

# GUITAR INTERVALS CHEATSHEET

Semitones / Half tones	Quality	Abbreviation/Shorthand
0	Perfect Unison	P1
1	Minor 2nd	m2
2	Major 2nd	M2
3	Minor 3rd	m3
4	Major 3rd	M3
5	Perfect 4th	P4
6	Augmented 4th/Diminished 5th	A4/d5
7	Perfect 5th	P5
8	Minor 6th	m6
9	Major 6th	M6
10	Minor 7th	m7
11	Major 7th	M7
12	Octave	P8

Key:

Perfect - P

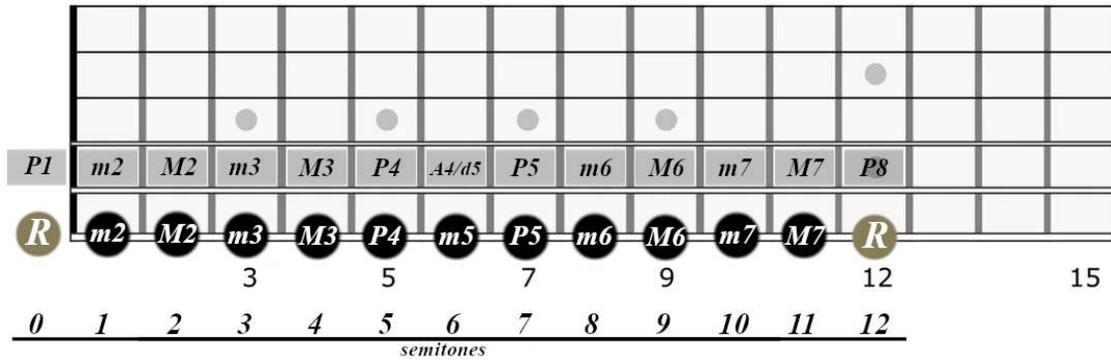
Minor - m

Major - M

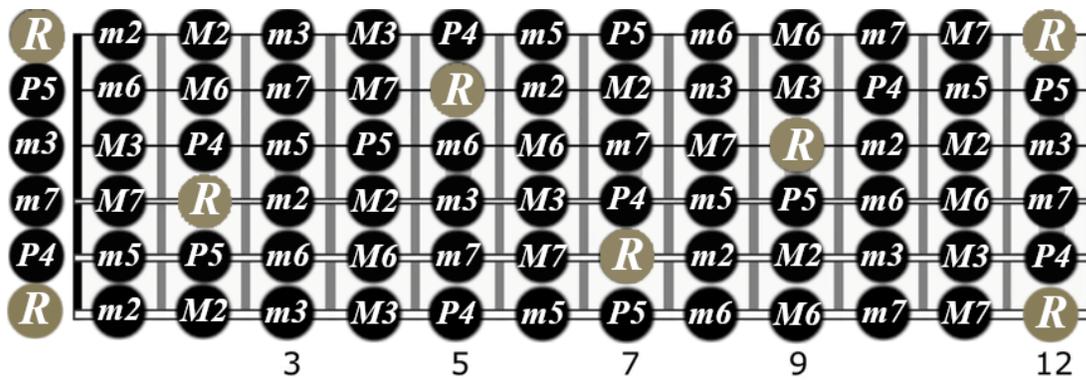
Augmented - A

Diminished - d

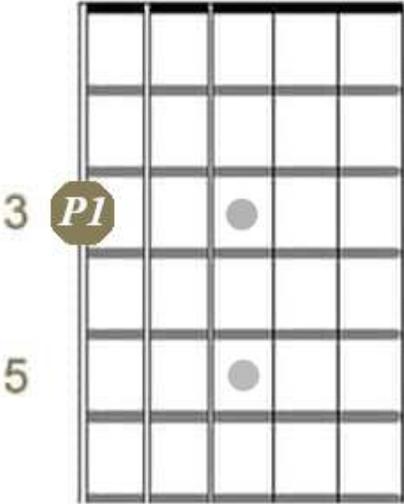
Here's how the intervals look on the low E string for the chromatic scale starting with E as the root note:



