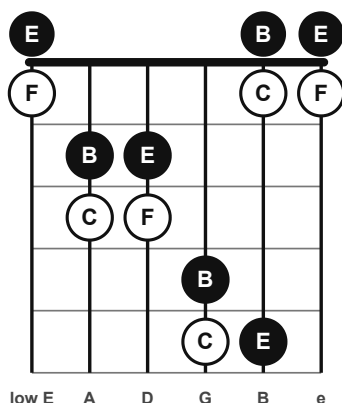
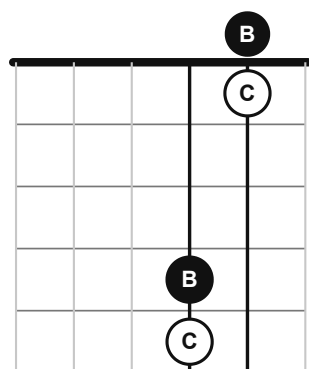


Find notes and targets while you play

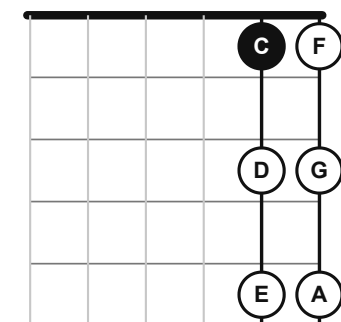
Two pairs of natural notes sit a half step apart: E-F and B-C. Know them on every string and you can find the notes around them. Computed from standard tuning (E A D G B E).



low E A D G B e



low E A D G B e



low E A D G B e

Anchors. Filled: E and B. Outlined: F and C, one fret higher. Frets 0 to 5.

The G to B offset. The 4th fret of the G string is the open B string.

Two strings. First finger on C: C D E on the B string, F G A on the high E string.

Count down from the 12th fret The 12th fret has the same name as the open string. On the high E string: 12th fret E, 8th fret C, 7th fret B.

Play this first. On one string, say E, F, B, C out loud as you play each one. Listen for the half step: the two notes sit one fret apart.

"So go ahead and just play them on a single string. Get to know that chord on a deeper level on the instrument."

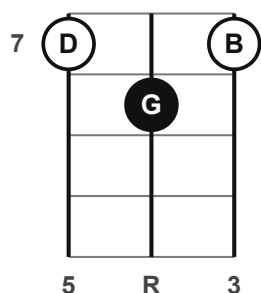
Daniel Weiss, about the notes of a G chord (G, B, D), from his YouTube lesson [How a Good Guitarist Sees The Fretboard](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...) (1:27)

Free lesson, weissguitar.com/master-fretboard-visualization-voice-leading-rhythm-motifs/. Standard tuning. Filled dot = root, or the note named in the caption.

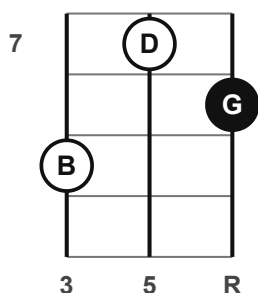
Not sure what to practice next? Take the free 3-minute assessment: weissguitar.com/diagnostic/?from=pdf_master-fretboard-visualization-voice-leading-rhythm-motifs

G, B and D on all four string sets

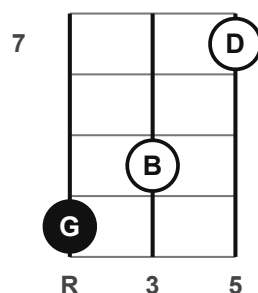
The same three notes, four string sets, every one inside frets 7 to 10. Take the top note out, play it an octave lower on the next thicker string, and keep the other two notes where they are. Computed from standard tuning; Daniel's own example of the move used D minor.



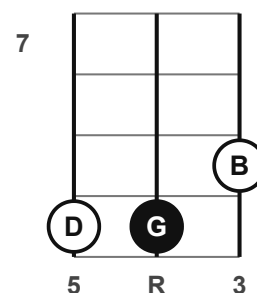
1. D G B. Strings 3, 2, 1, frets 7, 8, 7. Second inversion.



2. B D G. Strings 4, 3, 2, frets 9, 7, 8. First inversion.



3. G B D. Strings 5, 4, 3, frets 10, 9, 7. Root position.



4. D G B. Strings 6, 5, 4, frets 10, 10, 9. Second inversion.

Play this. Play set 1, lift the top note and play it an octave lower on the next thicker string, keeping the other two: B from the 1st string, 7th fret to the 4th string, 9th fret; then G from the 2nd string, 8th fret to the 5th string, 10th fret; then D from the 3rd string, 7th fret to the 6th string, 10th fret. Listen for the same three notes in a new order each time. Say them as root, third, fifth: G, B, D.

"If you have six strings, you have four sets of three."

Daniel Weiss, from his YouTube lesson Become a MASTER of the Fretboard (4:01). R = root, 3 = third, 5 = fifth.

Free lesson, weissguitar.com/master-fretboard-visualization-voice-leading-rhythm-motifs/. Standard tuning. Filled dot = root, or the note named in the caption.

Not sure what to practice next? Take the free 3-minute assessment: weissguitar.com/diagnostic/?from=pdf_master-fretboard-visualization-voice-leading-rhythm-motifs