





1. I created this tool because I needed a way to see how the notes of the Grand Staff correspond with the location of the notes on the piano, and because I was curious to see how the range of the instruments I made Fretboard Toolboxes for relates to the piano.

2. IMPORTANT: On the Treble/Bass Clefs of my Standard Notation Jigs for several instruments (guitar, bass, banjo, resonator guitar, and baritone ukulele), you'll see the locations of the colored octaves are shifted up one level relative to their respective clef. This is often done to help more of the instrument's range fit better on the staff lines.

3. Range relative to the piano of some common instruments, from the lowest-pitched open string to the 17th fret of the highest-pitched string.

4-String Bass: E1 - C4

Guitar: **E2-A5**

Resonator Guitar

(Open-G): G2-G5

C-G-D-A (Tenor Guitar,

Tenor Banjo, Mandola): C3 - D6

5-String Banjo: D3-G5

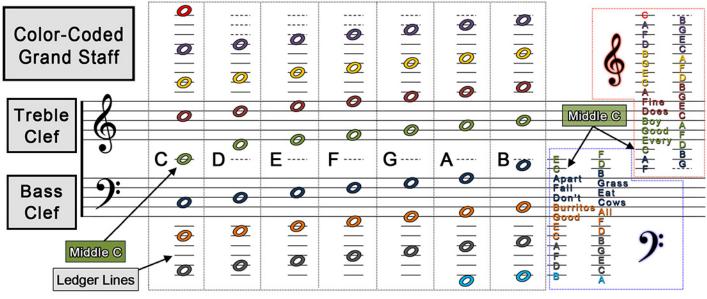
Baritone Ukulele: D3 - A5

Ukulele (C-Tuning):

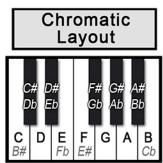
Low-G: **G3** - D6

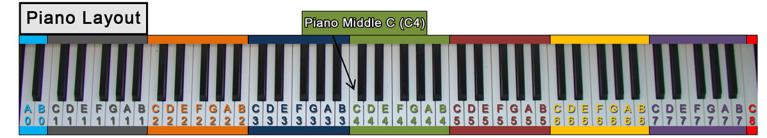
High-G: G4 - D6

Mandolin: G3-A6



88 Key Piano Layout- Just match the color of the note you need from the Grand Staff with the corresponding colors from the Piano Layout below. Use the Chromatic Layout to the right to find the locations of any sharp (#) or flat (b) notes you need. You can figure out which notes are sharp or flat on sheet music by looking at which lines or spaces the sharps or flats next to the Treble and Bass clefs are found on. Click here to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" Piano books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" for any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!



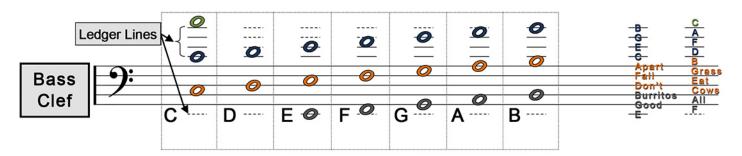


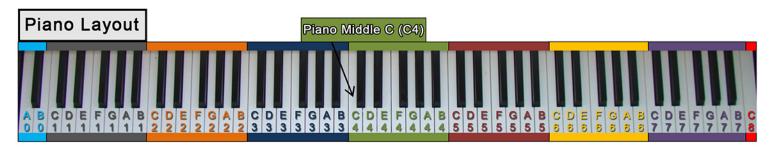




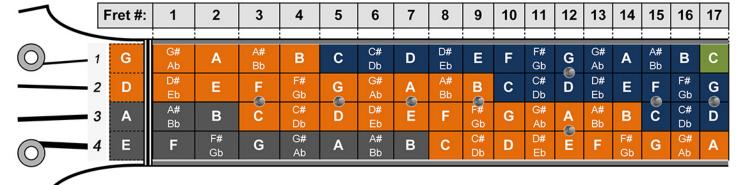
From page 8 of "Complete 4-String Bass $\sim 2^{nd}$ Edition"

- 1. The 4 string on the bass is tuned to the **E1** note on the piano. The 3 string is tuned to the piano's **A1** note, the 2 string to the piano's **D2** note, and the 1 string to the piano's **G2** note. Notice how the colors of the Bass Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent notes that are in the same octaves.
- 2. The range of the 4-string bass from the "open" 4 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string goes from the piano's **E1** note to **C4**. For comparison, the range of the guitar from the open low E string to the 17th fret of the high E string is from **E2** to **A5**.
- 3. IMPORTANT: As with the guitar, the bass is often played **one octave below** the written note on piano music. This is done to allow bass melodies fit better on the Bass Clef when using sheet music. (Doing this can allow more melodies to be played in the gray and orange parts of the fretboard, instead of the higher orange and blue parts.)
- 4. Click <u>here</u> to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" 4-String Bass books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" for any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!





