Am6 Guitar Chord Chart

A minor 6th · notes A C E F♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 12 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/a-m6 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



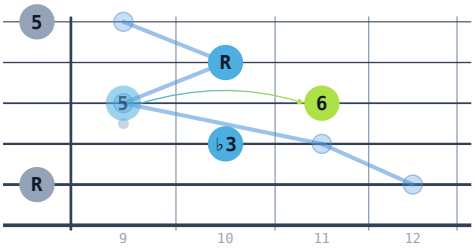
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

Triad note root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place
Substitute an extension on a triad note's string
Added an extension on a string of its own
Anchored root the root on the string below
Bass a slash chord's bass note
Doubling the same note an octave away

12 ways to play Am6

C shape · 1st inversion

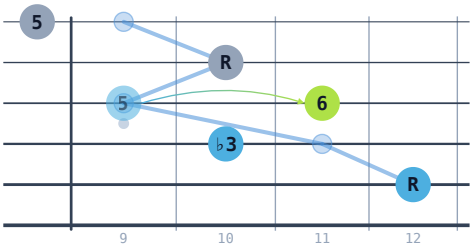
Am6/C



x 0 10 11 10 0
♭3 6 1 (C F♯ A)
Base triad: A minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

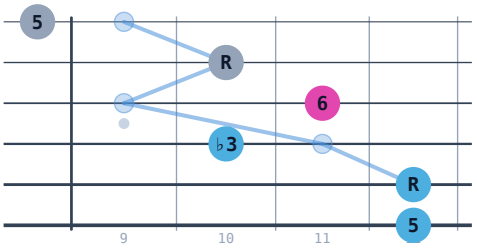
Am6



x 12 10 11 10 0
1 ♭3 6 (A C F♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

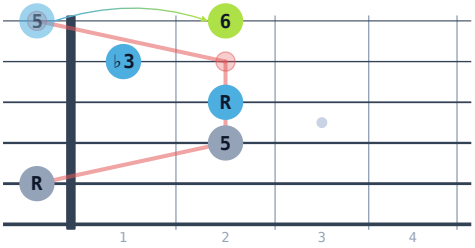
Am6/E



12 12 10 11 10 0
5 1 ♭3 6 (E A C F♯)
Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

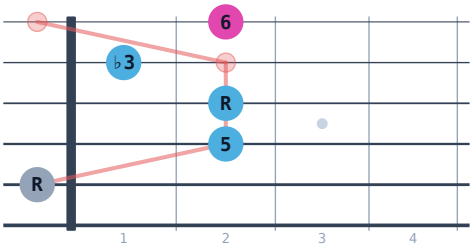
Am6



x 0 2 2 1 2
1 ♭3 6 (A C F♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion

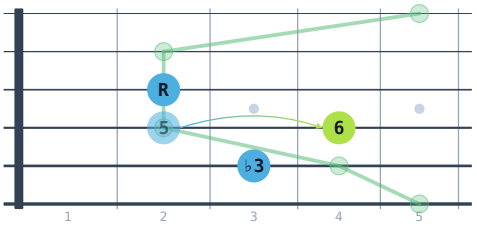
Am6/E



x 0 2 2 1 2
5 1 ♭3 6 (E A C F♯)
Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

G shape · 1st inversion

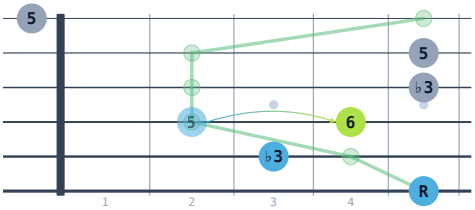
Am6/C



x 3 4 2 x x
♭3 6 1 (C F♯ A)
Base triad: A minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

Am6



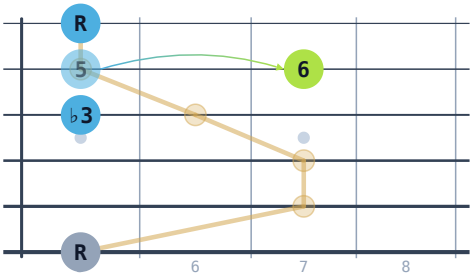
5 3 4 5 5 0

1 ♭3 6 (A C F♯)

Base triad: A minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

Am6/C



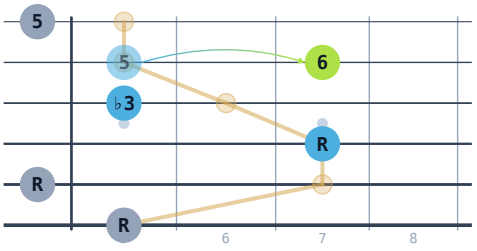
5 x x 5 7 5

♭3 6 1 (C F♯ A)

Base triad: A minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

Am6



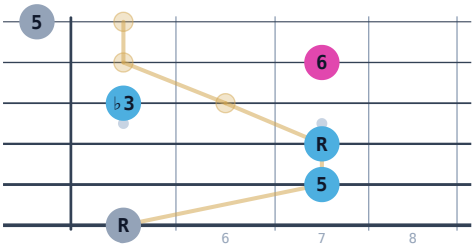
5 0 7 5 7 0

1 ♭3 6 (A C F♯)

Base triad: A minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

Am6/E



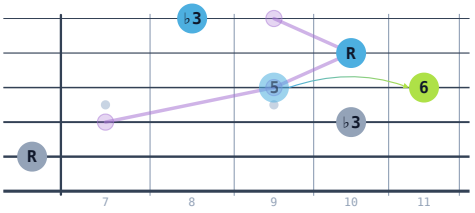
5 7 7 5 7 0

5 1 ♭3 6 (E A C F♯)

Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

D shape · 2nd inversion

Am6/F♯



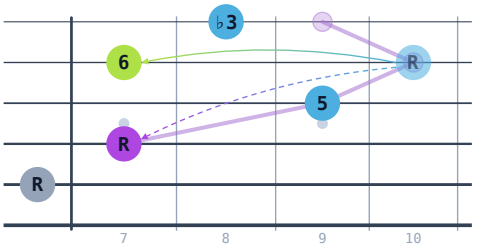
x 0 10 11 10 8

6 1 ♭3 (F♯ A C)

Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Am6



x 0 7 9 7 8

1 5 6 ♭3 (A E F♯ C)

Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

Construction rules

Start from a triad. Root, 3rd and 5th, stacked in thirds. The 3rd makes it major or minor; the 5th makes it diminished or augmented when it moves.

No 7th, no stack. 6, add9, add11 and 6/9 are a triad with a colour note, not a stack. Without a 7th the chord sounds open rather than jazzy.

On guitar, something has to give. Each extension takes the string of a triad note that matters less, usually the 5th, or gets a string of its own. The root and 3rd stay: they say what the chord is.

The root can move down. When an extension needs the root's string, the root can drop to the string below the triad: an anchored voicing keeps the bass and frees a string on top.