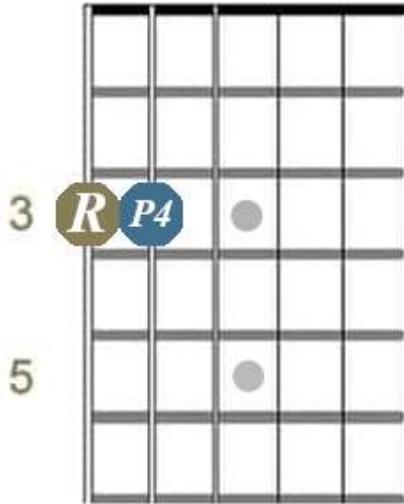
And here's how intervals move and change with the root note moving up and down the neck of the guitar:



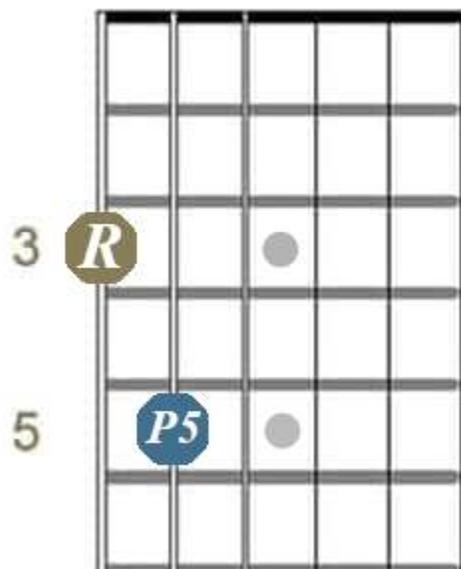
Perfect Unison (P1)



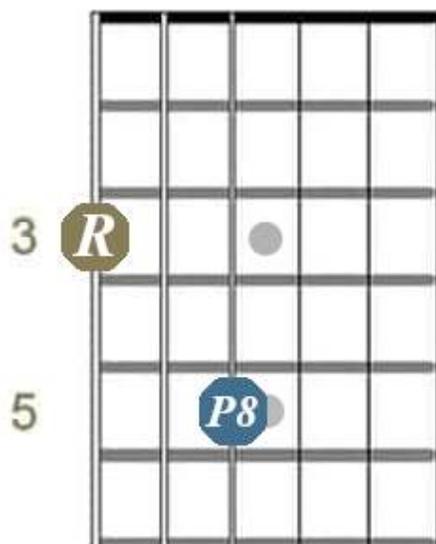
Perfect 4th (P4)



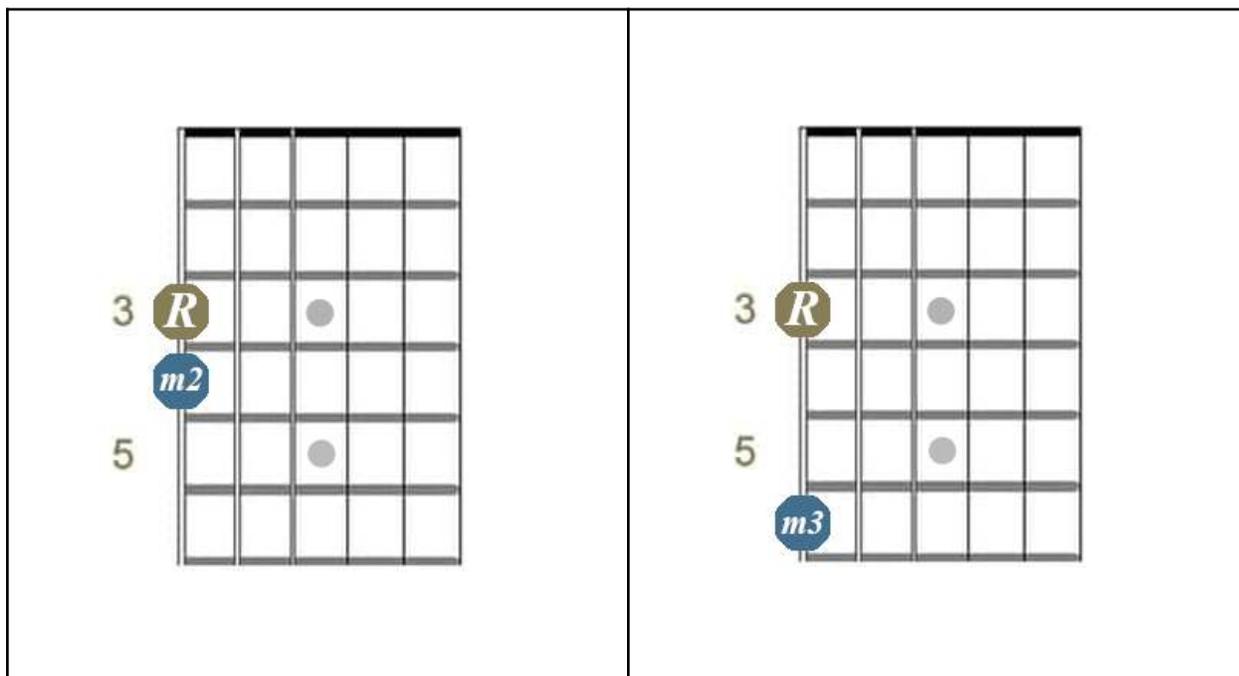
Perfect 5th (P5)



