

BAND INSTRUMENT TRANSPOSITIONS

Concert Pitch	B \flat Instruments	E \flat Instruments	F Instruments
A	B	F \sharp	E
B \flat	C	G	F
B	C \sharp	G \sharp	F \sharp
C	D	A	G
D \flat	E \flat	B \flat	A \flat
D	E	B	A
E \flat	F	C	B \flat
E	F \sharp	C \sharp	B
F	G	D	C
F \sharp	G \sharp	D \sharp	C \sharp
G	A	E	D
A \flat	B \flat	F	E \flat

For example:

When a B \flat clarinet plays a written G, it sounds the concert pitch F.

When a B \flat trumpet plays a written F, it sounds the concert pitch E \flat .

When a E \flat alto sax plays a written G, it sounds the concert pitch B \flat .

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	B \flat Instruments	E \flat Instruments	F Instruments
Flute/Piccolo*	B \flat 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***	B \flat Trumpet		
Tuba	B \flat Cornet		

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

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

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