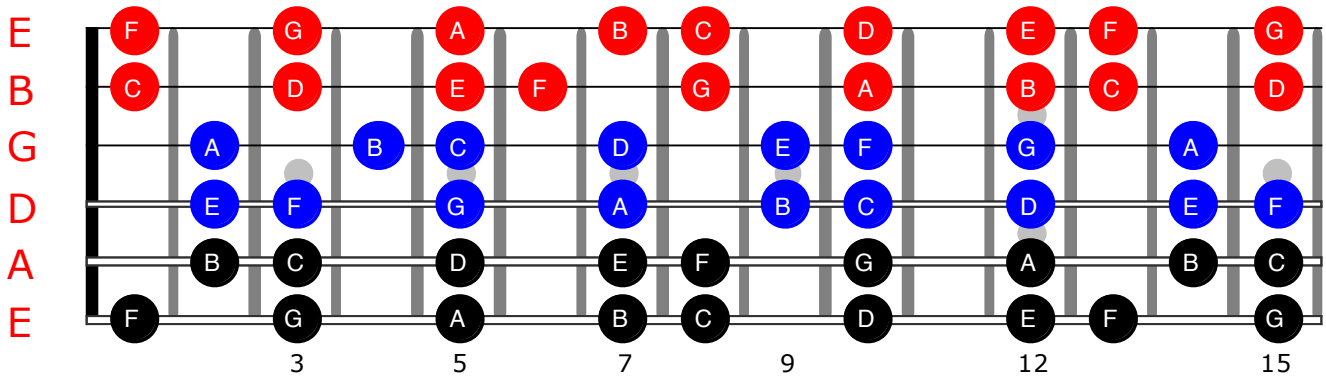


NOTES ON THE FRETBOARD



The neck diagram pictured here shows us the location of all natural notes occurring on the fretboard. Notice there are 7 different notes;

A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Each of the notes is separated by a Whole Step (2 frets), or a Half Step (1 fret).

When memorizing the layout of the neck to help us better understand the guitar, remember this: the natural notes are all separated by a Whole Step except E and F, as well as B and C, which are a Half Step apart.

The spaces between the natural notes are where we find the #'s (sharps), and the b's (flats)

Example:

Locate the A on the 6th string, 5th fret.

1 Half Step above (6th fret) is the A# or Bb.

1 Half Step below (4th fret) is the Ab or G#.

There are factors, including the key we are playing in, that determine if the note is referred to as a sharp or flat.

Understand that A# and Bb are the same note, as well as C# and Db.

Notice there are no E#'s or Fb's, as well as B#'s or Cb's.

CHROMATIC SCALE:

There are 12 pitches, or notes, in the Western music scale, each spaced a Half Step (1 fret) apart.

Ascending with sharps (one octave)

C-C#-D-D#-E-F-F#-G-G#-A-A#-B-C

Descending with flats (one octave)

C-B-Bb-A-Ab-G-Gb-F-E-Eb-D-Db-C

Patience, momentum, and doing the small things well.

