



The numbers represent the frets with zero being an open string. The letters label the notes. After the 12th fret, the pattern of notes repeats up an octave (12 frets higher).

Any sharp is one fret higher (toward the body of the bass) and any flat is one fret lower (toward the head) from the natural note. For example, A is on the 1st string 2nd fret. Therefore, A sharp (A#) will be one fret higher (1st string 3rd fret) and A flat (Ab) will be one fret lower (1st string 1st fret). This will work for any natural note.