

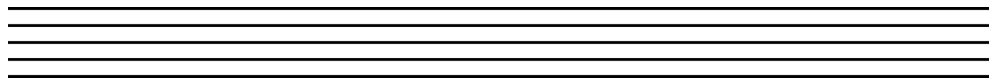


The Staff

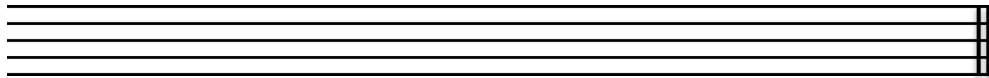
The staff is made up of 5 horizontal lines. At the end of the staff on the right is a **double bar line**. This double bar line, or final bar line, is used to indicate the **end** of a piece of music and consists of one thin vertical line followed by one thick vertical line. The left of the staff is where we find our clefs.

To start:

1. Draw 5 horizontal lines across your paper. Use a ruler to keep the lines straight and evenly spaced from each other



2. Next, add your double barline to the end of your staff on the right.



3. Once you have your staff ready, you will be able to draw your clefs!

*Note that while you practice drawing your clefs, you can use the entire staff. Don't worry about placing the clef in the left side of the staff until you are ready to notate music on your staff.

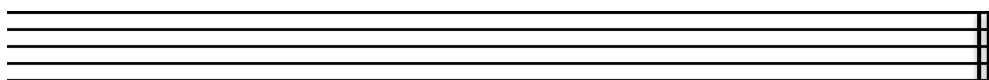


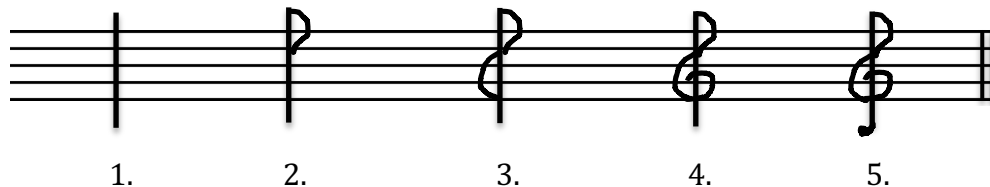
Treble Clef

Now that you have your staff laid out, it's time to draw the clefs. The **treble** clef, also known as the G clef, is commonly used to indicate notes or pitches located above middle C (C4). The **treble** clef's curl actually circles around the staff line that G is written on.

To start:

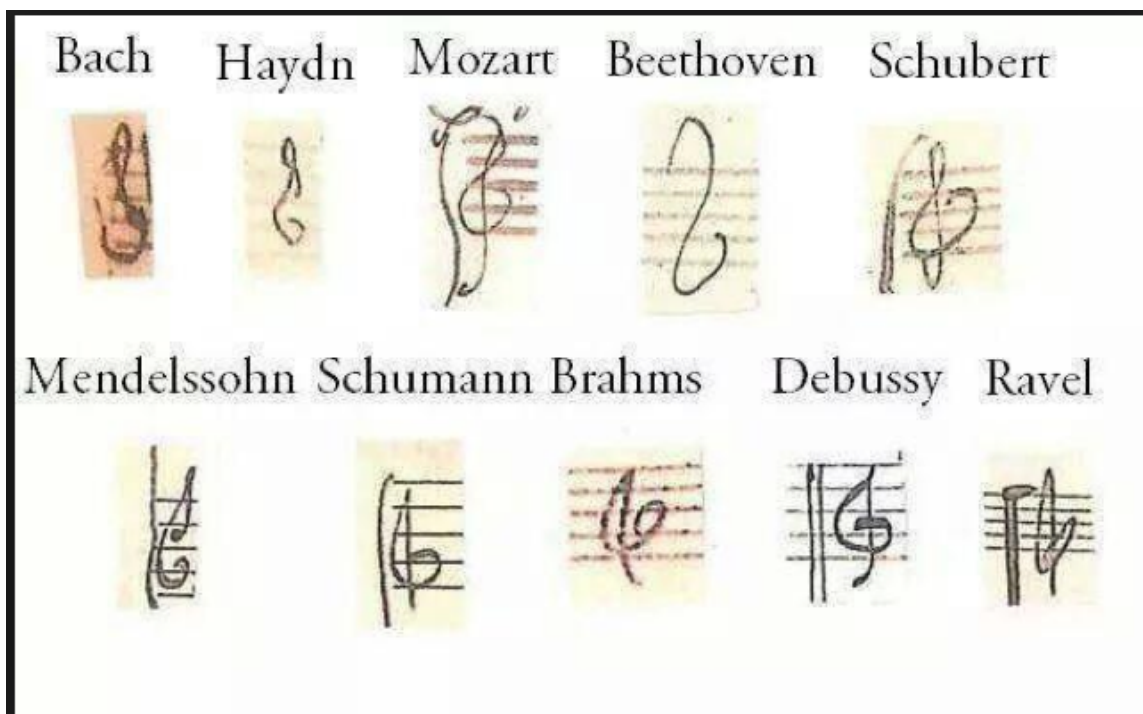
Place your staff in front of you with the double bar line on the right side of the paper.





1. Draw a vertical line through your staff, starting slightly above the top line and ending slightly below. **(Don't worry about starting on the left end! We're just practicing right now)**
2. Now draw a deflated loop at the top of the line, facing right. It should look a bit like a deflated letter "P".
3. Next, connect this loop to a hump around the left side of the vertical line. The hump should connect to the vertical line and be skimming the last line of the staff.
4. Now draw a curl from the bottom of the hump, up and around the second line of the staff, through the vertical line, and curling back down until just before it hits the vertical line again.
5. Finally, add a little tail to the left of the vertical line. You've done it!
6. Practice drawing the treble clef 5 more times on your staff paper.

The treble clef can be difficult to draw at first and as with everything else in music, practice will make it easier. But don't feel discouraged if it doesn't look perfect! Here are some examples of famous composers and their versions of the treble clef.



Bass Clef

The **Bass** Clef is commonly used to notate pitches below middle C (C4). It is also known as the F clef because its two dots indicate the line on the staff that F is written on. Unlike the treble clef, the **bass** clef is much easier to draw.

To Start:

Place your staff in front of you with the double bar line on the right side of the paper.



- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
1. Draw a **dot** on the fourth line (fourth from the bottom, second from the top).
 2. Now draw a **backwards "C"** from the dot, skimming the top line of the staff and ending near the second staff line from the bottom.
 3. Finally, on the right of this "C" stack **two dots**, one above the fourth line, one below. That's it!
 4. Practice drawing the bass clef 5 more times on your staff paper