

Figure 28-1. Instrument ranges and transpositions

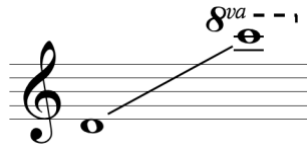
W
O
O
D
W
I
N
D
S

Instrument

Written range

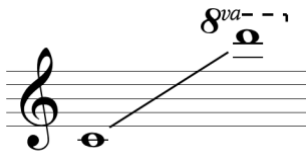
Sounds

Piccolo



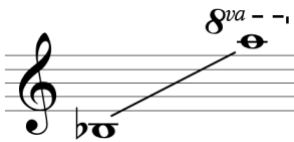
an octave higher than written

Flute



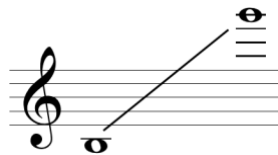
as written

Oboe



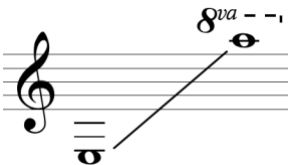
as written

English horn



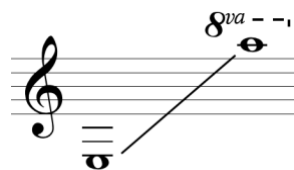
a perfect fifth lower than written

Clarinet in B-flat



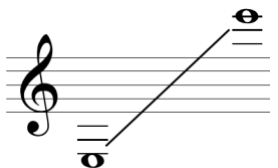
a major second lower than written

Clarinet in A



a minor third lower than written

Bass clarinet



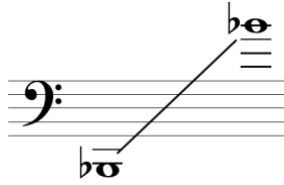
a major ninth lower than written

Instrument

Written range

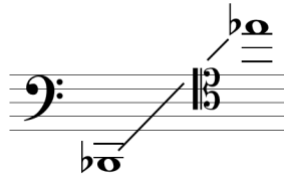
Sounds

Bassoon



as written

Contrabassoon



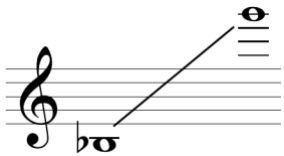
an octave lower than written

Soprano Saxophone (in B-flat)

Alto Saxophone (in E-flat)

Tenor Saxophone (in B-flat)

Baritone Saxophone (in E-flat)



a major second lower than written

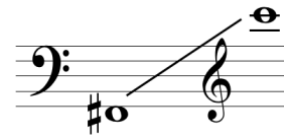
a major sixth lower than written

a major ninth lower than written

a major thirteenth lower than written

**B
R
A
S
S**

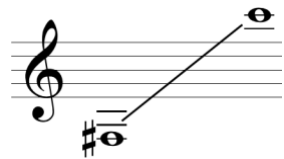
French horn
(Horn in F)



(use treble clef whenever possible for French horn)

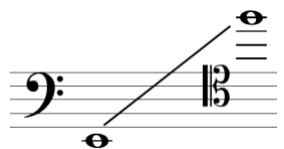
a perfect fifth lower than written

B-flat Trumpet



a major second lower than written

Trombone



as written

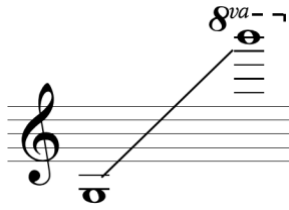
Tuba



as written

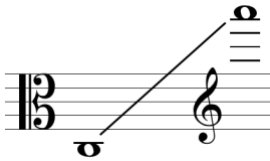
**S
T
R
I
N
G
S**

Violin



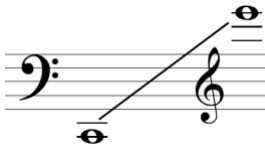
as written

Viola



as written

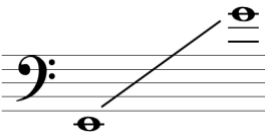
Cello



as written

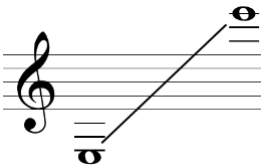
(also uses tenor clef in upper-mid range)

Bass



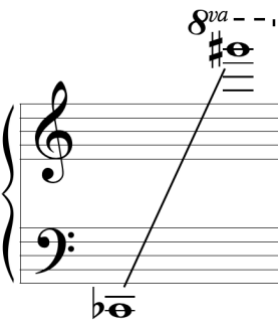
an octave lower than written

Guitar



an octave lower than written

Harp



as written