

Finding Notes on the Guitar

—	OPEN E	F	F#/G \flat	G	G#/A \flat	A	A#/B \flat	B	C	C#/D \flat	D	D#/E \flat	E
—	OPEN B	C	C#/D \flat	D	D#/E \flat	E	F	F#/G \flat	G	G#/A \flat	A	A#/B \flat	B
—	OPEN G	G#/A \flat	A	A#/B \flat	B	C	C#/D \flat	D	D#/E \flat	E	F	F#/G \flat	G
—	OPEN D	D#/E \flat	E	F	F#/G \flat	G	G#/A \flat	A	A#/B \flat	B	C	C#/D \flat	D
—	OPEN A	A#/B \flat	B	C	C#/D \flat	D	D#/E \flat	E	F	F#/G \flat	G	G#/A \flat	A
—	OPEN E	F	F#/G \flat	G	G#/A \flat	A	A#/B \flat	B	C	C#/D \flat	D	D#/E \flat	E
						V		VII		IX			XII

Each fret of the guitar moves a pitch up by one half-step, or one movement in the chromatic scale.

Sometimes it takes forever to just count up the chromatic scale depending on how high the note you're trying to figure out is. Here are some checkpoints that can help you make some shortcuts:

12th Fret: The 12th fret of any string is the octave of the open string, meaning that it goes by the same name. For example, the 12th fret of the A string is A, the 12th fret of D is D and so on.

5th Fret: The 5th fret of a string is the same note as the string that comes after the one you're playing. For example, the 5th fret of A is D, the 5th fret of B is E, and so on.

7th Fret: The 7th fret of a string is the same note as the string that comes before the one you're playing. For example, the 7th fret of A is E, the 7th fret of G is D, and so on.



Because of how the guitar is tuned, there are two exceptions to these rules that you have to memorize:

- The 4th fret of G is E, not the 5th
- The 8th fret of B is G, not the 7th

It's frustrating, but you'll get the hang of it in no time!