



Diagram illustrating the placement of piano keyboard notes on a musical staff, showing the relationship between the keyboard and the staff lines. The staff is divided into sections corresponding to the octaves shown in the keyboard diagram above.

**Octave Labels:**

- Sub-contra octave
- Contra octave
- Great octave
- Small octave
- One-line octave
- Two-line octave
- Three-line octave
- Four-line octave

**Staff Labels (Scientific Pitch Notation):**

Sub-contra octave: A<sub>0</sub>, B<sub>0</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>

Great octave: C<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>

Small octave: C<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>, E<sub>3</sub>, F<sub>3</sub>, G<sub>3</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>

One-line octave: C<sub>4</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>, E<sub>4</sub>, F<sub>4</sub>, G<sub>4</sub>, A<sub>4</sub>, B<sub>4</sub>

Two-line octave: C<sub>5</sub>, D<sub>5</sub>, E<sub>5</sub>, F<sub>5</sub>, G<sub>5</sub>, A<sub>5</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>

Three-line octave: C<sub>6</sub>, D<sub>6</sub>, E<sub>6</sub>, F<sub>6</sub>, G<sub>6</sub>, A<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>

Four-line octave: C<sub>7</sub>, D<sub>7</sub>, E<sub>7</sub>, F<sub>7</sub>, G<sub>7</sub>, A<sub>7</sub>, B<sub>7</sub>