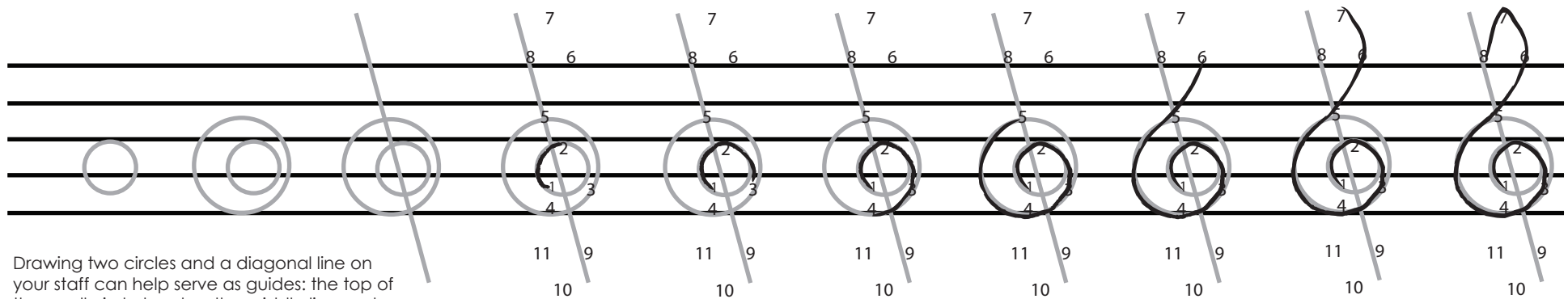


How to Draw a Treble Clef

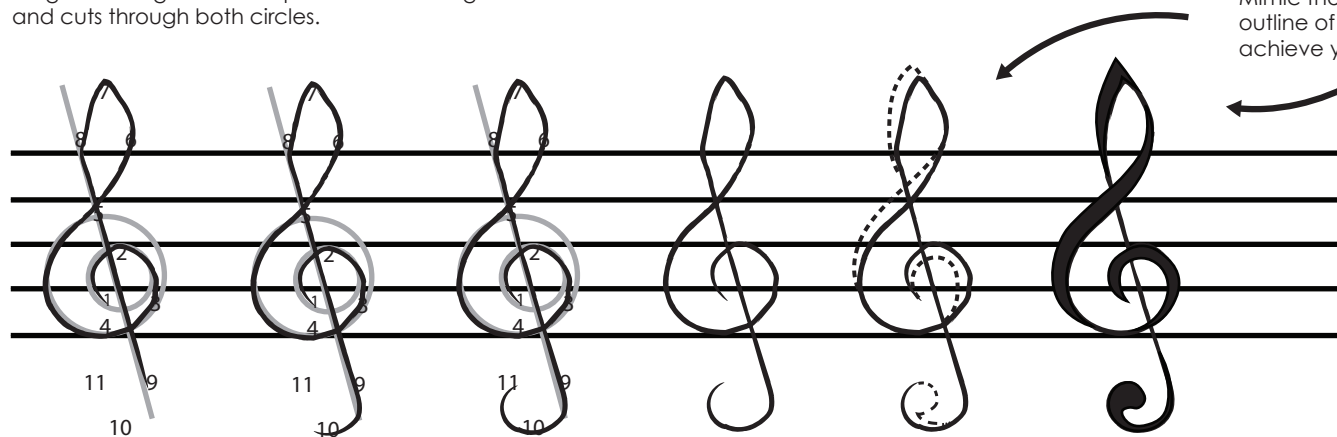
Clef symbols tell us the range and order of pitches on a music staff. The treble clef is a stylization of an old, fancy version of an uppercase letter "G". It was designed this way because the treble clef originated as a version of a G-clef: a clef which emphasizes the location of the pitch "G" as a way to inform the musician where the rest of the sequential pitches on the staff fall. The main curl of the treble clef wraps around the line of the staff designated as the lower G note in this range. The treble clef is the only version of the G-clef still in use.

The treble clef is used to express the higher range of pitches in musical instruments and the human voice. Instruments using the treble clef include the violin, flute, oboe, saxophone, horn, trumpet, the upper half of the keyboard, and the guitar.

You can draw a treble clef in one continuous line: follow the numbers from 1-11.



Drawing two circles and a diagonal line on your staff can help serve as guides: the top of the small circle touches the middle line and extends to the first space. The larger circle starts at the bottom line and extends into the third space up, slightly off center the small circle. The diagonal line goes from top left to bottom right and cuts through both circles.

