

To transpose :

FROM Trombone music TO ➡ Tenor Sax :

2 ways:

1. Add 2 sharps (#) to the key signature, read the music in bass clef and think up ⬆ one step. i.e.--In other words an F (in bass clef) becomes a G.

2. Add 2 sharps (#) to the key signature, read the music in treble clef and think down ⬇ a 5th (4 alphabetical steps from the original note), or if the note is on a line, 2 lines down ⬇..... or on a space, 2 spaces down ⬇. i.e.--In other words a C (in treble clef) becomes an F.

Remember: When adding two sharps to the key signature, sharps and flats cancel each other out. For example, if the trombone music shows the key of Bb (2 flats), and you add two sharps you end up with no flats or sharps in the key of C.

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FROM Alto Sax music TO ➡ Flute or Violin :

2 ways:

1. Add 3 flats (b) to the key signature, read the music in bass clef. i.e.--In other words a D (in bass clef) becomes an F.

2. Add 3 flats (b) to the key signature, read the music in treble clef and think up ⬆ a 3rd (2 alphabetical steps from the original note), or if the note is on a line, 1line up ⬆..... or on a space, 1space up ⬆. i.e.--In other words a D (in treble clef) becomes an F.

Remember: When adding three flats to the key signature, flats and sharps cancel each other out. For example, if the alto sax music shows the key of G (1 sharp), and you add three flats you end up with two flats in the key of Bb.

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FROM Bari Sax music TO ➡ French Horn

1. Add 2 flats (b) to the key signature.
2. Transpose down ⬇ one alphabetical step.

Remember: When adding two flats to the key signature, flats and sharps cancel each other out. For example, if the bari sax music shows the key of G (1 sharp), and you add two flats you end up with one flat in the key of F.

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FROM Tenor Sax music TO ➡ Violin or Viola

1. Add 2 flats (b) to the key signature.
2. Transpose down ⬇ one alphabetical step in treble clef (Violin or viola if you can read treble clef).
3. \*OR\* For Viola: Read the music in Viola (alto) clef and think down ⬇ a 3rd (2 alphabetical steps from the original note), or if the note is on a line, 1line down ⬇..... or on a space, 1space down ⬇. i.e.--In other words a D (reading in alto clef) becomes a B in Viola (alto)clef.

Remember: When adding two flats to the key signature, flats and sharps cancel each other out. For example, if the tenor sax music shows the key of G (1 sharp), and you add two flats you end up with one flat in the key of F.