

## Standard Notation Jig

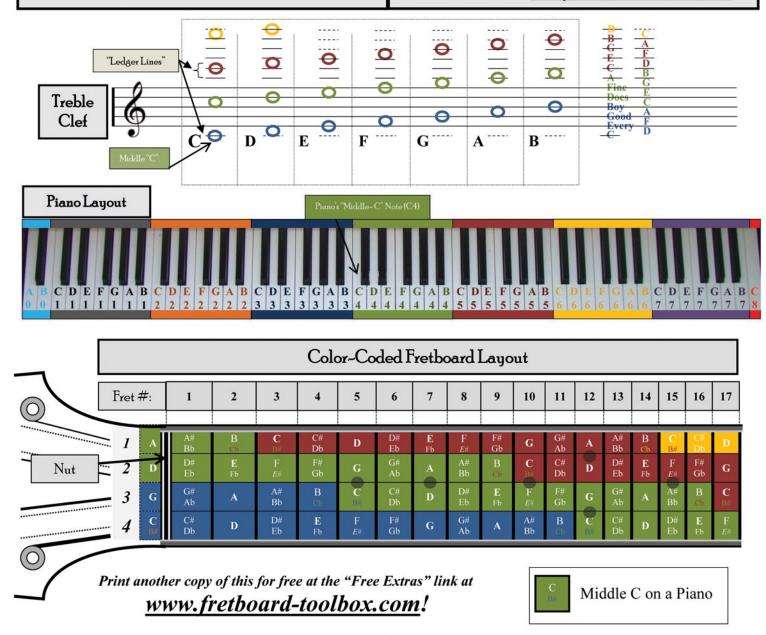
Complete C-G-D-A E-Book



This tool shows several cool things that you might find useful:

- 1. The 4 string (or 4 strings on the mandola) is tuned to C3 on the piano, an octave below middle–C (C4). The 3 string is tuned to G3, the 2 string to D4, and the 1 string to A4.
- 2. The range of these instruments from the open 4 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string (which is the most frets I could fit on here), is from the piano's C3 note to D6. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Fretboard Layout all match, and represent the same octave!
- The big difference between stringed instruments and the piano is that on stringed instruments, notes are repeated all over the fretboard. All repeated notes have the same color.
- 4. Mandolas, Tenor Guitars, and Tenor Banjos are tuned in 5th's. The fifth note in the key of C Major is a G note, and if you look at the 7th fret of the C string (string #4), you see that it's a G note. This is the same G note as string #3 played "open" no frets. The fifth note in the key of G Major is a D note, and the D note found on the 7th fret of the 3 string is the same as the 2 string (D) played open, etc.
- 5. The last thing you'll need to know is which notes are sharp (#) or flat (b) in each key, which you can visualize easily with this Fretboard Toolbox Complete Edition!

To learn more about Fretboard Toolboxes, and see all this explained in more detail, check out the Fretboard Toolbox YouTube Channel at <a href="https://www.youtube.com/fretboardtoolbox">www.youtube.com/fretboardtoolbox</a>!



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