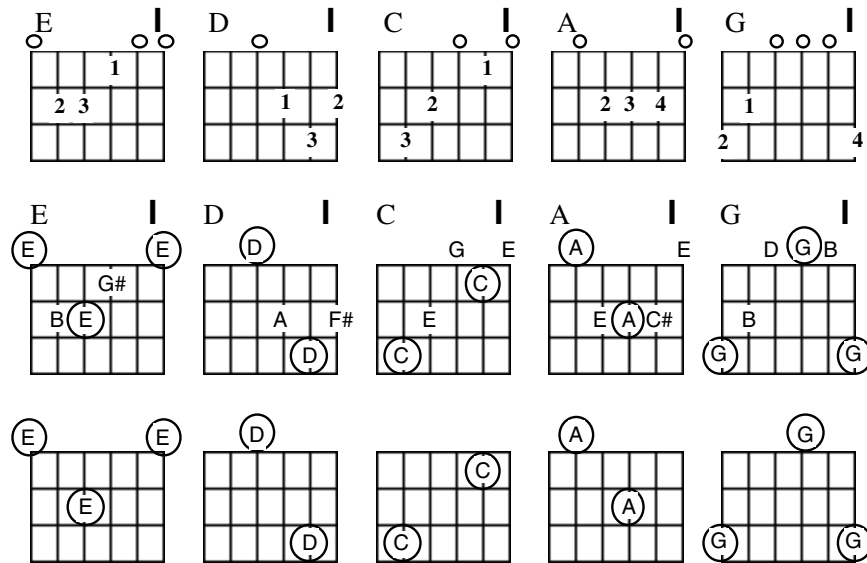


THE FIVE CHORD ROOT SHAPES

Each of these shapes represent the shape of the notes after which the chord is named.

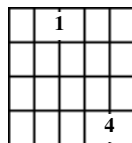
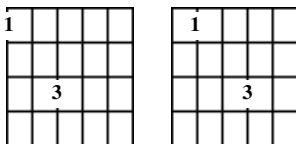


THE SEVEN OCTAVE FINGERINGS

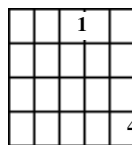
The diagrams below can be played in any position (at any fret).
Numbers within the diagrams indicate fretting fingers.

Primary Octave Fingerings

These are "two string, two fret" octaves.



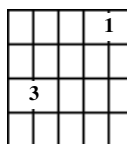
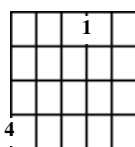
These are "two string, two fret" octaves with compensation for tuning on the smallest two strings.



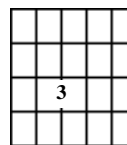
Notes on the smallest two strings must relatively be moved up one fret (higher in pitch), when combined with the larger four strings..

Secondary Octave Fingering

The only un-compensated "three string,- three fret" octave (compensated versions are shown at the right).