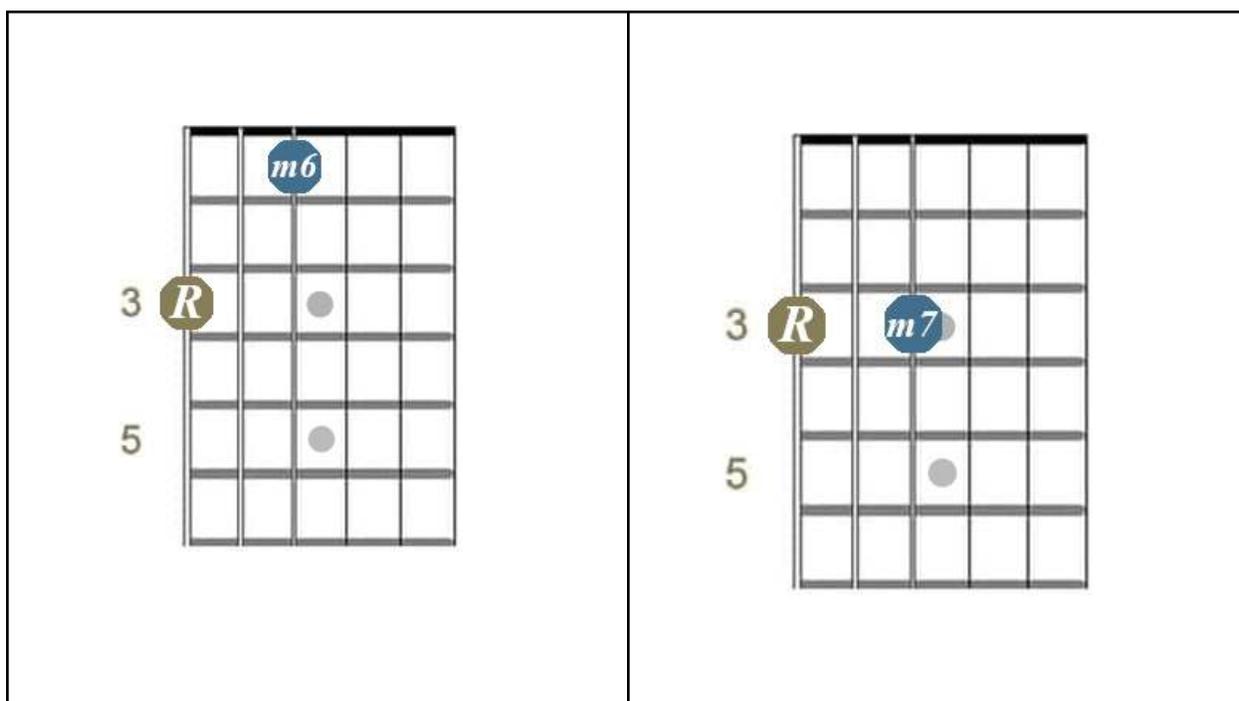
Perfect 8th (Octave, aka P8)



