

Woodwinds

- Embouchure staff. The rhythm printed above the staff corresponds to a change in at least one of the parameters described below. In addition, the rhythm indicates articulations of the airstream by the tongue.
 - Vertical dimension → air pressure
 - Gray value of circle note head → lip pressure/tension
 - White → open embouchure (just air)
- Fingering tablature. Left and right hand fingerings have independent rhythms. The tablature is modeled after standard woodwind fingering diagrams. The six main keys are indicated by circle note heads on a six-line staff. Partial coverings and half-depressed keys are shown by a half-filled circle. Lifelines extending from the note heads show the durations keys are to be depressed. Side, thumb, register, etc. keys are notated with text indications. *Because of the fingering selection algorithm, there are occasional instances where a rhythm suggests a change in fingering, but the fingering is the same as the previous. To account for moments like these, continue holding down the previous keys as if there were a tie.

Trombone

- Embouchure staff. The rhythm printed above the staff corresponds to a change in at least one of the parameters described below. In addition, the rhythm indicates articulations of the airstream by the tongue.
 - Vertical dimension → air pressure
 - Gray value of circle note head → lip pressure/tension
 - White → open embouchure (just air)
- Slide position staff.
 - Vertical dimension → slide position (staff lines show seven standard positions)

Guitar (tuned EACFAE, in just intonation – C fundamental)

- Picking/plucking staff.
 - Vertical dimension → location on string (low → close to fingerboard; high → close to bridge)
 - Gray value of circle notehead → picking/plucking force
 - Roman numerals under rhythm notation → string indices
 - Zig-zag style line → tremolo/roll technique
- Fretting tablature. Like common guitar tablature.
 - Diamond shapes next to fret numbers → natural harmonics

Bowed strings

- String space staff. Bowing and left hand fingering directions are shown on a single staff whose vertical dimension represents the length of the string (low → near the nut; high → near the bridge). A light grey horizontal line shows the halfway point (also first harmonic) and a darker grey line indicates the end of the fingerboard. Bowing rhythms are shown above the staff and fingering rhythms are shown below.
 - Bowing information
 - Gray value of circle note head → bow pressure
 - Roman numerals under the bowing rhythm indicate which strings to activate.
 - Fingering information
 - Gray value of circle note head → finger pressure (white → light, harmonic pressure; black → fully depressed to fingerboard)