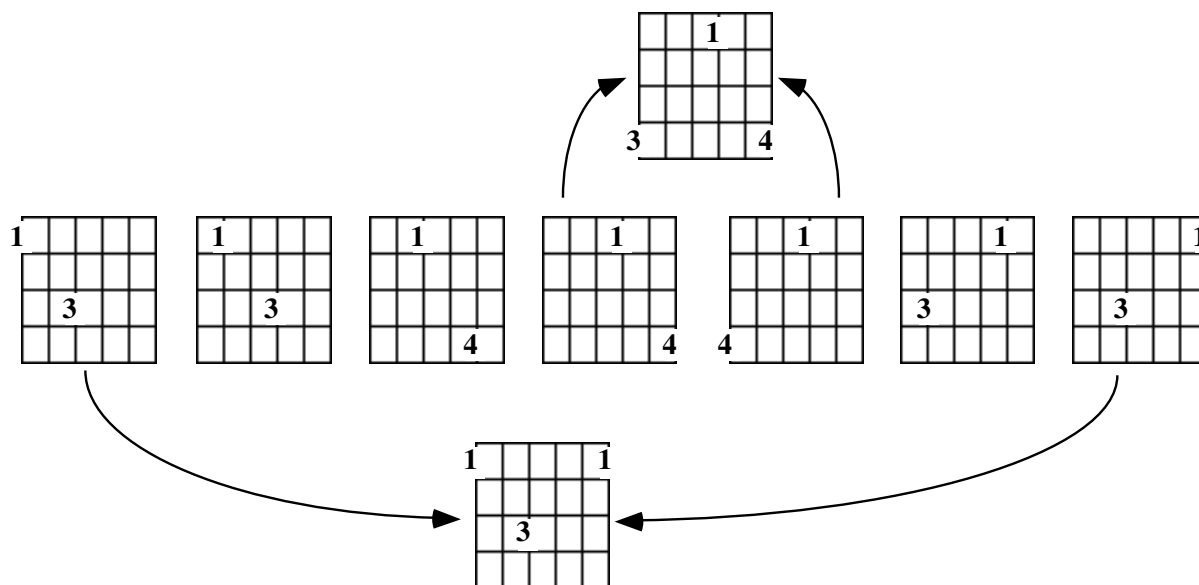
These are "three string, three fret" octaves with compensation for tuning on the smallest two strings.



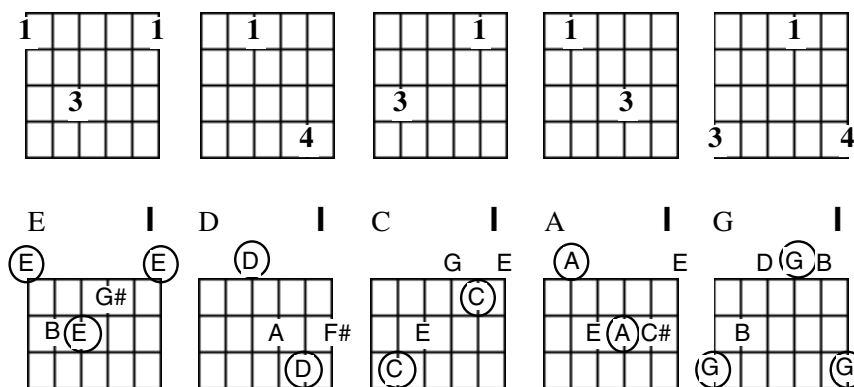
Notes on the smallest two strings must relatively be moved up one fret (higher in pitch), when combined with the larger four strings.

THE FIVE OCTAVE SHAPES

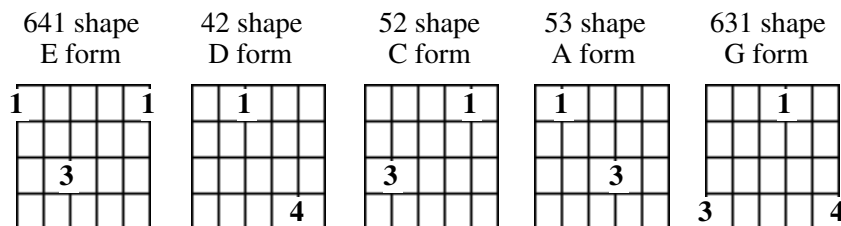
By combining two pairs of the seven octaves and using the other three octaves unchanged, five octave shapes are produced.



