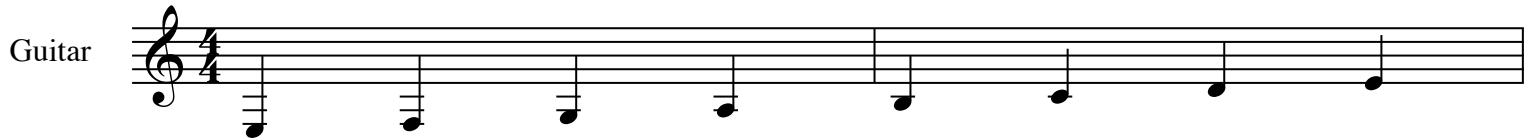


Guitar Notation

STRING	E	-	-	A	-	-	D	-
NOTE	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
FRET	0	I	III	0	II	III	0	II



STRING	D	G	-	B	-	-	E	-
NOTE	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
FRET	III	0	II	0	I	III	0	I



STRING	E	-	-	-	-	-
NOTE	G	A	B	C	D	E
FRET	III	V	VII	VIII	X	XII



Some of these pitches can be played in a variety of places on the neck. Use the five/four fret rule to speed up your learning curve.

To find a the same note on a thicker string go up five frets on all string groups except the B to G then go four.

Conversely from thicker to thinner...Remember to move only four frets when going from G to B

Example A on the thin E string is played at the V fret, to find that exact pitch on the B string move up five frets. Move from the V fret on the E string to the X fret on the B string. They are the exact same

PITCH...Their tone however will be a little different to your ear. This is called TIMBRE, it means "sound color" or "sound quality". The thickness or thinness of the string's diameter changes the sound or tone.