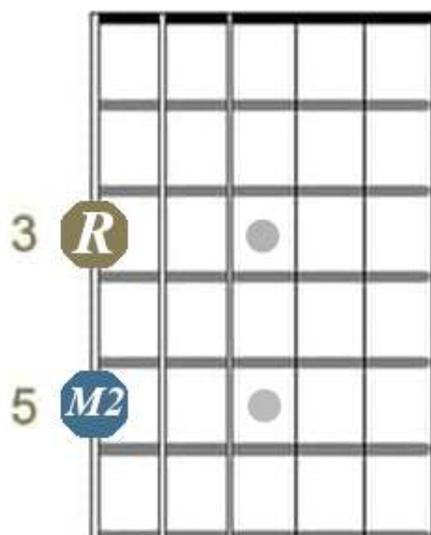
## Minor Second And Third Intervals



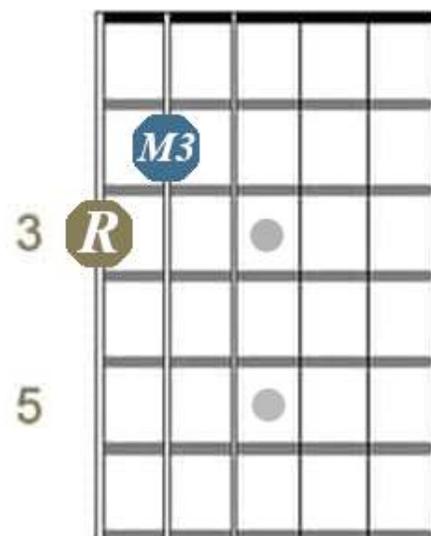
## Major Sixth And Minor Seventh Intervals



