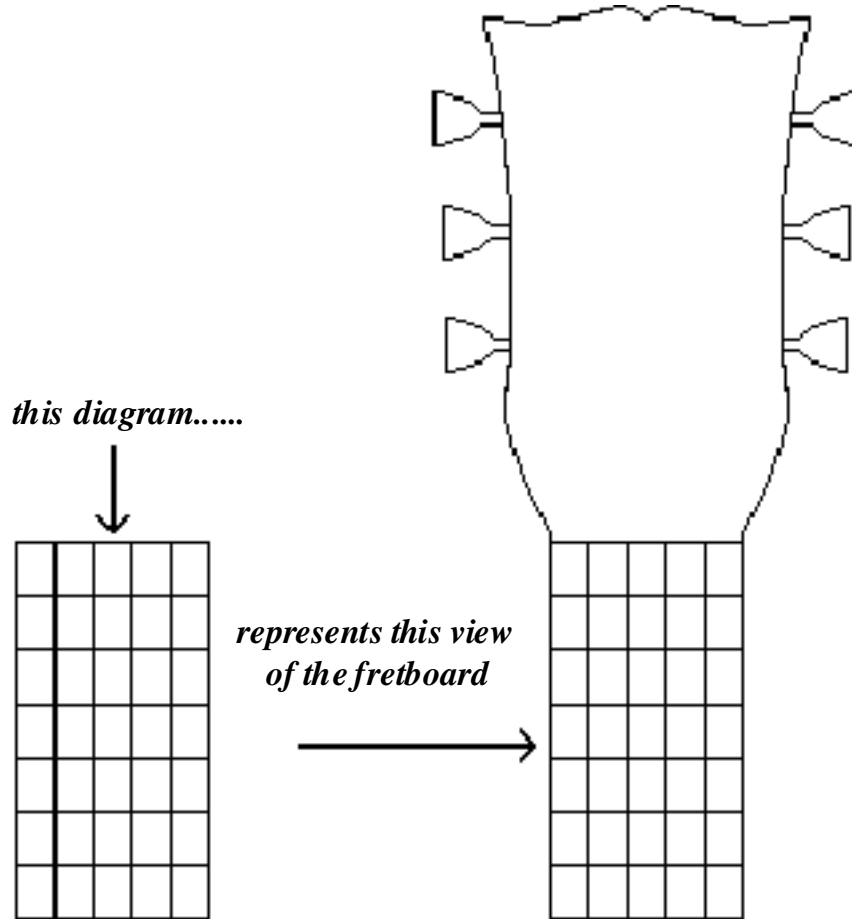


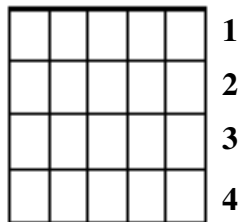
FRETBOARD DIAGRAMS



The vertical lines represent strings. The horizontal spaces are frets (numbered alongside the diagram). The actual metal fret is indicated by the horizontal line at the bottom of each space on the diagram.

vertical lines are strings
(numbered above diagram)

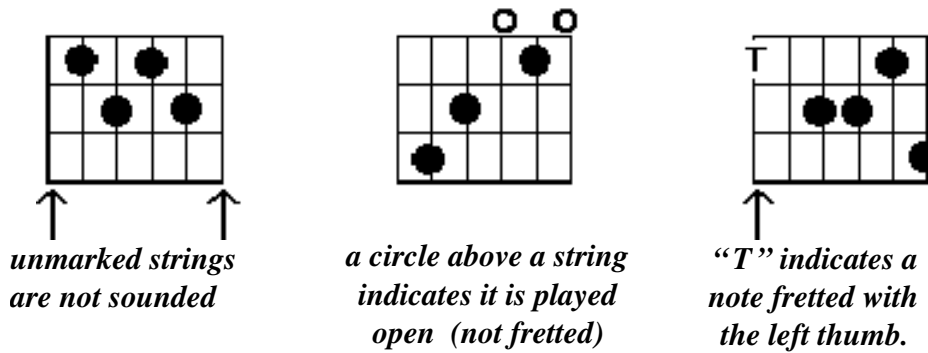
6 5 4 3 2 1



horizontal spaces are frets
(numbered alongside the diagram)

