

# Das Notensystem

The diagram illustrates the pitch ranges of a piano keyboard and their corresponding positions on musical staves. The keyboard is divided into four octaves:

- große Oktave:** C, D, E, F, G, A, H
- kleine Oktave:** g, a, h
- eingestrichene Oktave:** c<sup>1</sup>, d<sup>1</sup>, e<sup>1</sup>, f<sup>1</sup>, g<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>1</sup>
- zweigestrichene Oktave:** c<sup>2</sup>, d<sup>2</sup>, e<sup>2</sup>, f<sup>2</sup>, g<sup>2</sup>, a<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>

Below the keyboard, musical staves show the placement of notes:

- große Oktave:** Notes C through H are placed on the first five lines of a staff.
- kleine Oktave:** Notes g, a, h are placed on the first three lines of a staff.
- eingestrichene Oktave:** Notes c<sup>1</sup> through h<sup>1</sup> are placed on the first five lines of a staff.
- zweigestrichene Oktave:** Notes c<sup>2</sup> through h<sup>2</sup> are placed on the first five lines of a second staff.

Labels for the lower and upper registers are shown below the staves:

- Baßlage:** Indicated by a bracket under the first staff.
- Diskantlage:** Indicated by a bracket under the second staff.