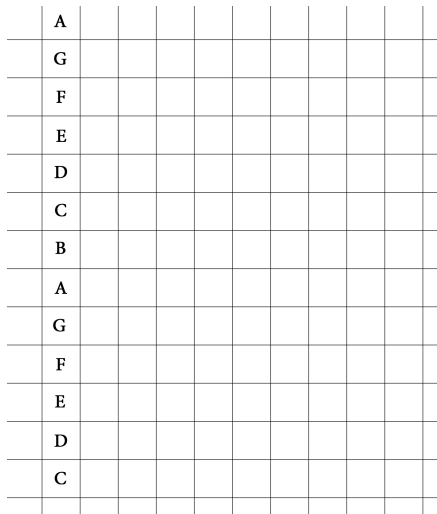


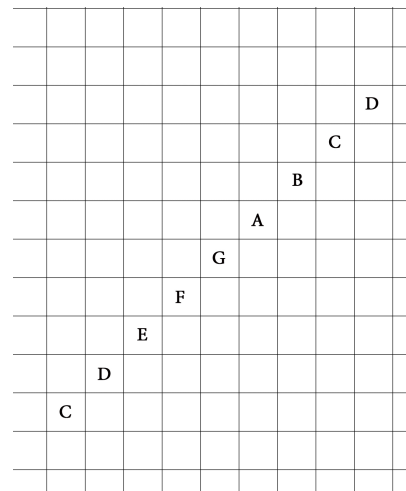
Now that we can name the notes of a scale and plot a scale on our fretboard using the whole whole half whole whole whole half method, let's plot that same scale on a musical staff.

First, remember that music (sound) is vibration, and that we increase and decrease vibration numbers to make high or low notes.

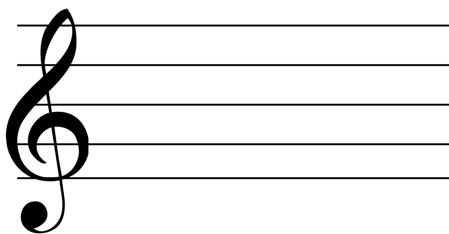
We can put this on a simple graph to show notes moving up and down, to higher and lower notes. Let's do that.



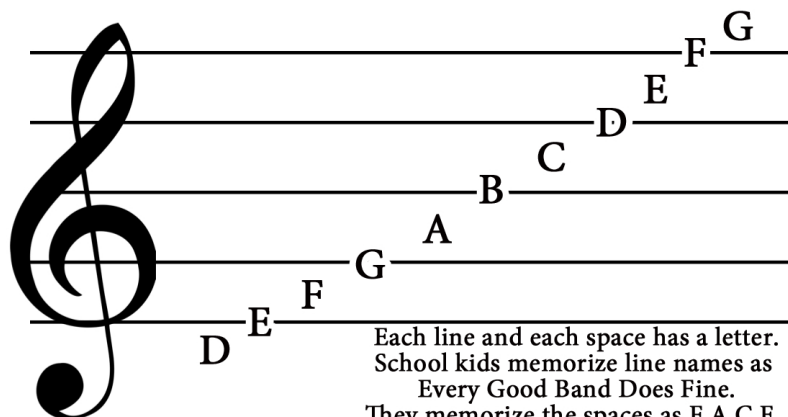
And we can spread them out a bit from side to side.



Now, let's take that graph and give it five lines and four spaces. And put a squiggle on the left end.

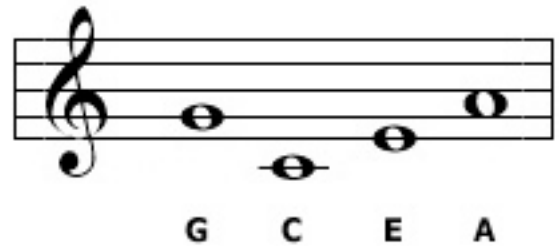


Now, we have the same exact graph, only smaller. All we need to know is the name of one line or space, so we can plot the other note names. The bottom line is E.

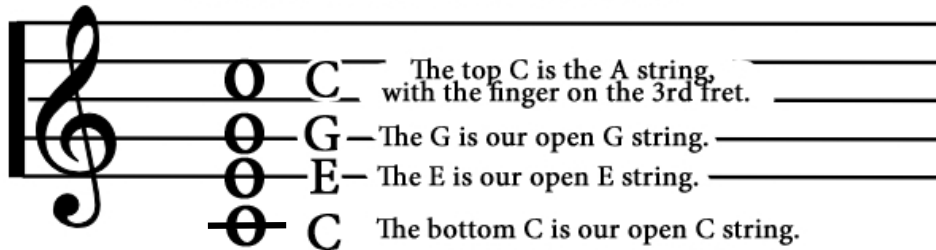


Each line and each space has a letter. School kids memorize line names as Every Good Band Does Fine. They memorize the spaces as F A C E .

We can put little lines above and below the staff to extend our graph. We can also add another staff under this one to plot really low notes. Here are the four open strings of the ukulele plotted on a musical staff.



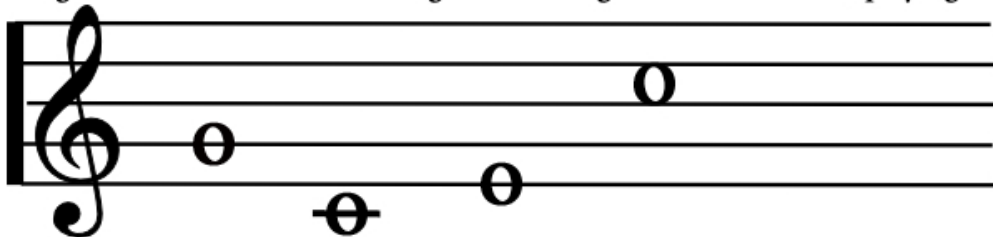
Here is the C chord on ukulele.



When notes are written one on top of the other, they are played together, as in a strummed chord.

When the notes are written left to right, they are played one at a time, as in finger picking.

Here is the same C chord on the ukulele. The notes are being finger picked, one at a time. The first note is the open G string, followed by the open C string, followed by the open E string. The last note is the A string with the finger on the third fret, playing C.



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