

## Band Instrument Transpositions

Concert Pitch	Bb Instruments	Eb Instruments	F Instruments
A	B	F#	E
B $\flat$	C	G	F
B	C#	G#	F#
C	D	A	G
D $\flat$	E $\flat$	B $\flat$	A $\flat$
D	E	B	A
E $\flat$	F	C	B $\flat$
E	F#	C#	B
F	G	D	C
F#	G#	D#	C#
G	A	E	D
A $\flat$	B $\flat$	F	E $\flat$

### For example:

When a Bb clarinet plays a written G, it sounds the concert pitch F.

When a Bb trumpet plays a written F, it sounds the concert pitch Eb.

When an Eb alto sax plays a written G, it sounds the concert pitch Bb.

When an F horn plays a written E, it sounds the concert pitch A.

All non-transposing instruments (such as flute, trombone & tuba) play concert pitch.

### Common Transposing and Non-Transposing Instruments

Concert Pitch	Bb Instruments	Eb Instruments	F Instruments
Flute/Piccolo*	Bb Clarinet	Alto Clarinet	English Horn
Oboe	Bass Clarinet	Contra Alto Clarinet	French Horn
Bassoon	Contrabass Clarinet	Alto Sax.	
Trombone**	Soprano Sax.	Baritone Sax.	
Baritone***	Tenor Sax.		
Euphonium***	Bb Trumpet		
Tuba	Bb Cornet		

\* Piccolo parts are written one octave lower than they sound.

\*\* The Trombone's first position is based on the Bb harmonic series, so it is said to be a Bb instrument. However, it is a non-transposing concert pitch instrument.

\*\*\* These instruments are pitched in Bb, and may or may not be treated as a transposing instrument. Players may read either a bass clef non-transposed part, or a treble clef Bb transposed part. This accomodates tuba players (who are accustomed to playing non-transposing bass clef parts) and trumpet/cornet players (accustomed to playing treble clef Bb parts) who want to switch to the baritone.