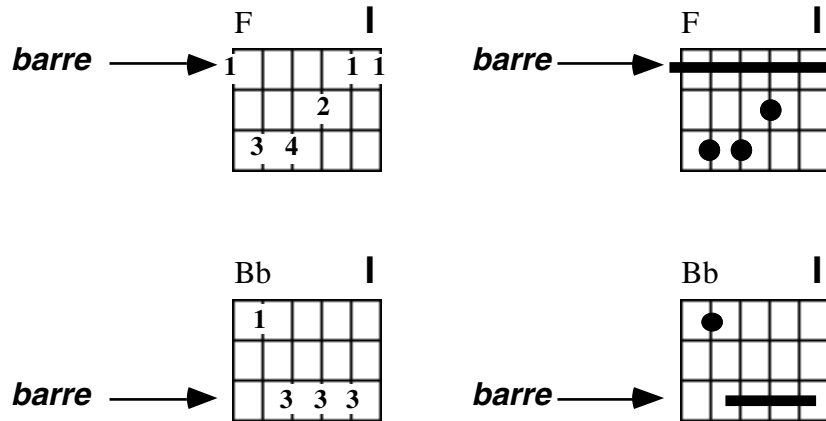
**1
2
3
4**

Dots in these diagrams indicate fingered notes. Chord tones are fingered simultaneously. Scale or arpeggio tones (chords played one note at a time) are fingered individually.

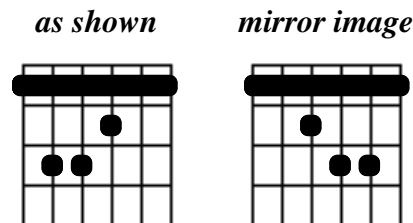


The *barré* is a group of notes all on the same fret of two or more strings fingered with a straight portion of one finger. It uses the classical wrist position. Finger (fret) the barré with the harder edge of your finger when you can. Avoid the creases opposite your knuckles, since they can mute notes.

In the “F” chord shown below with finger numbers, you need to interpret that the first finger is placed across all six strings (as shown in the diagram to its right).



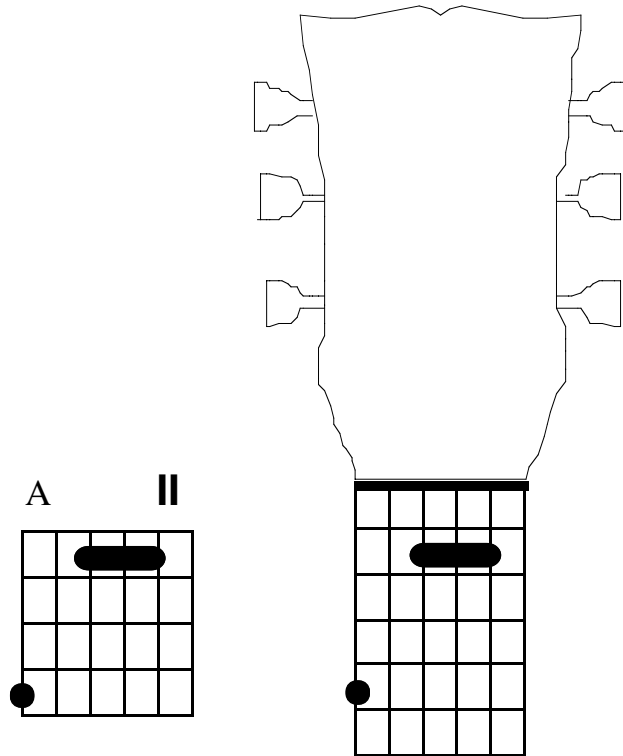
Left-handed guitarists. Interpret references to the right hand as left hand and vice versa. All diagrams must be imagined in “mirror image”:



