Unison Note Finder - How to play the exact same thing in a different location



While the above fingerboard has a seemingly chaotic color scheme, there is some logic to it. Let's walk through whats going on here, and then talk about how useful it is! Aside from the **RED** colored notes on the low E String and the **MINT** colored notes on the high E String, every color shows a set of duplicates. For example, on the high E String, the **PURPLE** E, F, and F[#] on the open, 1st and 2nd frets. You can play these exact same notes on the 5th, 6th, and 7th frets of the B string, the 9th, 10th, and 11th frets of the G string, and everywhere else you can find those same **PURPLE** notes. This is true for the whole fingerboard. Anywhere you see a **YELLOW** G, it's the same frequency as any other **YELLOW** G. When two notes share the exact same frequency, they are said to be in unison. Check out this little F Major Triad below.

This little F Major Triad consists of F (in PURPLE) A (in PINK) and C (in LIGHT GREEN.) To the right, you can see these three notes arranged in a partial E shape. Below, I've demonstrated three more places to play the EXACT same chord with the same notes - not octaves, not out of order - but the exact same triad.

The graph at the top of the page is designed to help you map out a chord voicing or single-note phrase, then map out the exact same notes somewhere else on the fingerboard. This is an extremely useful tool for finding new (ie. easier) ways to play a challenging section of a song, wether you're trying to play single notes or chords.







Below in red, I've circled an open D chord in the standard D shape. You can see as you move up the neck that this set moves from strings 1234 to strings 2345, then 3456, then it becomes impossible to play all four notes because we don't have enough strings!



This E Minor triad started as a full six-string triad in open position. We then found the location of each possible unison note up the neck.

