

## Quick Notes: "No Rain" by Blind Melon

Tempo: 148 bpm

The rhythm guitar in this song uses rather basic chords, but there are two overall sections.

The first thing that sets up the song itself is JUST an E Major chord that is strummed twice before moving into what ends up being the second part of the intro and also the chorus theme.

This is the section that is played as the intro (after the little lead part) and the chorus:

The image shows a guitar tab for a section of the song. The top staff is a standard musical notation with a treble clef, showing a sequence of chords: E major (EII), D major (D), and E major (EII). The bottom staff is a guitar tab with six strings. The fret numbers are: 4, 6, 4, x, 2 for the first measure; 4, 6, 4, x, 2 for the second measure; 2, 3, 2, x, 2 for the third measure; 2, 3, 2, x, 2 for the fourth measure; 2, 3, 2, 2, 2 for the fifth measure; 2, 3, 2, 2, 2 for the sixth measure; and a final measure with a 4-fret barre on the 4th string, indicated by (4) above the 4th string and (4) below the 4th string.

It's just another version of E into a standard D Major chord. I like to lift my finger off on the 2<sup>nd</sup> fret G string to add some flavor within the D area. This might take some time to get it to "fit" in the progression, but that's the basic idea. The video will help you with the strumming aspect of it, but I highly recommend to try and bring in some upstrokes to match the way the overall song has a higher tone to it.

After that, the verse theme is just a standard E – D (with some Dsus4 mixed in) – A – G5 – E. The theme repeats this way until you reach the chorus, which is what is tabbed above. Now, when it comes to the G5, you're really just emphasizing the low G on the low E string (3<sup>rd</sup> fret) and then you'll move rather quickly back to the standard E Major. Other than that, it's just the following:

E – D (Dsus4 – D) – A – G5 – E (over and over)

Thanks to the backing track, you will get a good idea on the whole E – E7 – E concept. When Shannon Hoon sings "it's not sane" just listen closely to how HIS voice alternates in a slightly creepy way. If you want to just run through it with E or E7 you can. There's one point where those lyrics are held a bit, but with his unique voice, you can try and follow along with him to get an idea on where you MIGHT want to switch up E and E7. My video helps there. It's not all that important, but it's a neat way of training yourself to listen to a "band" and their expression.

Other than that, the rhythm is covered. It will take a bit of time to get down, but the basic concept of the song is just what I've mentioned.

The lead part is a mixed bag of difficulty. I'm not sure if you'd want to try and tackle the solo or not, but I will admit that it was rather hard for me to get just right.

Either way, The Daily Riff is all about riffs, so let's examine the riffs as they are used in the song.

The lead guitar has two overall concepts going on, which doesn't count the (optional) solo part.

The main lead guitar riff starts off like this:

This doesn't require any fingerings as it's pretty easy. It repeats THREE times and then you move into the main riff of the song. That part I will give you some fingerings for because it's (SUPER) repetitive and can be played whenever the E<sup>II</sup> – D is used from the rhythm guitar.

I've indicated where the repeating takes place, but keep in mind that this whole series repeats as well throughout any chorus part. The first two measures is played 3 times and then you play the next two measures. You'd then repeat this WHOLE series again. I know, right? (whew)

Finally, I'm giving you the solo part. This one IS all about logical fingerings, and I can't honestly say that you should use any specific fingering arrangement. Just go through it slowly and you can decide for yourself.

The parts that I DO recommend you at least practice is the triplet section and then one string runs from 9 – 2 and then back. Those are fun and can actually be played anywhere during the chorus theme as well.

Just remember that triplet = trip-uh-let | trip-uh-let | trip-uh-let etc.

The solo is shown below in case you want to print it out all on its own.

**D Interlude (solo)**

E<sup>m</sup> D E<sup>m</sup> D E<sup>m</sup>

let ring

T	9	10 9 10 10	10 9 9 10 10 9 10 x	12 9	10 9 10	10 9 10 9
A						
B						

D E<sup>m</sup> D

T	10 9 9 12 9 9 10 9	9 12 9 9	12 9 9 12 9 9 10 9	9 12 9 9	10 9 9 12 9 9 10 9	9 12 9 9
A						
B						

E<sup>m</sup> D E<sup>m</sup>

T	12 9 9 12 9 9 10 9	(9) 9	9 9 9 9 7 7 7 5 5 5 3 2	2 3 3 3 5 5 5 7 7 7 9 9
A		x 9		
B				

sl. sl. sl. sl. sl. sl. sl. sl.

D E<sup>m</sup> D

let ring

T	9 10 9 10 9 10	9 10 10 9 10 10 10	10 9 7 9 7 9 7
A			(7) 9 9 7 9 7
B			

sl. sl.

E<sup>m</sup> D E<sup>m</sup>

T	7 7 7 8 7	7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9	7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9
A	7 7 7 7 (9) 7		
B			

H P H H P P H H P