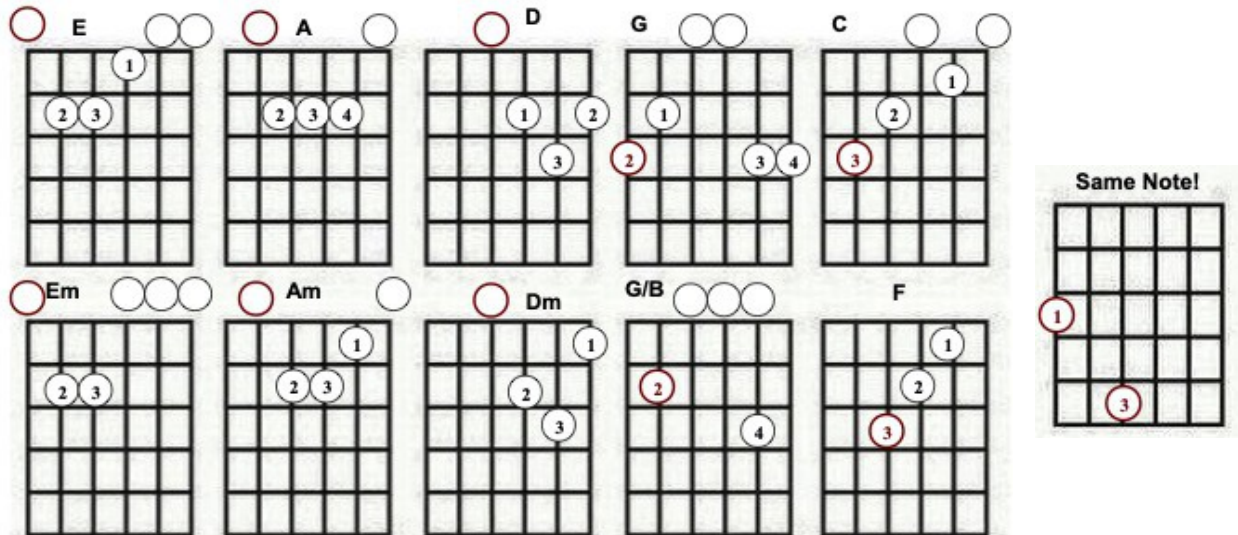


Capo Usage

Root Notes are the note where the chord gets its name. Without a Capo an Open G Chord's lowest note (6th String, 3rd Fret) is a G Note. What a Capo does is allow us to play familiar shapes (a chord that looks and feels like a G) to play harder chords. Here are Open Chords with the Root Notes in Red.



E & Em's Root Note is the Open 6th String. **A & Am's** Root Note is the Open 5th String. **D & Dm's** Root Note is the the Open 4th String. **G's** Root Note is the 3rd Fret on the 6th String. **C's** Root Note is the 3rd Fret on the 5th String. **F's** Root Note is the 3rd Fret on the 4th String.

6th String Root's - G, E, Em | **5th String Root's** - C, A, Am | **4th String Root's** - D, Dm, F

The Capo changes the lowest note of the Chords.

Example: Capo 3 | G – Em – C – D

G Shape's Root Note is now on the 6th Fret, 6th String, so it's actually a B \flat Chord.

Em Shapes Root Note is now on the 3rd Fret, 6th String, so it's actually a Gm Chord.

C Shape's Root Note is now on the 6th Fret, 5th String, so it's actually an E \flat Chord.

D Shape's Root Note is now on the 3rd Fret, 4th String, so it's actually an F Chord.

*D's, Dm's and F's use the "Same Note" Chart above to find the same note on the 6th String.

How to Make a Song Easier to Play

First Chord Major? Put the Capo **3 Frets before** and turn into a G Shape (if found on the 6th String) or C Shape (if found on the 5th String).

Example: Eb | Capo 3: C Shape | Capo 8: G Shape

First Chord Minor? Put the Capo **on the same Fret** and turn into an **Em Shape** (if found on the 6th String) or **Am Shape** (if found on the 5th String).

Example: Bm | Capo 2: Am Shape | Capo 7: Em Shape

**Most but not always all other chords will be chords listed above!*