

The oboe, which is usually included in the Classical orchestra, is not used in this concerto. By his later works, Mozart had replaced the oboe with his much-favoured clarinet.

The clarinet in A is a transposing instrument: the notes sound a third lower than they are written. Therefore, the clarinet part in this score appears to be written in C major.



Example 1: clarinet as it is written, Movt. I, bars 170-1



Example 2: clarinet as it sounds, Movt. I, bars 170-1

The horn used by Mozart in this concerto did not have valves, and so its range of notes was very limited. It is required to play very static material consisting mainly of long held notes. Like the clarinet, it is also in A, sounding a third lower than written.



Example 3: horn as it is written, Movt. I, bars 137-8



Example 4: horn as it sounds, Movt. I, bars 137-8

The viola is not a transposing instrument, but its music is written in the C clef. (This is done so that the notes it uses fit neatly on the five-line staff). The middle line of the five-line staff is middle C.