Color-Coded Fretboard Jig (Seeing 4-String Bass on the Piano)



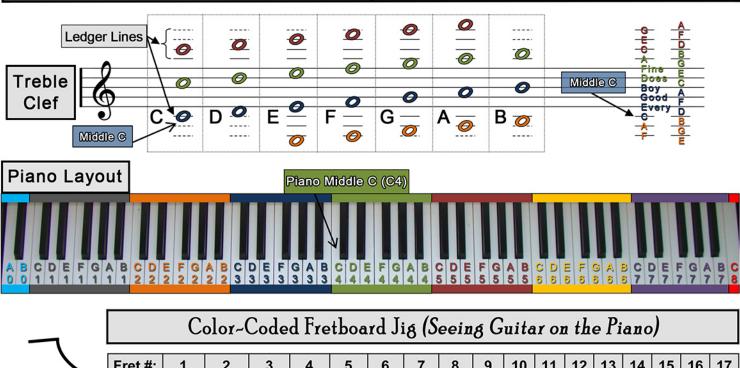
Middle C on Piano

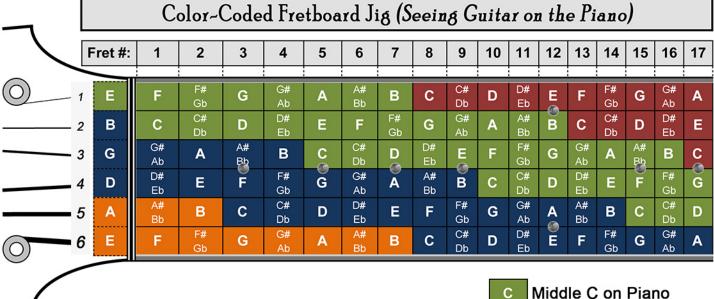




From page 8 of "Complete Guitar ~ 2nd Edition"

- 1. The 6 string on the guitar 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 is from the piano's 2 note to A5. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octaves.
- 3. IMPORTANT: The Middle C note of the piano is the green A note, but on the Treble Clef below, the octave starting at the Middle C location is blue. This is done to allow melodies fit better on the Treble Clef when using sheet music. (Doing this can allow more melodies to be played in the orange, blue and green parts of the fretboard, instead of the higher blue, green and maroon parts.)
- 4. Click <u>here</u> to check out our "Complete" and "Essential" Guitar books. You can click "LOOK INSIDE!" on any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!





You can download FREE Standard Notation Jigs like this for Piano, Guitar, Mandolin, 4-String Bass, High & Low-G Ukuleles, Baritone Ukulele, 5-String Banjo, CGDA (Tenor Guitar, Tenor Banjo, & Mandola) & Resonator Guitar at the "FREE TOOLS" link here.

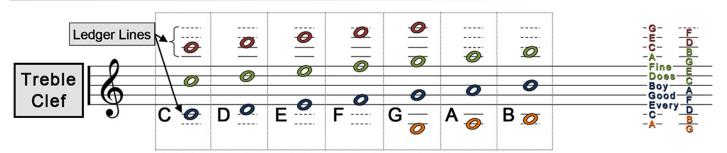
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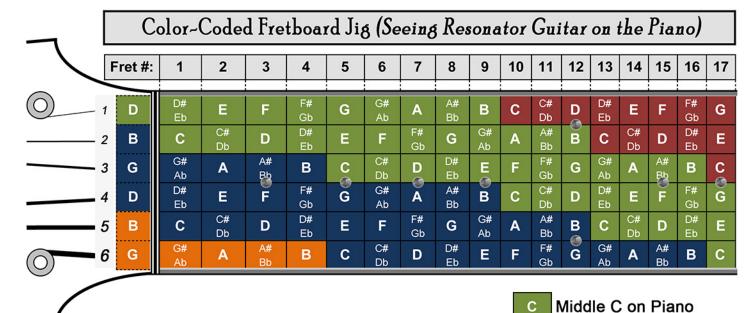
- 1. The 6 string on the resonator guitar is tuned to G2 on the piano. The 5 string is tuned to B2, the 4 string to D3, the 3 string to G3, the 2 string to B3 (just below middle-C), and the 1 string to D4.
- 2. The range of the resonator guitar from the "open" 6 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string is from the piano's G2 note to G5. For comparison, the range of the guitar from the open low E string to the 17th fret of the high E string is from E2 to A5. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and are represent notes that are in the same octaves.
- 3. IMPORTANT: As with a standard guitar, the resonator guitar is often played **one octave below** the written note on piano music to allow melodies fit better on the Treble Clef when using sheet music. (This lets more melodies to be played in the orange, blue and green parts of the fretboard, instead of the higher blue, green and maroon parts.)
- 4. Click <u>here</u> to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" Resonator Guitar books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" for any book to download all of the instructions & the Key of G Major pages for free!