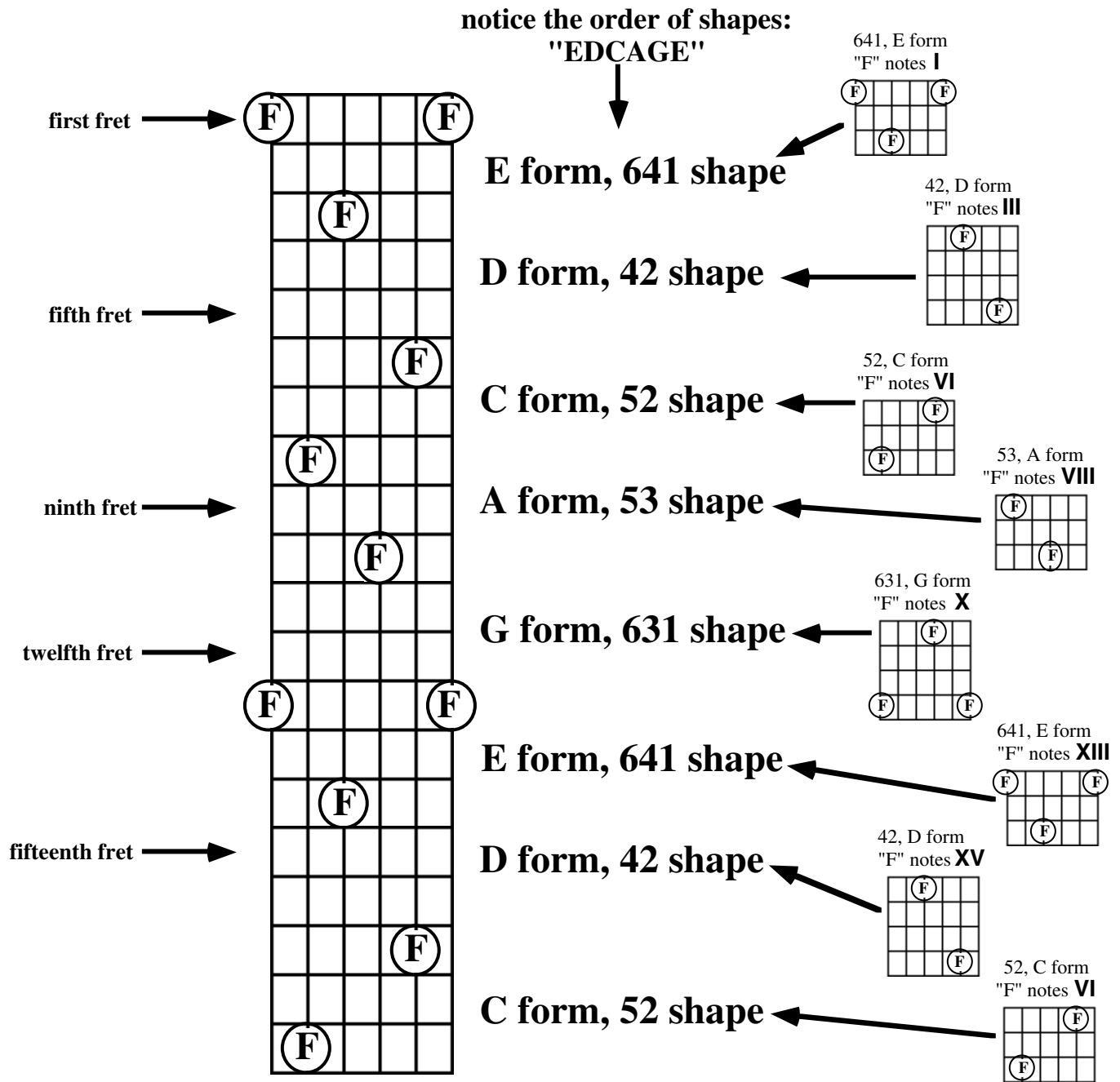
Notice how each of the five octave shapes occurs in one of the five chord root shapes shown below.



