

The staff is the foundation upon which notes are drawn. This is the staff.



Clefs assign individual notes to certain lines or spaces. Two clefs are commonly used: The Treble and Bass clefs. First, we will discuss the Treble Clef (also called the G Clef). The staff line which the clef wraps around is a G. It's shown in red below. The note on the space above G is A, and the note on the line above that is B. This process continues A-G.



When space runs out, **ledger lines** are used. A ledger line is a small line that extends the staff when there is no more room. The

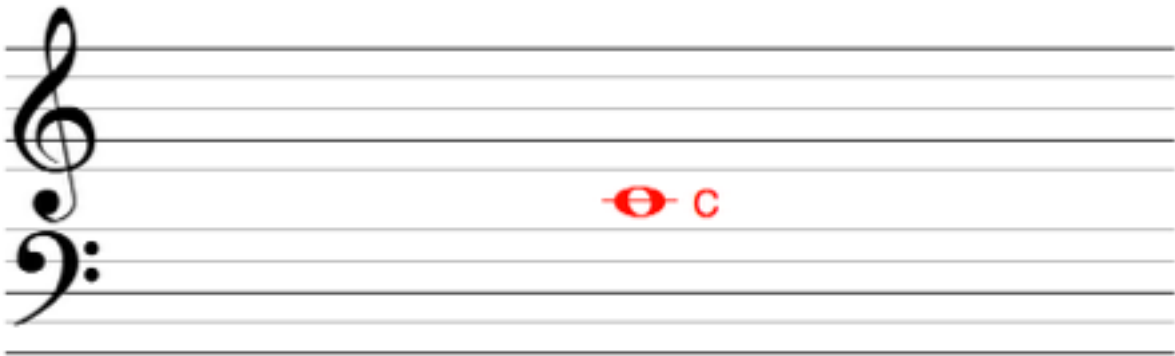


second A in the above example demonstrates a ledger line. Ledger lines can be both above and below the staff.

Next, let's discuss the Bass Clef, also called the F clef. The staff line in between the two dots of the clef is F. The image below shows all notes on the Bass Clef filled in.



Finally, we will discuss the **Grand Staff**. The grand staff is a theoretical staff consisting of eleven lines. Observe the relationship between the treble and bass clef by viewing the grand staff. The



two clefs are joined together by the C note, often referred to as “middle C” because it is the middle staff line in between the Bass Clef & Treble Clef.