Piano Layout

Piano Middle © (C4)

ABCDE FGABCDE FGABC



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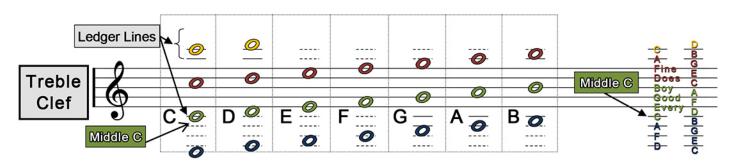
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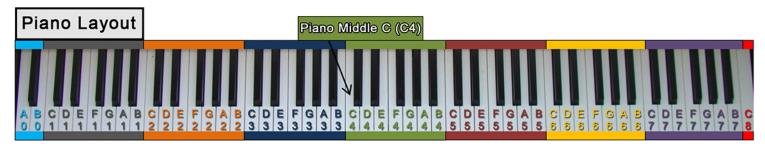


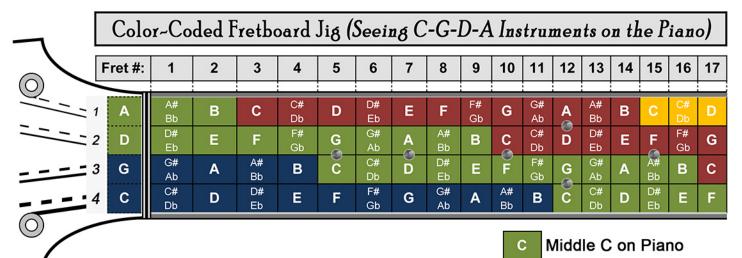
From page 8 of "Complete C-G-D-A $\sim 2^{nd}$ Edition"



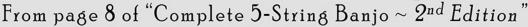
- 1. The 4 string (or the 4 strings on the mandola) is (are) tuned to **C3** on the piano, in the octave below Middle C (**C4**). The 3 string is tuned to **G3**, the 2 string to **D4**, and the 1 string to **A4**. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes from the same octaves.
- 2. The range of C-G-D-A instruments from the "open" 4 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string goes from the piano's **C3** note to **D6**. For comparison, the range of the guitar from the open low E string to the 17th fret of the high E string is from **E2** to **A5**.
- 3. IMPORTANT: Although it's not shown this way here, as with the guitar, C-G-D-A instruments can be played **one octave below** the written note on piano music, which would bump the blue **C3** to **B3** octave up to where the green **C4** to **B4** notes are found on the Treble Clef. (The other octaves would all be bumped up as well.) This is done when it allows a melody to fit better on the Treble Clef when playing sheet music.
- 4. Click <u>here</u> to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" C-G-D-A books. You can click "LOOK INSIDE!" on any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!





