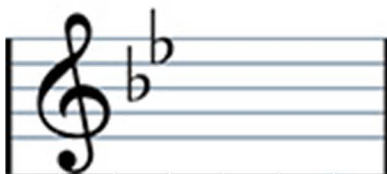
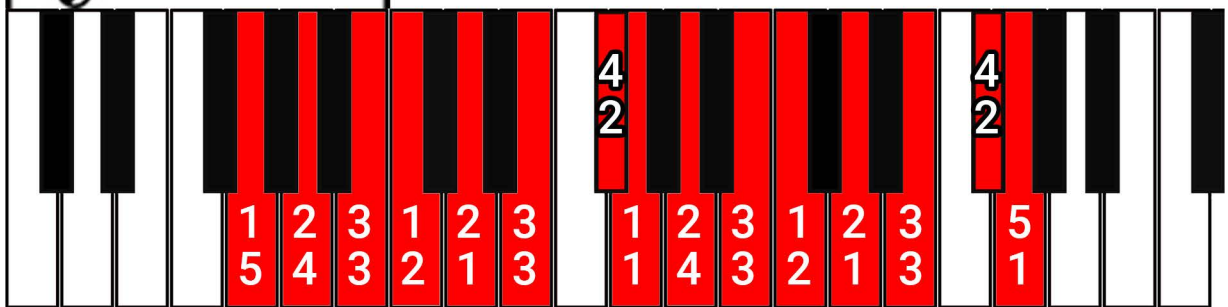
# Gamme de C majeur



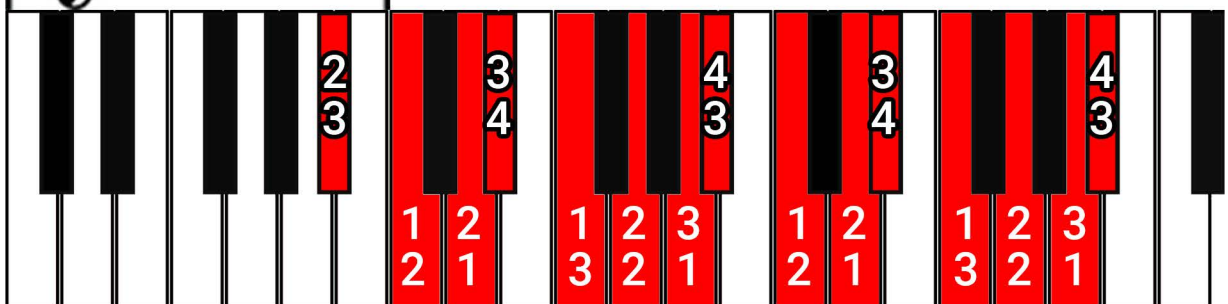
# Gamme de F majeur



# Gamme de G majeur

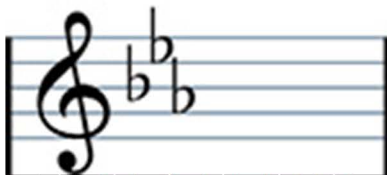
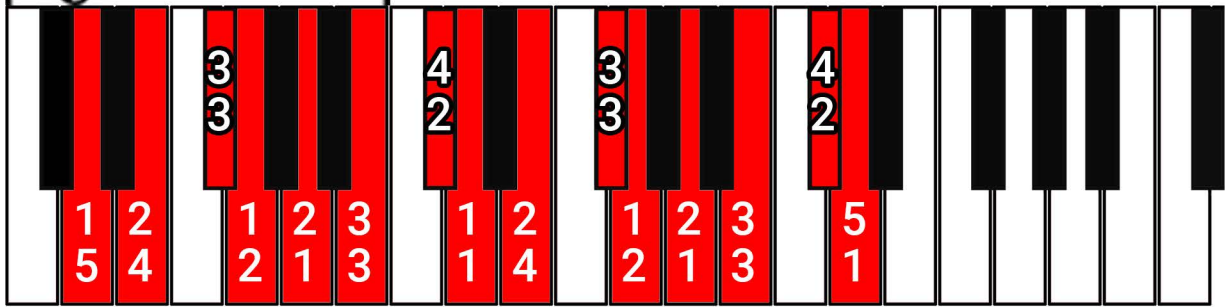


