

Standard Notation Jig

Complete Guitar E-Book



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

- 1. The 6 string is tuned to E2 on the piano. The 5 string is tuned to A2, the 4 string to D3, the 3 string to G3, the 2 string to B3 (just below middle–C), and the 1 string to E4.
- 2. The range of the guitar from the open 6 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string (which is the most frets I could fit on here), is from the piano's E2 note to A5. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded 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 middle-C note of the piano is the green C4 note, but on the Treble Clef the middle-C note, one ledger line below the Treble Clef, is blue. This is because guitar is played one octave below the written note on piano music so melodies on the Treble Clef can be played in the blue and green sections of the fretboard, instead of higher green and maroon parts.
- 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 by looking at the notes in white boxes on the odd-numbered pp. 9-35 on this Fretboard Toolbox Edition.

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