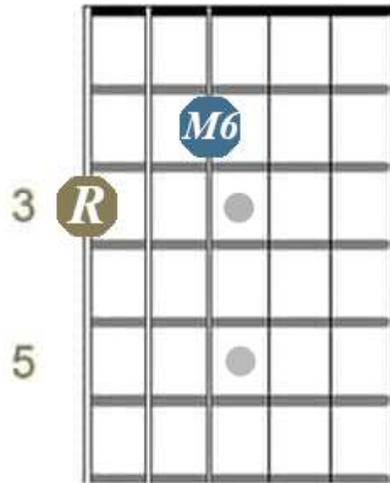
## Major Second



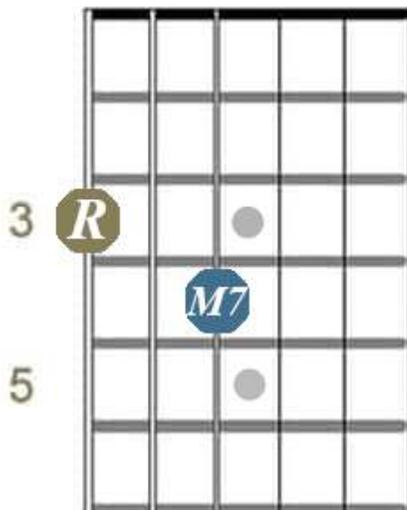
## Major Third



## Major Sixth



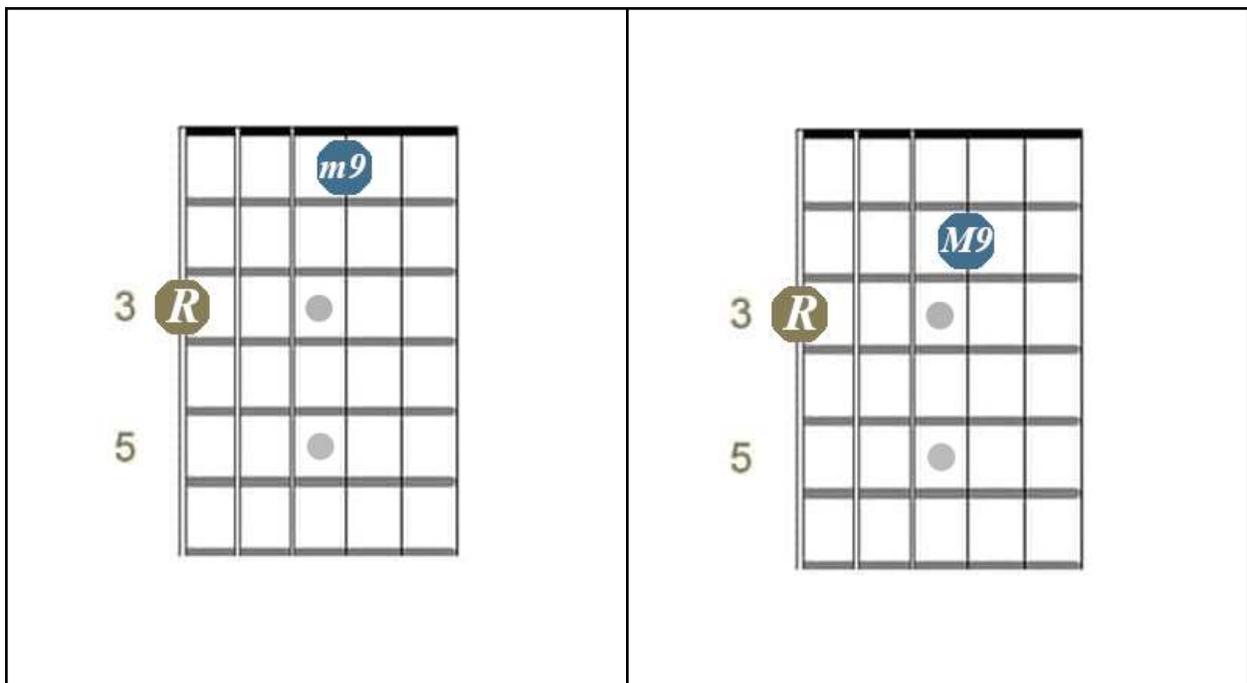
## Major Seventh



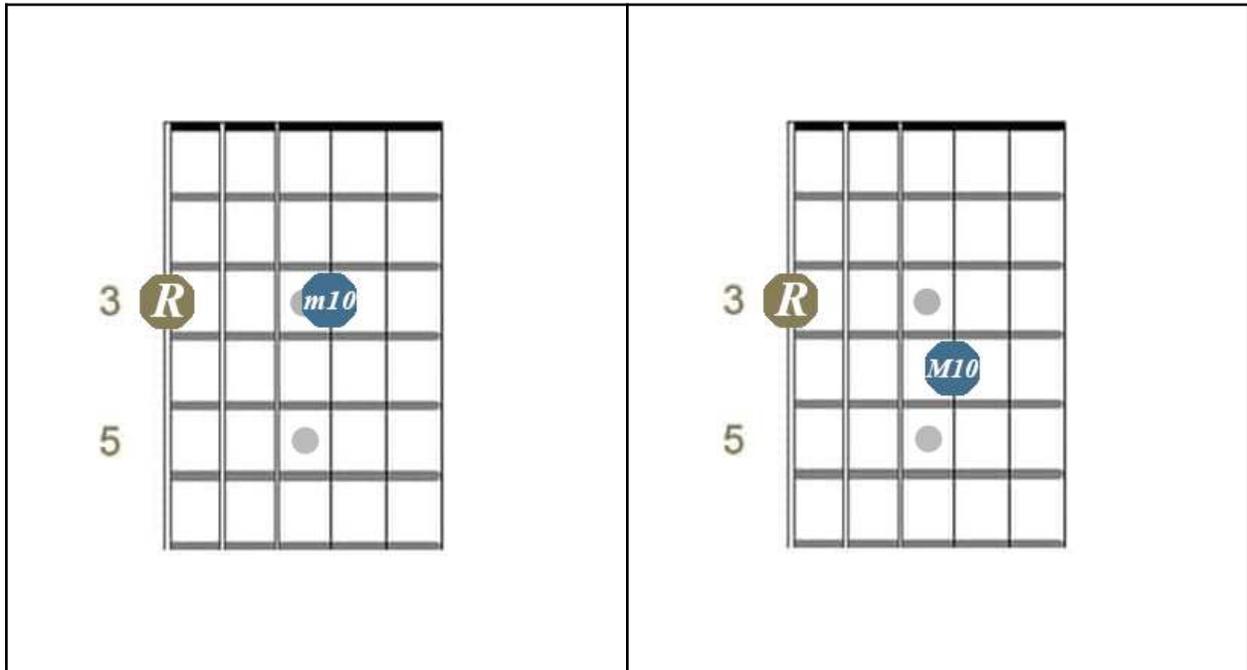
# Augmented 4th/Diminished 5th



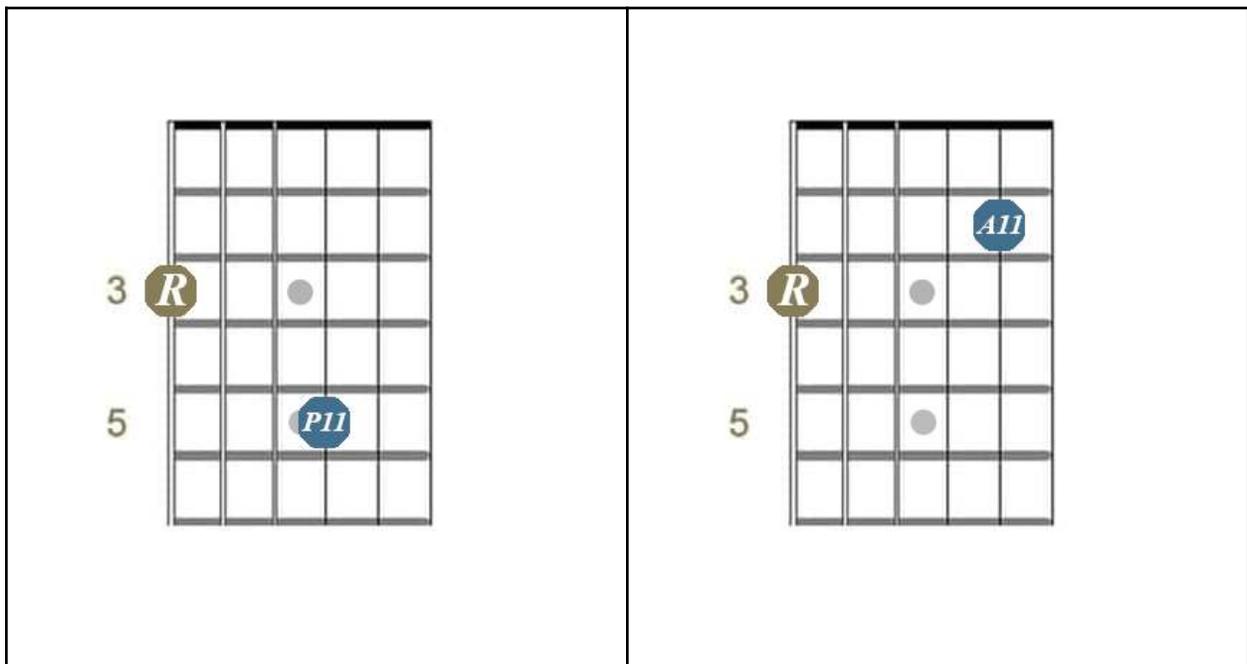