# Gamme de Bb majeur

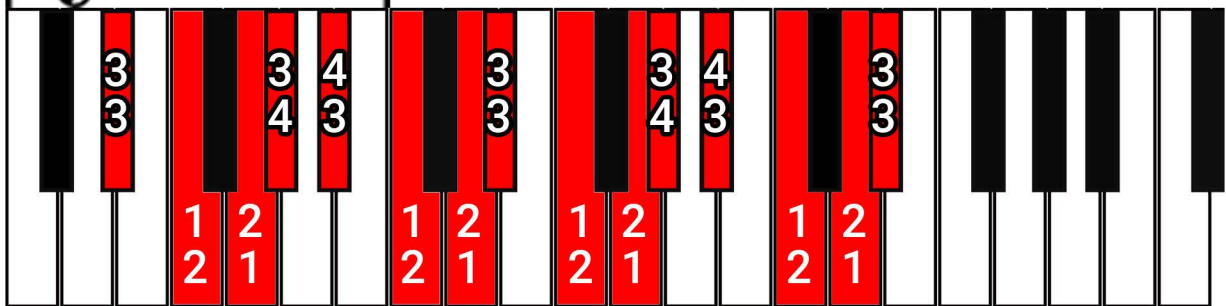




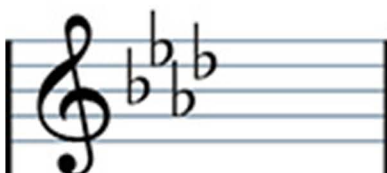
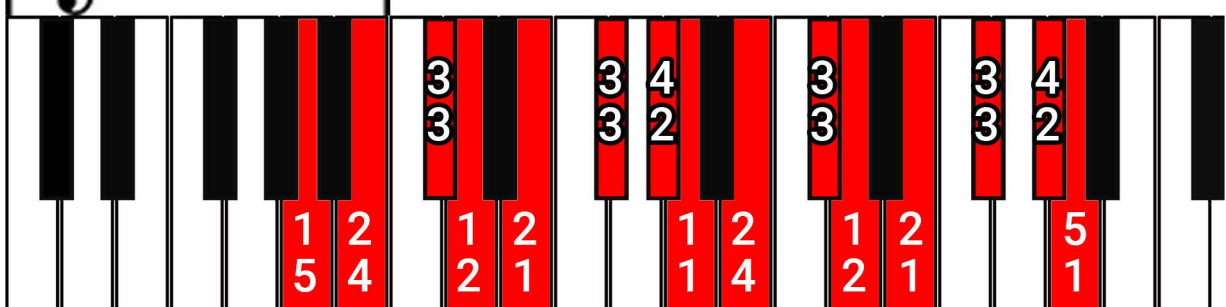
# Gamme de D majeur



