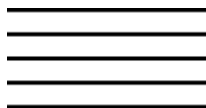


Music Theory – Lines

Staff

A Staff or Stave is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces, each of which represents a different musical pitch. They correspond to pitches of the diatonic scale, which are defined by the clef. With the treble clef, the bottom staff line is assigned to E above middle C (E4 in note-octave notation). The space above it is F4, and so on. The Grand Staff combines bass and treble staves into one system joined by a brace. It is used for keyboard and Harp music.



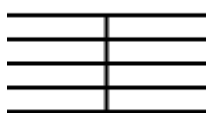
Ledger Lines

Used to extend the staff to pitches that fall above or below it. Such ledger lines are placed behind the note heads, and extend a small distance to each side. Multiple ledger lines may be used when necessary to notate pitches even farther above or below the staff.



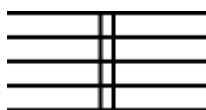
Bar Line

Used to separate measures. Bar lines are extended to connect the upper and lower staves of a grand staff.



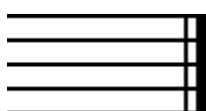
Double Bar line

Used to separate two sections of music. Also used at changes in key signature, time signature or major changes in style or tempo



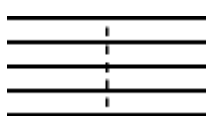
Bold Double Bar Line

Used to indicate the conclusion of a movement or an entire composition.



Dotted Bar Line

Subdivides long measures of complex meter into shorter segments for ease of reading, usually according to natural rhythmic subdivisions.



Accolade, brace

Connects two or more lines of music that are played simultaneously. Depending on the instruments playing, the brace, or accolade, will vary in designs and styles.