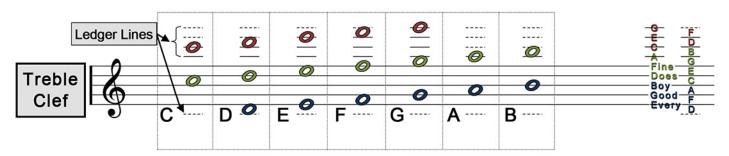


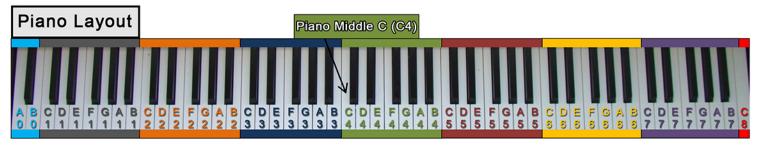


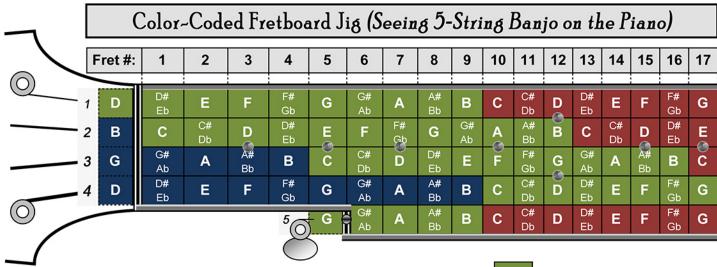




- 1. The 5 string on the banjo is tuned to G4 on the piano. The 4 string is tuned to **D3** on the piano, in the octave below Middle C (C4). The 3 string is tuned to G3, the 2 string to B3, and the 1 string to D4, a whole-step above Middle C.
- 2. The range of the 5-string banjo, from the "open" 4 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string is from the piano's D3 note to G5. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octaves.
- 3. IMPORTANT: As with the guitar, the banjo is often played one octave below the written note on piano music. This is done to allow banjo melodies fit better on the Treble Clef when using sheet music. (Doing this can allow more melodies to be played in the blue and green parts of the fretboard, instead of the higher green and maroon parts.)
- 4. Click here to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" 5-String Banjo books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" on any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!







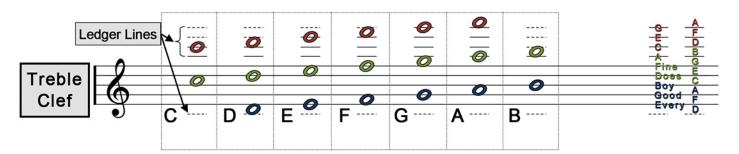
Middle C on Piano

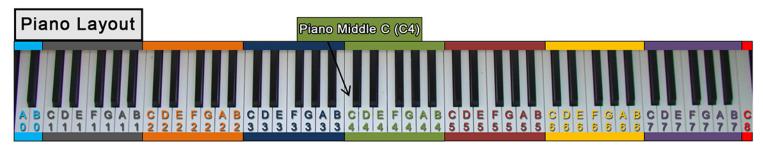


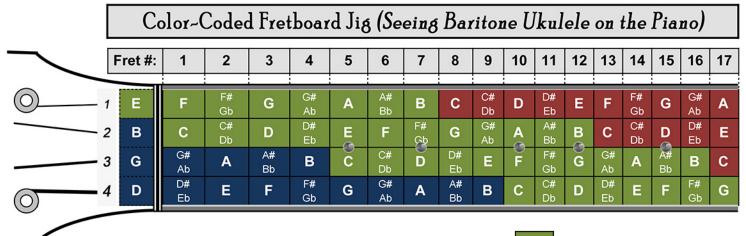




- 1. The 4 string on the baritone ukulele is tuned to **D3** on the piano, in the octave below piano's Middle C (**C4**). The 3 string is tuned to **G3**, the 2 string to **B3**, the 1 string to **E4**, two whole-steps above Middle C.
- 2. The range of the baritone ukulele from the "open" 4 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string is from the piano's **D3** to **A5**. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octaves.
- 3. IMPORTANT: As with the guitar, the baritone ukulele is often played **one octave below** the written note on piano music. This is done to allow melodies fit better on the Treble Clef when using sheet music. (Doing this can allow more melodies to be played in the blue and green parts of the fretboard, instead of the higher green and maroon parts.)
- 4. Click <u>here</u> to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" Baritone Ukulele books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" on any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!







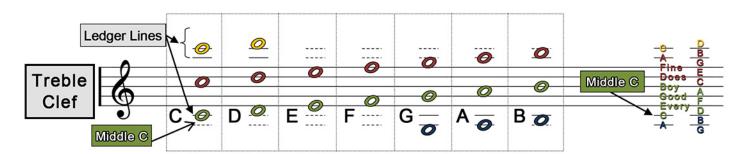
Middle C on Piano

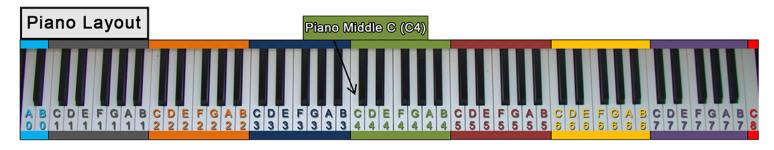


Standard Notation Jig ***LOW-G STRING VERSION*** Low-G version of p. 8 of "Complete Ukulele C-Tuning ~ 2nd Edition"