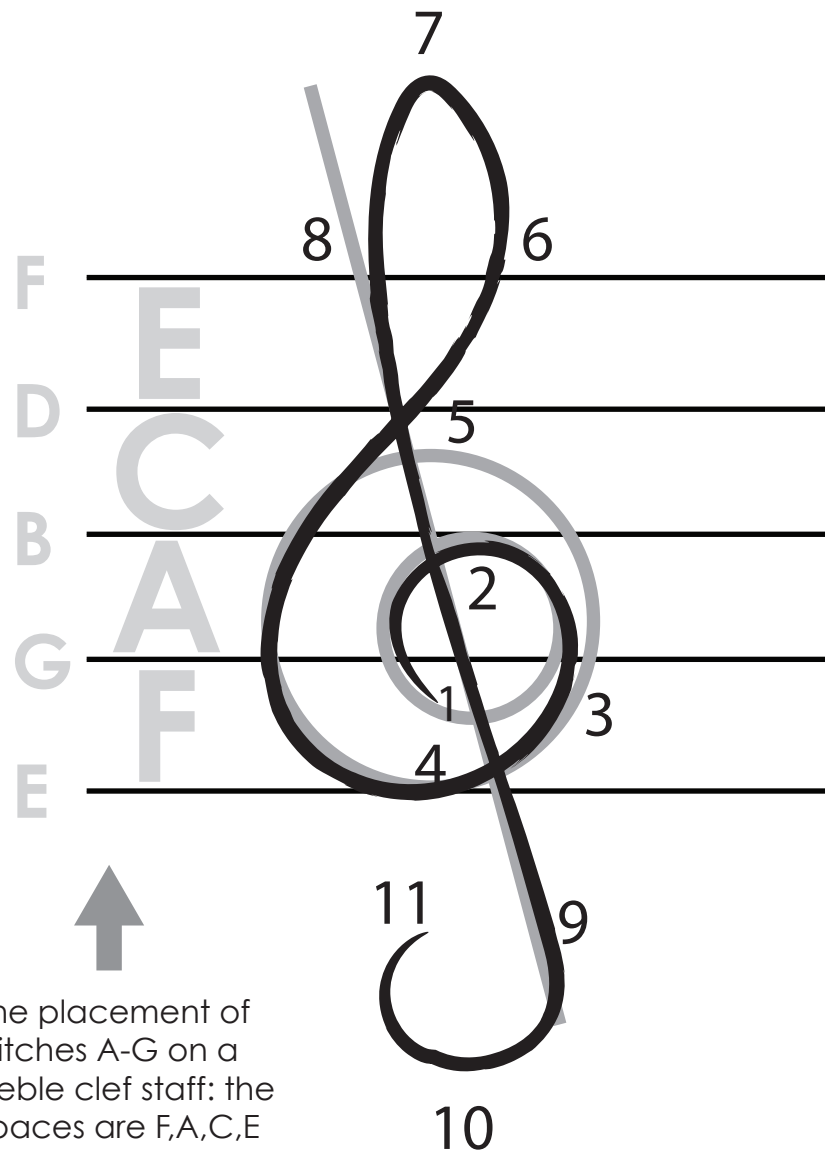
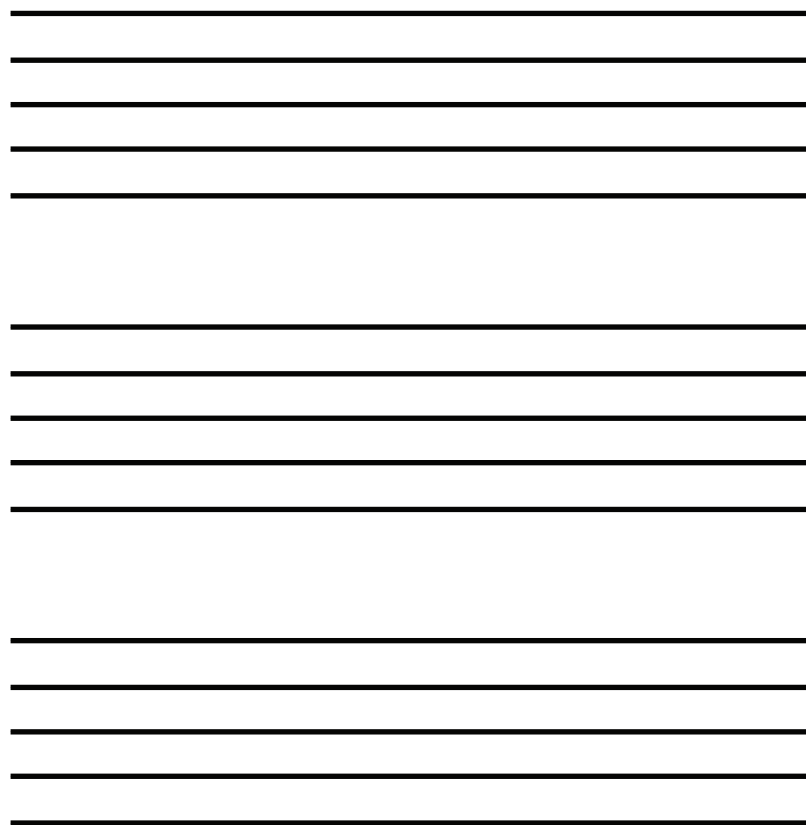
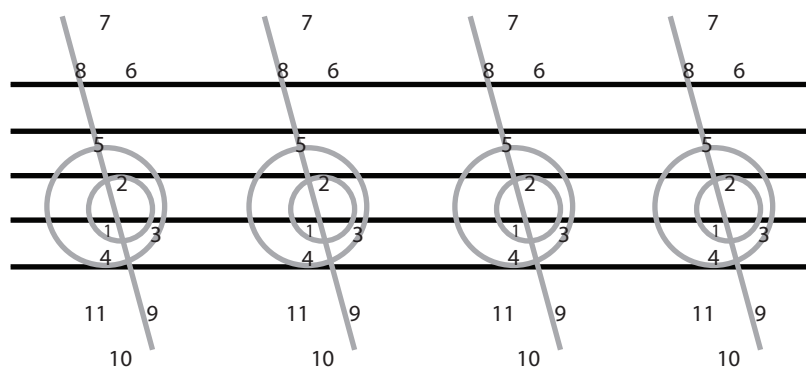


Mimic these dotted lines to add curves to the outline of your treble clef. Fill them in to achieve your final, stylized treble clef.

Use the next page to practice drawing your own treble clefs!

step 8-9 follows the diagonal line

Try drawing a treble clef using the numbered guide. Then, practice drawing it on your own.



The placement of pitches A-G on a treble clef staff: the spaces are F,A,C,E notes and the lines are E, G, B, D, F notes.