

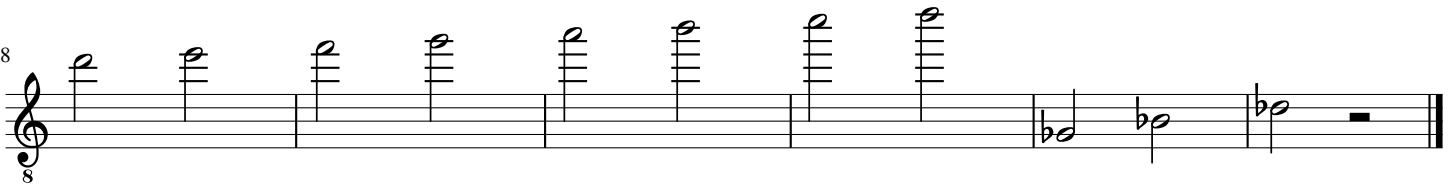


# Reading Standard Notation

On standard tuned banjo



D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
D0	D2	D3	G0	G2	B0	B1	B3	d2	d3	d5	d7	d9	d10
			D5	D7	G4	G5	G7	B5	B6	B8	B10	B12	B13
					D9	D10	D12	G9	G10	G12	G14	G16	G17
								D14	D15	D17	D19	D21	



D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	G <sub>b</sub>	B <sub>b</sub>	D <sub>b</sub>
d12	d14	d15	d17	d19	d21	d22	e22	D4	G3	B2
B15	B17	B18	B20	B22						
G19	G21	G22								

This reference page is designed to help you learn to read standard notation on banjo.

You can use this to decipher any treble clef sheet music that you may encounter.

The top letter of each column of text is the name of the note depicted above.

The letters that are paired with numbers are string, fret coordinates. The lowercase "d" stands for your high D string.

When you are getting started, you might want to only use the first pair of coordinates for any given note.

To play a sharp ( $\sharp$ ) version of a note on this page, add one fret to the indicated coordinates.

To play a flat ( $\flat$ ) version of a note on this page, subtract one fret.

The bottom row of notes on the page shows examples of how to "flatten" open string notes.