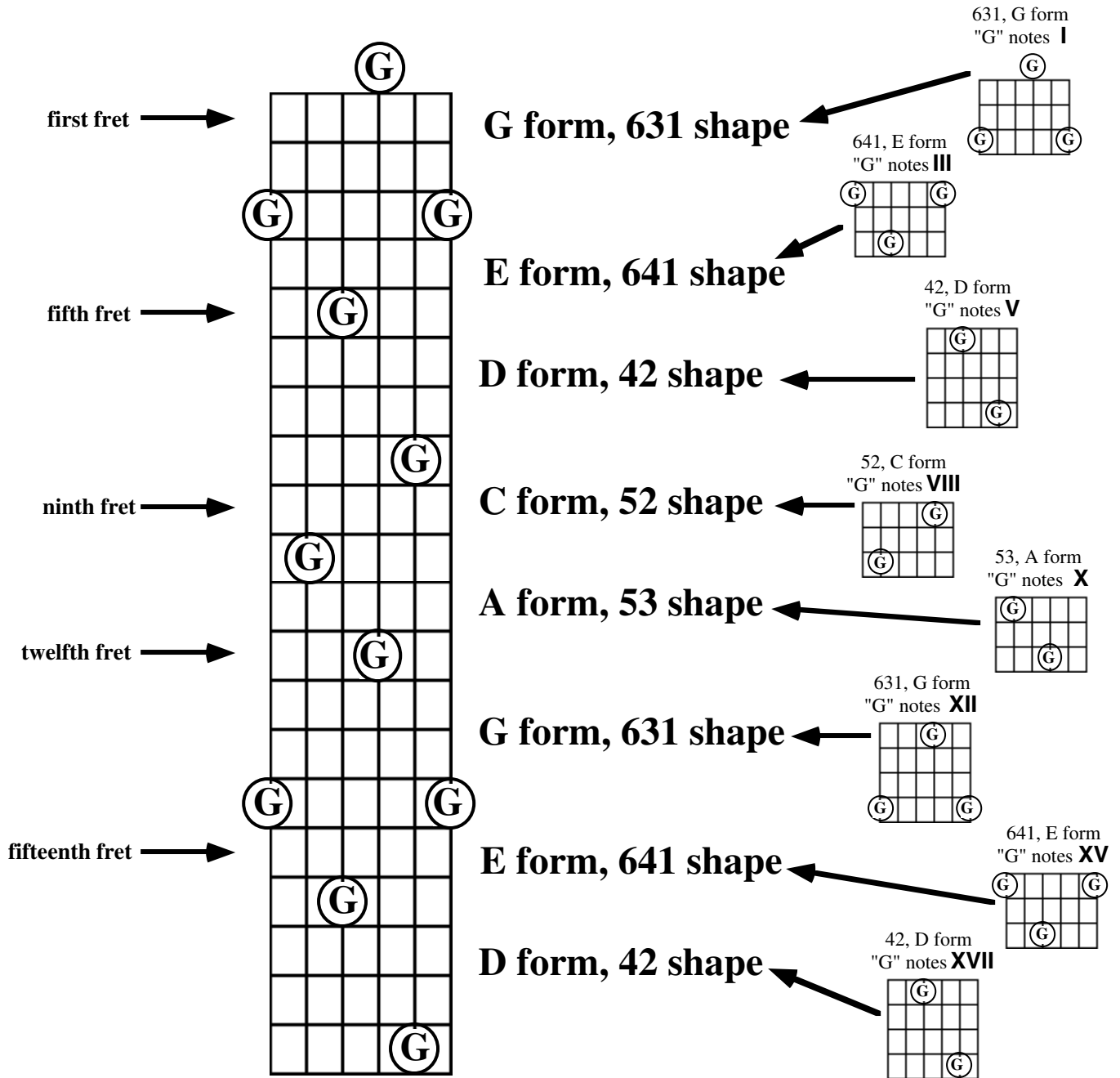
The five octave shapes are named after either the strings on which they occur (641 shape) or the chord root shape they represent (E form).



Here are is a full-fretboard diagram of "F" notes. Notice that they occur in octave shapes, in the cyclic order "EDCAGE".



“G” notes occur in the same respective order of octave shapes, a whole step higher (two frets closer to the guitar body).



Every note occurs in the same series of octave shapes. Compare the diagrams below. "G" is a whole step (two frets) above "F", "A" is a whole step above "G" and "B" is a whole step above "A".

