

Transpositions

You need to transpose the part as if you were playing along with an instrumentalist. You transpose to match their pitch. Example: If you play along with a trumpet, you play the part down a whole step.

* We will give you INSTRUMENT name, not key.

trumpet (Bb--down a whole step)

cornet (Bb--down a whole step)

flugelhorn (Bb--down a whole step)

treble clef euphonium (Bb--down a whole step plus an octave)

- For Bb flat instruments, it is easier to find your new key by adding 2 flats to the key signature. Ex. Piece is in D originally? 2 flats cancel out the 3 sharps, which puts your new key in C.
- For Eb instruments: Add three flats and read down a major 6 + appropriate octave. Read in bass clef after you find appropriate interval

SAXOPHONE FAMILY

ALL GO DOWN

Soprano (Bb) M2
Alto (Eb) M6
Tenor (Bb) M2 plus octave
Baritone (Eb) M6 plus octave
Bass (Bb) M2 plus 2 octaves

CLARINET FAMILY

(Soprano or efer?) **up a minor 3rd
"Concert" (Bb) down M2
Alto (Eb) down M6
Bass (Bb) down M2 plus octave
Contralto (Eb) down M6 plus octave
Contrabass (Bb) down M2 plus 2 octaves

F instruments

French horn
English horn

- Both go down a P5th from written note. Add one flat to the key signature to find new signature.