

The Strings

With string instruments all chromatic notes can be played but chromatic scales and passages can be quite difficult. Ranges inside dashed rectangles are more difficult to play and quite unusable for pizzicato.

The violin

The diagram shows a single staff of music in treble clef with a chromatic scale. The notes are grouped into boxes representing string assignments: String G (bottom), String D (top), and String A (bottom). The scale is divided into segments: G-A-B-C (String G), D-E-F-G (String D), A-B-C-D (String A), and E-F-G-A (String D). The final segment, B-C-D-E-F-G-A-B, is enclosed in a dashed rectangle and labeled '8va', indicating an octave extension. The notes in this dashed region are positioned above the staff, representing the higher octave.

The viola

Musical notation for the viola part, showing a sequence of notes on a five-line staff with a bass clef. The notes are grouped into boxes labeled "String C", "String D", "String G", and "String A". A dashed box encloses the final two groups of notes.

The cello

Musical notation for the cello part, showing a sequence of notes on a five-line staff with a bass clef. The notes are grouped into boxes labeled "String C", "String D", "String G", and "String A". A dashed box encloses the final two groups of notes.

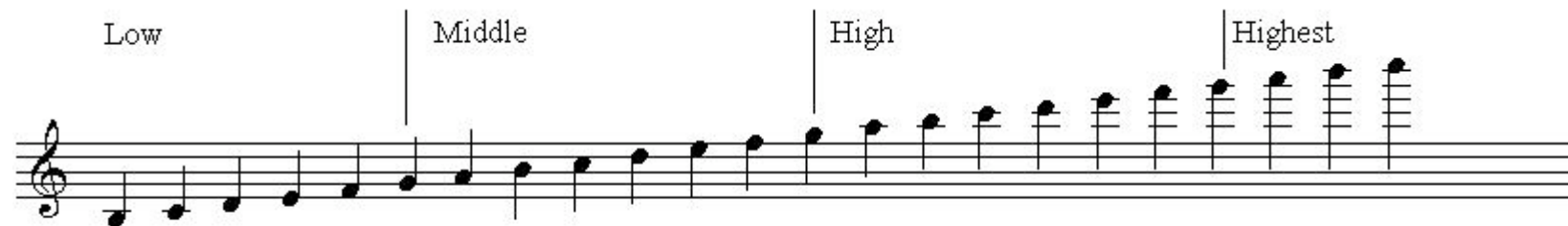
The Woodwinds

The piccolo (Fl. piccolo)



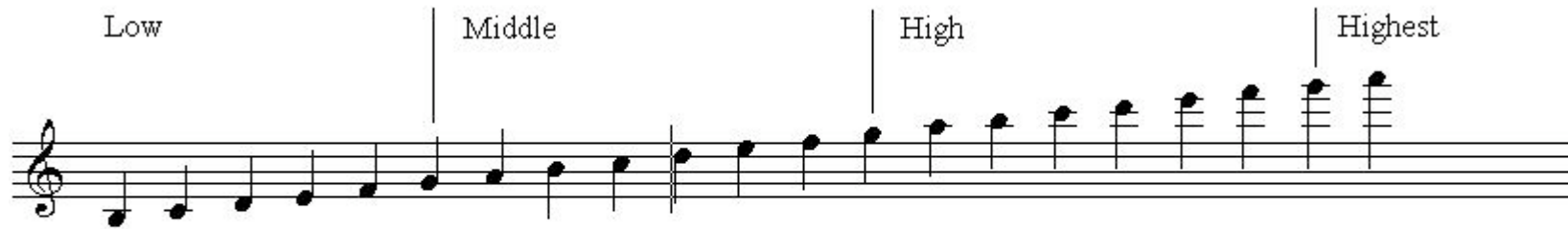
The low register is normally not used and the highest register becomes quickly impossible above given range.

The flute (Flauto)



To play in the highest register above given range is very difficult.

The Alto flute (Fl. c.-alto F-G)



Notes above given range are unusable.

The Oboe



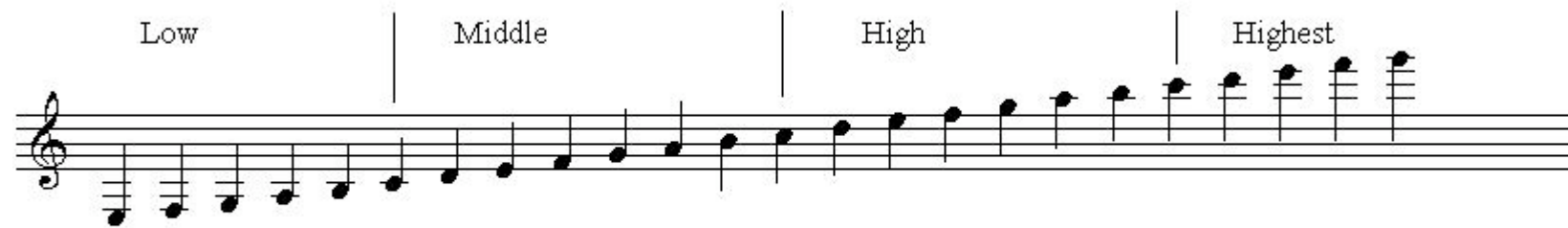
Highest register is unusable.

The Corno inglese (Oboe c.-alto F)



Highest register is unusable.

