Dm6 Guitar Chord Chart

D minor 6th · notes D F A B · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 14 voicings

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

The formula



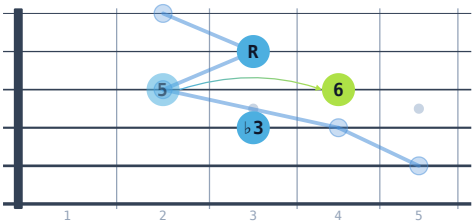
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

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

14 ways to play Dm6

C shape · 1st inversion

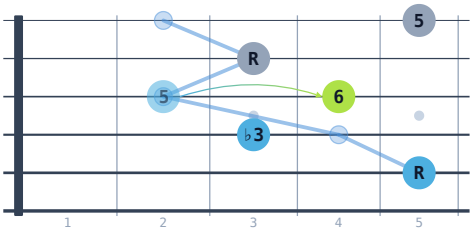
Dm6/F



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

C shape · Root position

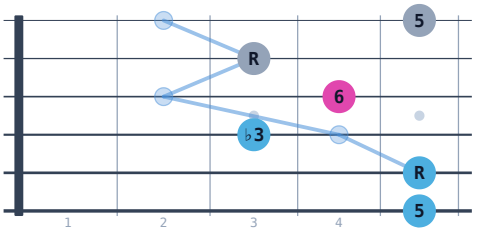
Dm6



x 5 3 4 3 5
1 ♭3 6 (D F B)
Base triad: D minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

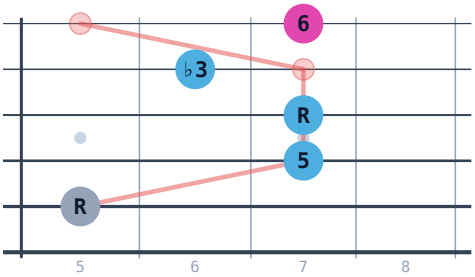
Dm6/A



5 5 3 4 3 5
5 1 ♭3 6 (A D F B)
Base triad: D minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

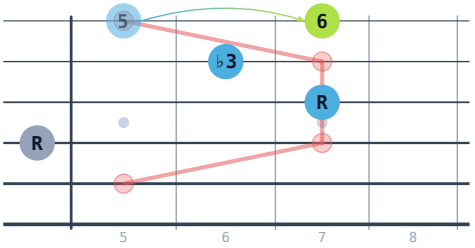
Dm6/A



x 5 7 7 6 7
5 1 ♭3 6 (A D F B)
Base triad: D minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

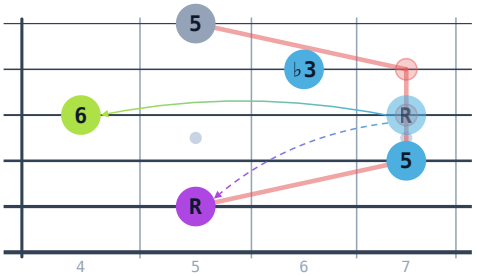
Dm6



x x 0 7 6 7
1 ♭3 6 (D F B)
Base triad: D minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

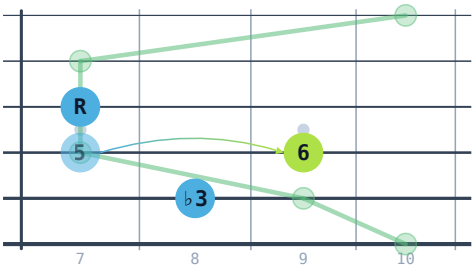
Dm6



x 5 7 4 6 5
1 5 6 ♭3 (D A B F)
Base triad: D minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

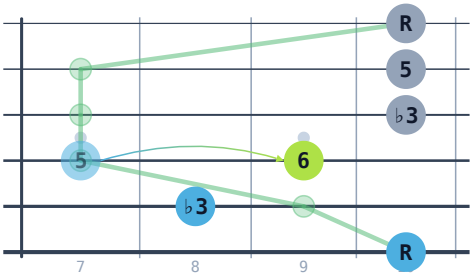
Dm6/F



x 8 9 7 x x
♭3 6 1 (F B D)
Base triad: D minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

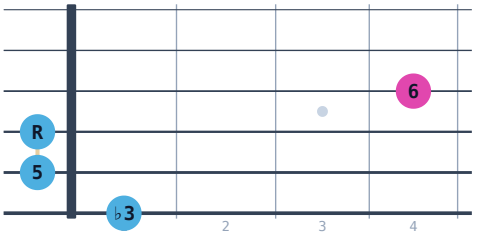
Dm6



10 8 9 10 10 10
1 ♭3 6 (D F B)
Base triad: D minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

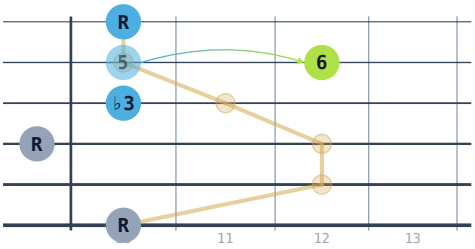
Dm6/F



1 0 0 4 x x
♭3 5 1 6 (F A D B)
Base triad: D minor, 1st inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

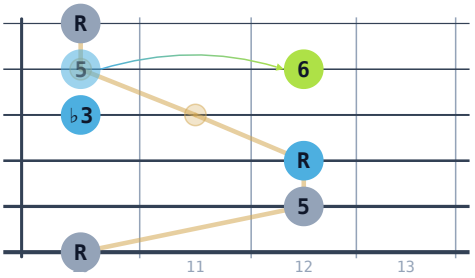
Dm6/F



10 x 0 10 12 10
♭3 6 1 (F B D)
Base triad: D minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

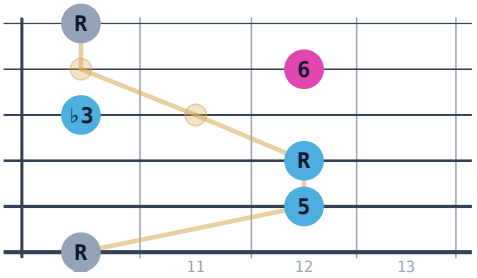
Dm6



10 12 12 10 12 10
1 ♭3 6 (D F B)
Base triad: D minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

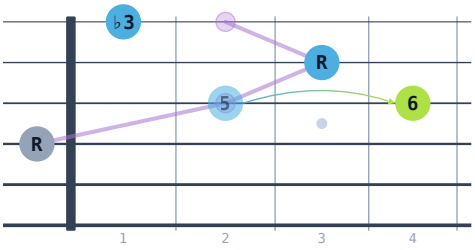
Dm6/A



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

D shape · 2nd inversion

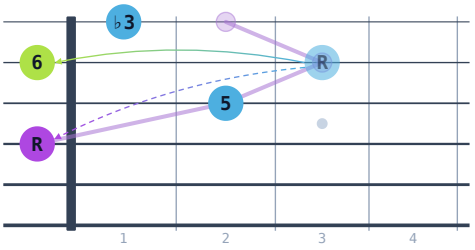
Dm6/B



x x 0 4 3 1
6 1 ♭3 (B D F)
Base triad: D minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Dm6



x x 0 2 0 1
1 5 6 ♭3 (D A B F)
Base triad: D 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.