

# Quick tips for reading the tab

## Right hand fingering notation

There is right hand fingering in pimac format.

p = thumb  
i = index finger  
m = middle finger  
a = ring finger  
c = pinky (not used)

Every time a new pattern appears the first time I wrote it down in this notation. I also added right hand fingering to some random parts that appeared difficult or confusing to me. In rare occasions I also added left hand fingering (fingers coded 1-4) Example:

This example shows a musical staff with right hand fingering in pimac notation. Annotations include:

- Am** (Chord Indicator)
- pimac right hand notation** (green box)
- left hand notation (4th finger = pinky)** (purple box)

The notation includes notes with fingering letters (p, i, m, a) and left hand fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 0) on the bottom staff.

## Timing indicators

Additionally there are timing indicators, that are directly related to the playback file AND the youtube upload of the Estas Tonne version in Landshut 2011 which is linked on the first page of the tab. Example:

This example shows a musical staff with a timing indicator (0:55) and a chord indicator (Em). The notation includes notes with fingering letters (p, i, m) and left hand fret numbers (3, 0, 0, 0, 0) on the bottom staff.

Since in the main upload by Estas Tonne there is a 30 second part missing I decided to include it anyway. You can watch it in the alternative upload (around 10:35, calm part) linked on the title page of the tab. The timing indicators in the tab relate to the alternative upload for that part (outlined by text markers)

## Strumming

Estas Tonne mostly uses simple strumming consisting of up- and down-strokes. In rare occasions he uses a rasgado technique, but not in this piece. Strumming indicators are below the tab as in this example:

The musical score for guitar is shown with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) and stroke indicators (Down-stroke indicator and Up-stroke indicator) below the staff. The score is divided into measures, with a double bar line indicating a change in the piece. The first measure contains a down-stroke indicator, and the second measure contains an up-stroke indicator.

Just remember that the 6/8 structure of the piece means, that one bar can have up to 6 strokes and the naturally accentuated ones are the first and the fourth. This results in an accentuated down-stroke on note 1 and an accentuated up-stroke on note 4 like this:

ONE two three FOUR five six, ONE two three FOUR five six,  
Down up down up down up down up down up down up

The accentuated note alternates between down- and up-stroke. In many of the youtube covers this appeared unclear, losing the pace of the piece.

## Barrée slides

For the Estas-Tonne-barrée-slides I chose to create the proper sound in the playback for every up-stroke (muted strings), which makes GuitarPro hide the fret number of the notes. To indicate how far the slide goes I added text indicators above the respecting parts like this:

Diagram illustrating fret indicators for a scale. The diagram shows a staff with notes and a fretboard diagram below it. A blue box labeled "fret indicators" points to frets 8, 10, 8, and 7 on the staff. The fretboard diagram shows the fret positions for each string (1-6) and fret (1-12).

Meaning in this example one would first slide fret 2 to fret 8, then fret 3 to fret 8, then fret 4 to fret 10 etc. If you are unsure about the technique checkout my Video Tutorial on my channel.  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheMornox/>

Additional information:

- The intro is played freely. Writing it down compromised this freedom, you don't need to foot tap this to a metronome, more important is feel and expression.
- The brackets around some notes are part of GuitarPro dynamics and just indicate that this note is played very lightly. A ">"-sign below standard notation indicates an accent, so put more emphasis on those notes.

Thanks for reading. If you have further questions leave me a comment on the videos or write me a mail: [DasHannes@gmail.com](mailto:DasHannes@gmail.com)

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