Roman Numerals and Chord Names

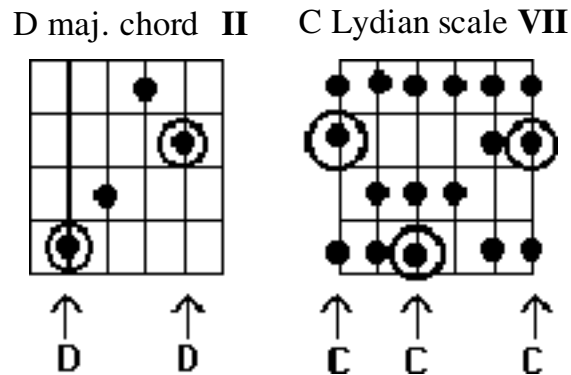
A roman numeral above the top right of the diagram indicates the number of the top fret on the diagram.

A plain letter name, such as “D” indicates a major chord. A small “m” after a letter name indicates a minor chord. “D” means “D major”, while “Dm” means “D minor”. A few more common chord symbol abbreviations are shown a couple of pages later.



Roots and Tone Centers

A *chord root* is the note after which a chord is named (“D” is the root of a D major chord). A *tone center* is the note after which a scale is named (“C” is the tone center of a C Lydian scale).




Take Your Time And Read Chord Diagrams Right The First Time.

- (1) Read the header (Gm III) with the chord name and roman numeral for position.
- (2) Read across the frets one string at a time from the sixth (largest) string to the first string. **Allow three to five seconds for each string.** The strings are numbered from sixth to first as you scan across the diagram from left to right.

A few things to be careful to recognize:

- whether notes are on the same fret or different frets
- when there is an “empty” fret.
- when notes are on adjacent strings
- when a string is skipped.

CHORD ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

7	=	seventh chord (dominant)	9	=	ninth chord
7#5	=	seventh sharp five chord (dominant)	9#5	=	ninth sharp five chord (dominant)
7b5	=	flat five chord (dominant)	9b5	=	ninth flat five chord (dominant)
7#9	=	seventh sharp nine chord (dominant)	°7	=	diminished seventh chord
C	=	C major chord	Cm	=	C minor chord
6	=	sixth chord (major sixth chord)	m6	=	minor sixth chord
6/9	=	sixth add nine chord	m6/9	=	minor sixth add nine chord
Δ7	=	major seventh chord	m7	=	minor seventh chord
Δ9	=	major ninth chord	m9	=	minor ninth chord
/9	=	major add nine chord	m/9	=	minor add nine chord
m7b5	=	minor seventh flat five chord	sus. 4	=	suspended fourth chord
m( 7)	=	minor, natural 7 chord (minor, major 7)	sus. 2	=	suspended second chord
n3	=	no third			
n5	=	no fifth			

SLUR SYMBOLS

(shown above or below notes in music notation)

H	=	hammer on.
P	=	pull off.
S	=	slide.
B1	=	bend an interval of one fret (a half step or one semitone).
B2	=	bend an interval of two frets (a whole step or two semitones. B3 for three frets, B4 for four frets, etc.
R	=	release bent note (all bends have a silent release unless “R” is indicated).
(B1)	=	silently bend one fret before picking.
(B2)	=	silently bend two frets before picking. (B3) for three frets, (B4) for four frets, etc.
+ or #	=	blue note. A slight bend (less than one fret) for expression.
GR	=	gradual release. Gradually release a previously bent note.
TD1	=	tremolo drop one fret. Press the tremolo bar toward the guitar to lower the pitch an interval of one fret.
TD2	=	tremolo drop two frets. Press the tremolo bar toward the guitar to lower the pitch an interval of two frets.
TB1	=	tremolo bend one fret. Pull the tremolo bar away from the guitar to raise the pitch an interval of one fret.