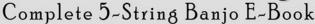


Standard Notation Jig

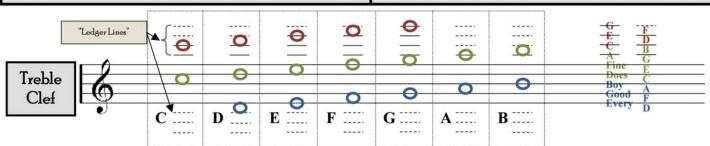




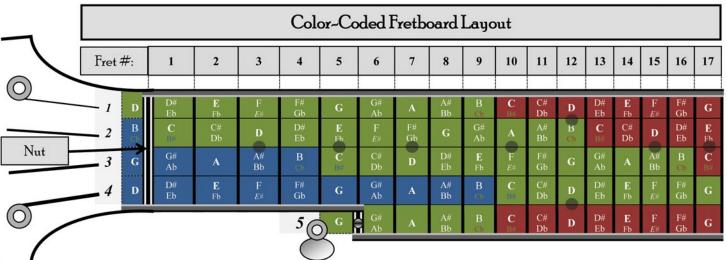
This tool shows several cool things that you might find useful:

- 1. The 5 string is tuned to the G4 note on the piano. The 4 string is tuned to D3 on the piano, in the octave below middle-C (C4). The 3 string is tuned to G3, the 2 string to B3, and the 1 string to D4, a whole-step above middle-C.
- The range of the 5-String Banjo, 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 D3 note to G5. 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. The blue notes on the Treble Clef correspond with the blue notes from the Fretboard Layout. Notice that the G note on the open 5th string (the "G" note in the green box) is the same octave as the G note on the 17th fret of the 4 string, the 12th fret of the 3 string, the 8th fret of the 2 string, and the 5th fret of the 1 string. The banjo's range spans about 3.5 octaves.
- 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 on a Fretboard Toolbox Original or Blues Guitar Editions which are full of tons of other everyday music theory ideas!

For more detailed instructions, check out the Fretboard Toolbox YouTube Channel: www.youtube.com/fretboardtoolbox







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