The Clarinet piccolo Eb-D



Notes above given range are unusable.

The Clarinet Bb-A



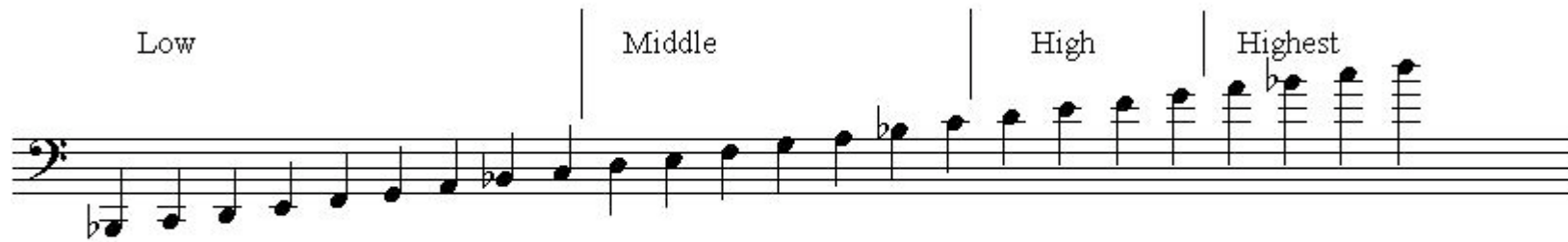
Notes above given range are unusable.

The Bass Clarinet Bb-A



Notes above given range are unusable.

The Bassoon (Fagotto)



Playing above given range is very difficult.

The Contra Bassoon (Contra-fagotto)



The highest register is unusable.

The Brass Instruments

These instruments have all chromatic notes. In the pictures, the minim notes marked with numbers, are natural tones. The missing numbers, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15 are unusable.

The Trumpet (Kornett, B.A., c.-alta F.)



The most expressfull range is between and including the second and sixth natural tone. Ranges above eight and below second are not very usable.

The French Horn (F. E.)



The most expressfull range is between and including fourth and tenth natural tone. Ranges below second and above twelfth are less usable.

The Tenor Trombone (with F attachment)



The most expressful range is between the second and sixth natural tones. Notes below and including first natural note are less usable and the note B in the lowest octave is not available. Range above fifth natural tone is also less usable.

The Bass Trombone

[Image coming real-soon-now]

The bass trombone has theoretically the same upper range as the tenor trombone, but it is not advisable to write tones that are higher than the sixth natural tone. The low B, unavailable on the tenor trombone, is usually available on a modern bass trombone. Contrabass trombone parts can also be played on a modern bass trombone, although the sound will be slightly different.

The Tuba (C.-bassa)



The usable range is from first to fourth natural tone. The most expressfull range is above second natural tone.

The Percussion Instruments

All chromatic intervals can be played with these instruments.

The Glockenspiel with keyboard



The best range is between the written notes.

The Glockenspiel (normal)



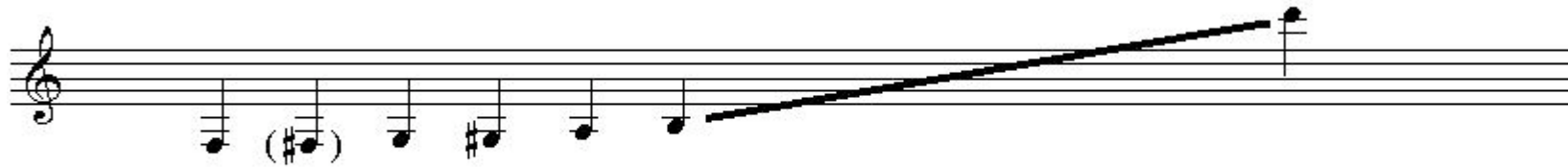
Whole range sounds equally good.

The celesta



The whole range is very good but lowest octave is perhaps the best.

The Xylophon



The note in pharenthesis is sometimes missing.

The Voices

The choir

The image displays a musical score for four voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Each voice part is written on a five-line staff. The Soprano and Alto parts use a treble clef, while the Tenor and Bass parts use a bass clef. The notes are arranged in a sequence that generally ascends from left to right. Two vertical dashed lines are drawn across the staves, one at approximately the 4th measure and another at the 10th measure. The notes between these two lines represent the most usable range for each voice part, while notes outside this range are considered exceptional.

The range between the dashed lines is the most usable, and the range outside should be considered exceptional.

Solo voices

The image displays a musical score for six voice parts: Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Alto (Kontralto), Tenor, Bariton, and Bass. Each part is represented by a five-line staff with a treble clef for Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, and Tenor, and a bass clef for Bariton and Bass. The Alto (Kontralto) part also uses a treble clef. The notes are arranged in a stepwise fashion across the staves, with two vertical dashed lines indicating a central range of usability. The Soprano part starts on a middle C and ascends to a high G. The Mezzo-Soprano part starts on a G below middle C and ascends to a G. The Alto (Kontralto) part starts on a C below middle C and ascends to a G. The Tenor part starts on a C below middle C and ascends to a G. The Bariton part starts on a G below middle C and ascends to a G. The Bass part starts on a C below middle C and ascends to a G. The dashed lines are positioned between the first and second measures and between the fourth and fifth measures of the Soprano part.

The range between the dashed lines is the most usable, and the range outside should be considered exceptional.