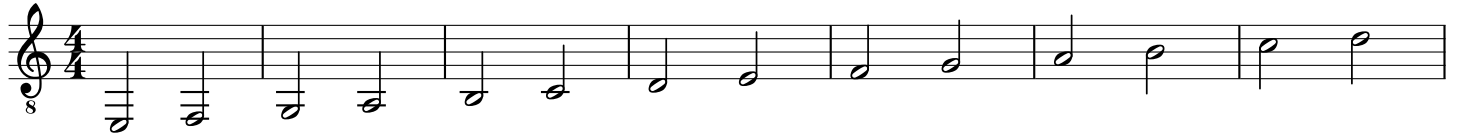


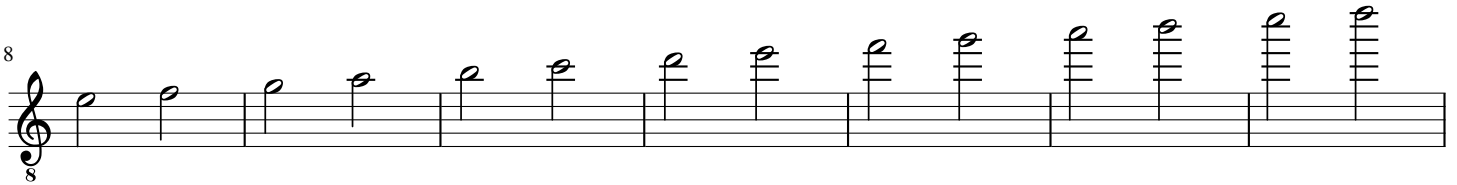


Reading Standard Notation

On standard tuned, six string guitar



E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
E0	E1	E3	A0	A2	A3	D0	D2	D3	G0	G2	B0	B1	B3
		E5	E7	E8		A5	A7	A8	D5	D7	G4	G5	G7
						E10	E12	E13	A10	A12	D9	D10	D12
									E15	E17	A14	A15	A17
											E19	E20	E22



E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
e0	e1	e3	e5	e7	e8	e10	e12	e13	e15	e17	e19	e20	e22
B5	B6	B8	B10	B12	B13	B15	B17	B18	B20	B22			
G9	G10	G12	G14	G16	G17	G19	G21	G22					
D14	D15	D17	D19	D21									
A19	A20	A22											



Ab	Db	Gb	Bb	Eb
E4	A4	D4	G3	B4

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

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 "e" stands for your high E 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 (#) version of a note on this page, add one fret to the indicated coordinates.

To play a flat (b) 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.