# Major and Minor 9th



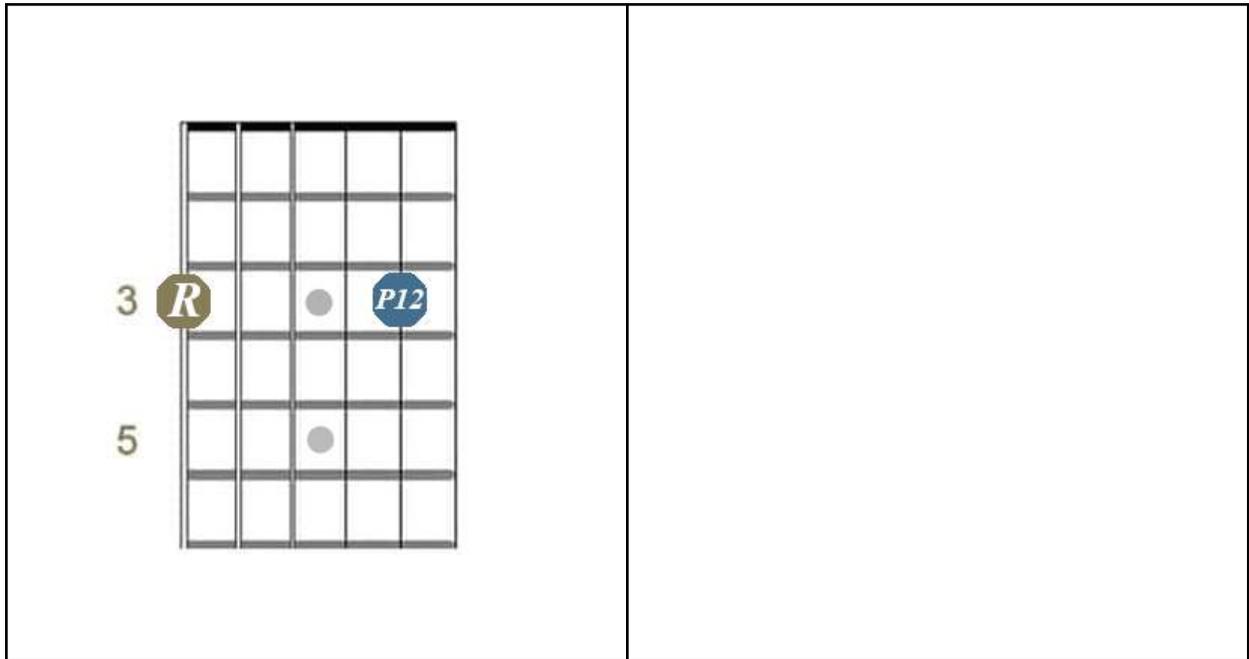
## Major And Minor 10th



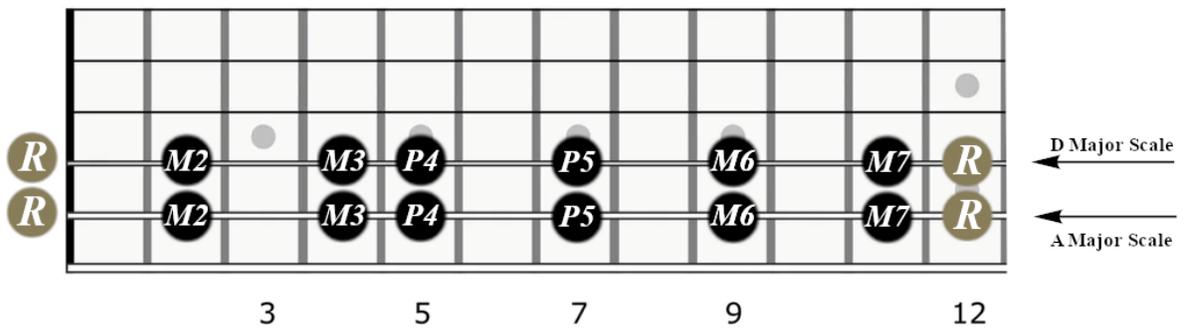
## Perfect And Augmented 11th



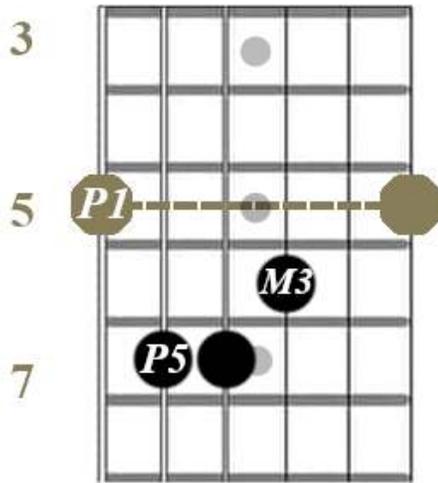
# Perfect 12th



Here is an example of the A major scale and the D major scale, each one played on one string of the guitar. The major scale, regardless of key, has exactly the same interval spacing.

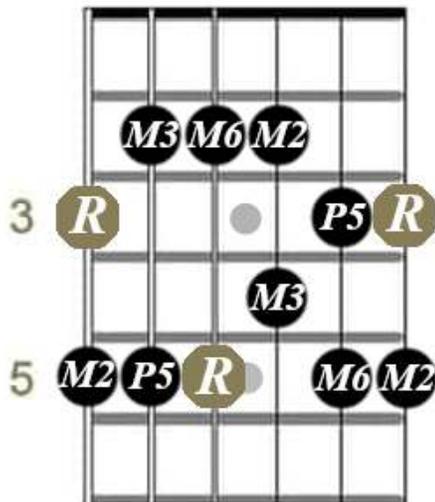


Major chords are constructed with the following intervals: P1 - (4 semitones) - M3 - (3 semitones) - P5. In the Key of A, for instance, the A Major chord is P1 (A) - M3 (C#) - P5 (E).



