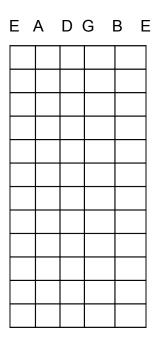
FRETBOARD MAP EXERCISE

The musical 'alphabet' goes from A to G and then starts over again with the next OCTAVE.

There are no sharps or flats between E&F, or in between B&C. (These notes are one <u>half step</u>, or one fret apart). All other notes are separated by a sharp or flat (These notes are one <u>whole step</u>, or two frets apart). Natural notes are neither sharp nor flat.

Fill in the <u>natural</u> notes on the Fretboard. Also draw where your fretboard markers are:



Once you have filled in the fretboard map, note the following patterns:

- From the E &A strings, the octave is located two strings over and two frets towards the bridge.
- From the D & G strings, the octave is located two strings over and three frets towards the bridge.
- From the E string, the octave is located three strings over and three frets towards the nut. Visualize the root notes in a G chord.
- From the A & D strings, the octave is located three strings over and two frets towards the nut.

 Visualize the root notes in the F and C chords.

Teach yourself the low E & A strings first. This will allow you to locate E & A shaped barre chords and your low power chords quickly. You also get to know the high E string free of charge.

Relate the locations of the natural notes to nearby fretboard markers. In other words, learn that the first A on the E string is located at the second marker (first marker on some guitars), rather than the fifth fret. It is MUCH easier to locate the markers than to count frets.

Once you learn where all your natural notes are, sharps or flats (called accidentals) are one fret away.

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