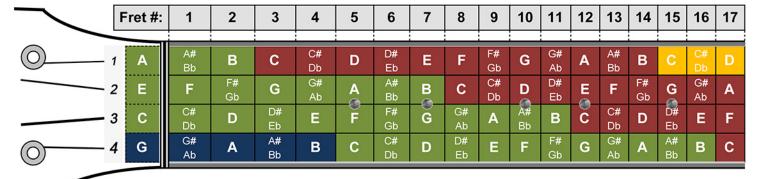


- 1. With a ukulele tuned to "Low-G", the 4 string is tuned to **G3** on the piano. In both Low & High-G tunings, the 3 string is tuned to C4 (piano's Middle C), the 2 string to E4, and the 1 string to A4.
- 2. The range of the "low-G" ukulele, from the open 4 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string (if your ukulele has that many frets), is from the piano's G3 note to D6. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes. the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octaves.
- 3. Low-G tuning allows soloing scales to be played ascending from the 4 string up, since the lowest note is on the 4 string, instead of the 3 string with high-G.
- 4. This Standard Notation Jig is the "Low-G version" of the High-G Standard Notation Jig, which is located on page 8 of the "Complete Ukulele C-Tuning" book.
- 5. Click here to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" Ukulele C-Tuning books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" for any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!





Color-Coded Fretboard Jig (Seeing Low-G Ukulele on the Piano)



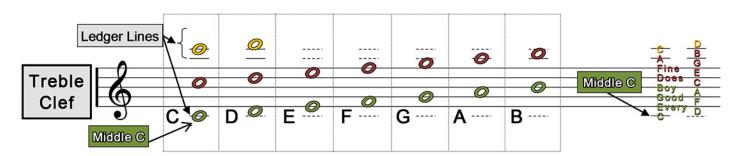
Middle C on Piano

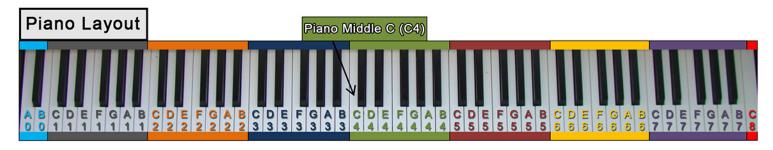




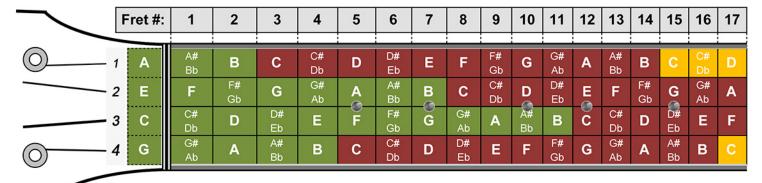
Standard Notation Jig
HIGH-G STRING VERSION
From page 8 of "Complete Ukulele C-Tuning ~ 2nd Edition"

- 1. With a ukulele tuned to "high-G", the 4 string is tuned to G4 on the piano, higher-pitched than the 3 string. The 3 string is tuned to C4 (piano's Middle C), the 2 string to the piano's E4, and the 1 string to A4. all in the same octave!
- 2. The range of the "high-G" ukulele, from the "open" 3 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string (if your ukulele has that many frets), is from the piano's C4 note to D6. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octaves.
- High-G string tuning is also called "re-entrant" tuning", which can make soloing a bit more confusing!
- 4. The big difference between stringed instruments and the piano is that on stringed instruments, notes in the same octave are often found repeated in multiple string/fret combinations. Remember, all repeated notes (notes in the same octave) have the same color.
- Click here to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" Ukulele C-Tuning books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" for any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!





Color-Coded Fretboard Jig (Seeing High-G Ukulele on the Piano)



Middle C on Piano



From page 8 of "Complete Mandolin $\sim 2^{nd}$ Edition"



- 1. The 4 strings on the mandolin are tuned to **G3** on the piano. The 3 strings are tuned to **D4** (a wholestep above piano's Middle C), the 2 strings to **A4**, and the 1 strings to **E5**. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Jig all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octaves.
- 2. The range of the mandolin from the "open" 4 strings to the 17th fret of the 1 strings goes from the piano's **G3** note to A6. For comparison, the range of the guitar from the open low E string to the 17th fret of the high E string is from **E2** to **A5**.
- 3. The big difference between stringed instruments and the piano is that on stringed instruments, notes in the same octave are often found repeated in multiple string/fret combinations. Remember, all repeated notes (notes in the same octave) have the same color.
- 4. Click <u>here</u> to check out the Fretboard Toolbox "Complete" and "Essential" Mandolin books. Click "LOOK INSIDE!" for any book to download all of the instructions and the Key of G Major pages for free!