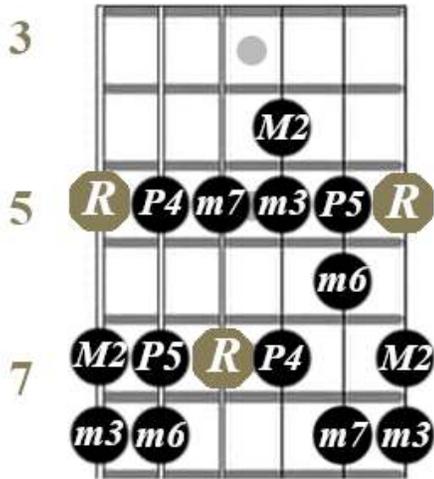
**A Barre Chord**

Here's how the G major pentatonic looks on a widely used position on the guitar neck:



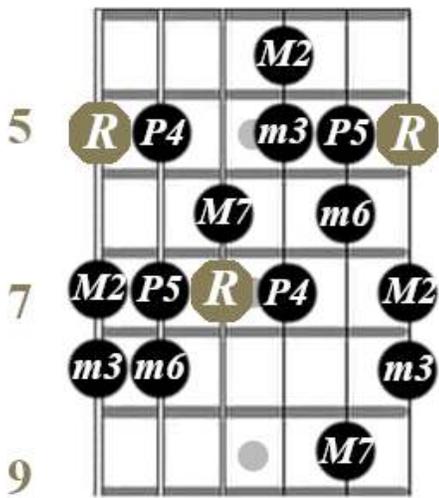
**G Major Pentatonic**

Here's how the A major scale looks like on a widely used location on the guitar neck, across three octaves:



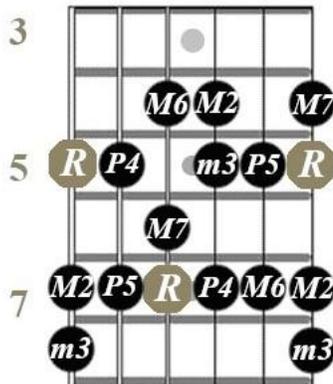
**A Minor Scale**

The structure of the harmonic minor scale is the same as the natural minor scale, but with a major 7th (M7) instead of a minor 7th (m7).

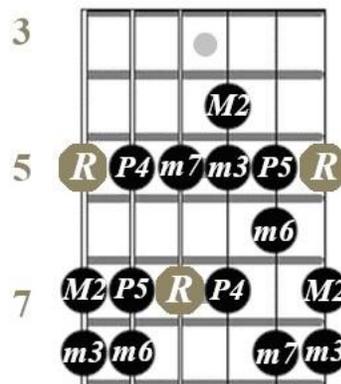


**A Harmonic Minor**

The melodic minor has the same structure as the natural minor, except for a major 6th (M6) and 7th (M7) when ascending. When descending, it has the exact same structure as the natural minor scale.

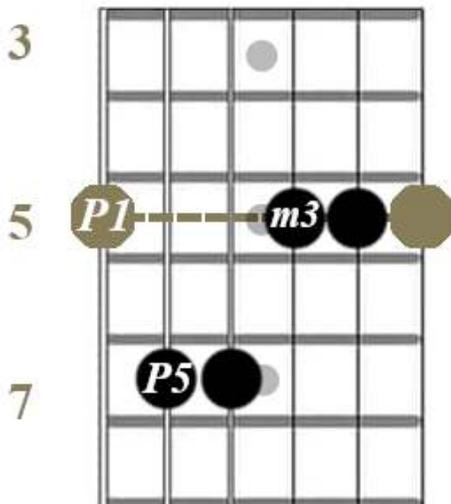


**A Melodic Minor  
Ascending**



**A Melodic Minor  
Descending**

Minor chords are constructed with the following intervals: P1 - (3 semitones) - m3 - (4 semitones) - P5. In the Key of A, for instance, the A minor chord is P1 (A) - m3 (C) - P5 (E).



**A Minor Barre Chord**