



**NATURAL HARMONIC:** Strike the note while the fret-hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.

Harm.

TAB 12

**PINCH HARMONIC:** The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by adding the edge of the thumb or the tip of the index finger of the pick hand to the normal pick attack.

P.H.

TAB 5

**HARP HARMONIC:** The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by gently resting the pick hand's index finger directly above the indicated fret (in parentheses) while the pick hand's thumb or pick assists by plucking the appropriate string.

H.H.

TAB 7(19)

**PICK SCRAPER:** The edge of the pick is rubbed down (or up) the string, producing a scratchy sound.

P.S.

TAB x

**MUFFLED STRINGS:** A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing, and striking them with the pick hand.

TAB x

**PALM MUTING:** The note is partially muted by the pick hand lightly touching the string(s) just before the bridge.

P.M.-----

TAB 0 0 0 0

**RAKE:** Drag the pick across the strings indicated with a single motion.

rake---

TAB x 5

**TREMOLO PICKING:** The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.

TAB 5 7

**ARPEGGIATE:** Play the notes of the chord indicated by quickly rolling them from bottom to top.

TAB 5 5 5

**VIBRATO BAR DIVE AND RETURN:** The pitch of the note or chord is dropped a specified number of steps (in rhythm) then returned to the original pitch.

w/ bar

TAB 0 (0)

**VIBRATO BAR SCOOP:** Depress the bar just before striking the note, then quickly release the bar.

w/ bar-----

TAB 4 5 7

**VIBRATO BAR DIP:** Strike the note and then immediately drop a specified number of steps, then release back to the original pitch.

-1/2 -1/2 -1/2

w/ bar-----

TAB 7 7 7

## Additional Musical Definitions



(*accent*) • Accentuate note (play it louder)



(*accent*) • Accentuate note with great intensity



(*staccato*) • Play the note short



• Downstroke



• Upstroke

*D.S. al Coda*

• Go back to the sign (Coda symbol), then play until the measure marked "*To Coda*," then skip to the section labelled "*Coda*."

*D.C. al Fine*

• Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the measure marked "*Fine*" (end).

Rhy. Fig.

• Label used to recall a recurring accompaniment pattern (usually chordal).

Riff

• Label used to recall composed, melodic lines (usually single notes) which recur.

Fill

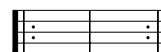
• Label used to identify a brief melodic figure which is to be inserted into the arrangement.

Rhy. Fill

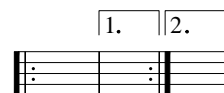
• A chordal version of a Fill.

tacet

• Instrument is silent (drops out).



• Repeat measures between signs.



• When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.

**NOTE:**

Tablature numbers in parentheses mean:

1. The note is being sustained over a system (note in standard notation is tied), or
2. The note is sustained, but a new articulation (such as a hammer-on, pull-off, slide or vibrato begins), or
3. The note is a barely audible "ghost" note (note in standard notation is also in parentheses).