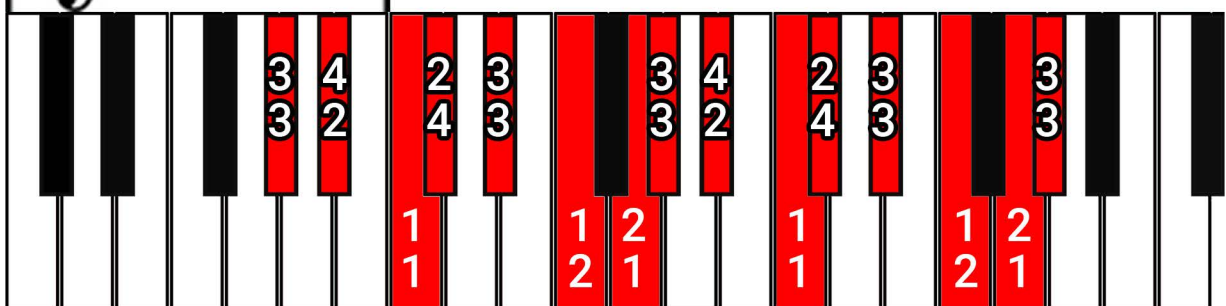
# Gamme de Eb majeur



# Gamme de A majeur

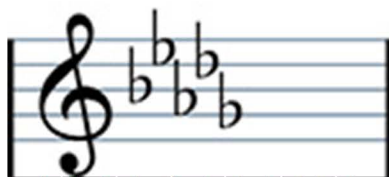
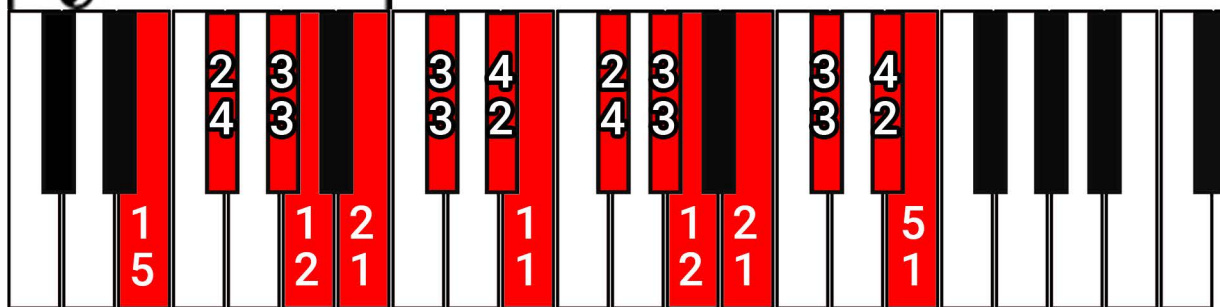


# Gamme de Ab majeur

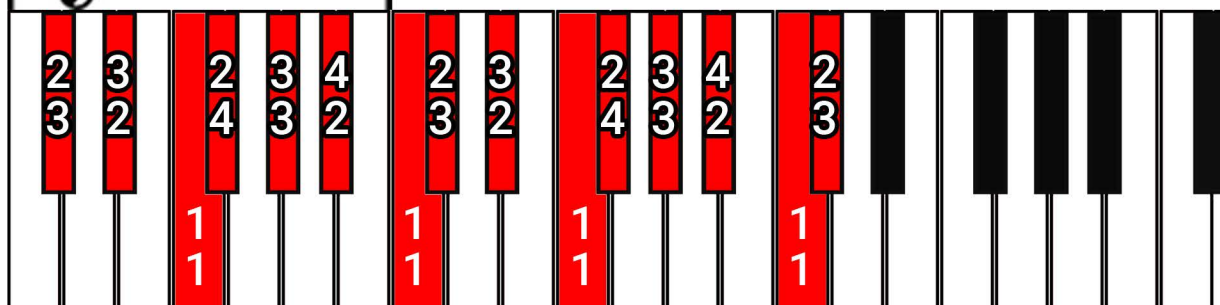




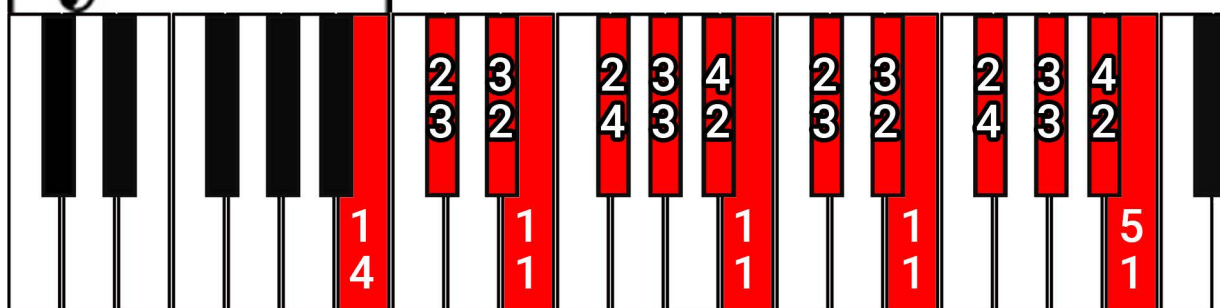
# Gamme de E majeur



# Gamme de Db majeur



# Gamme de B majeur



# Gamme de F# majeur

