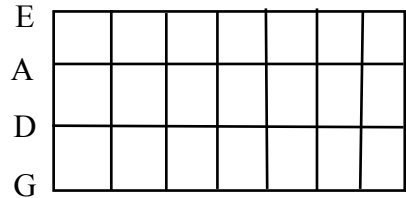


Major Scale for Mandolin

Explanation of format:

The diagram to the right represents the Mandolin fingerboard. Horizontal lines are strings, vertical lines are frets.



Roman numerals above the upper left corner of a diagram stand for the lowest-numbered fret playable in that diagram.

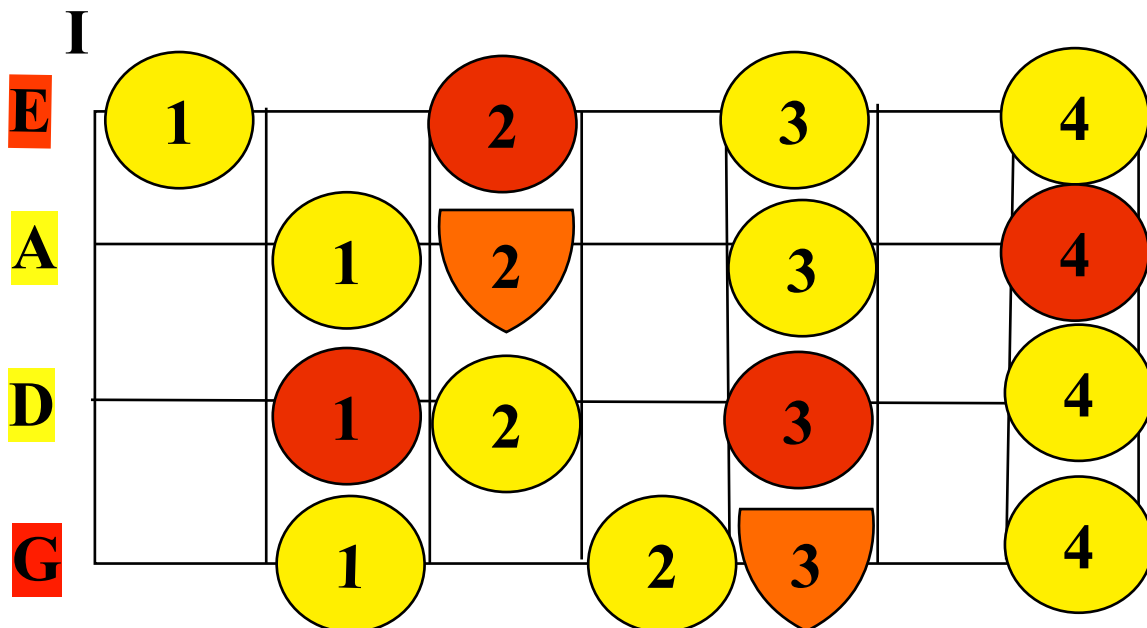
The (Form) symbol above the upper right corner of each diagram defines each scale position in terms of the scale degree played by first finger on the G string. So in form 1, first finger plays the root on the G string.

In form 4, the same finger plays the 4th of the scale.

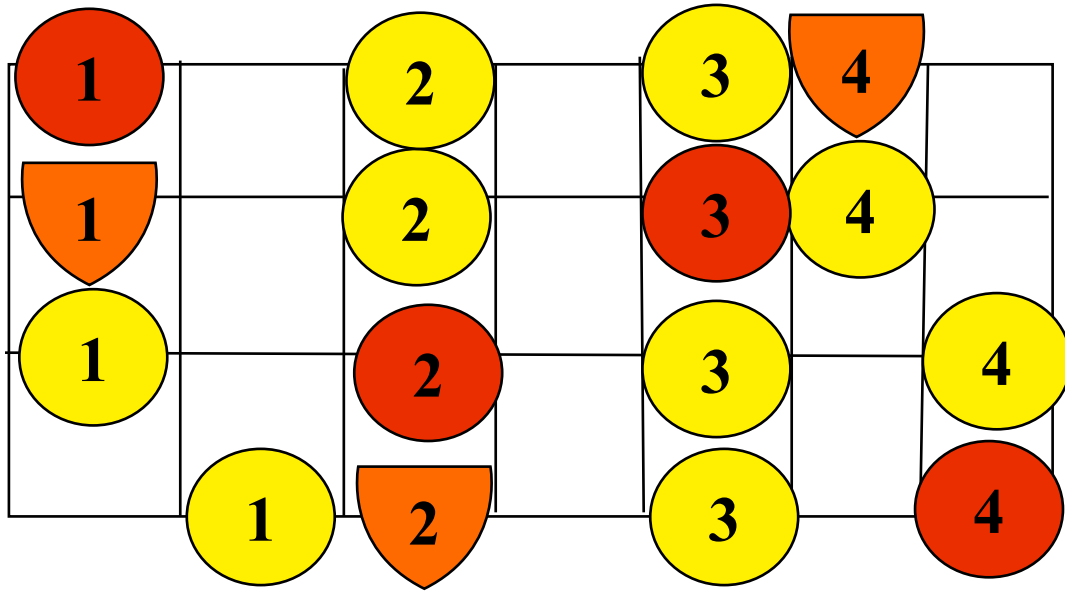


The number within each symbol indicates the finger used to play that note. We'll start in first position and climb the neck from there.

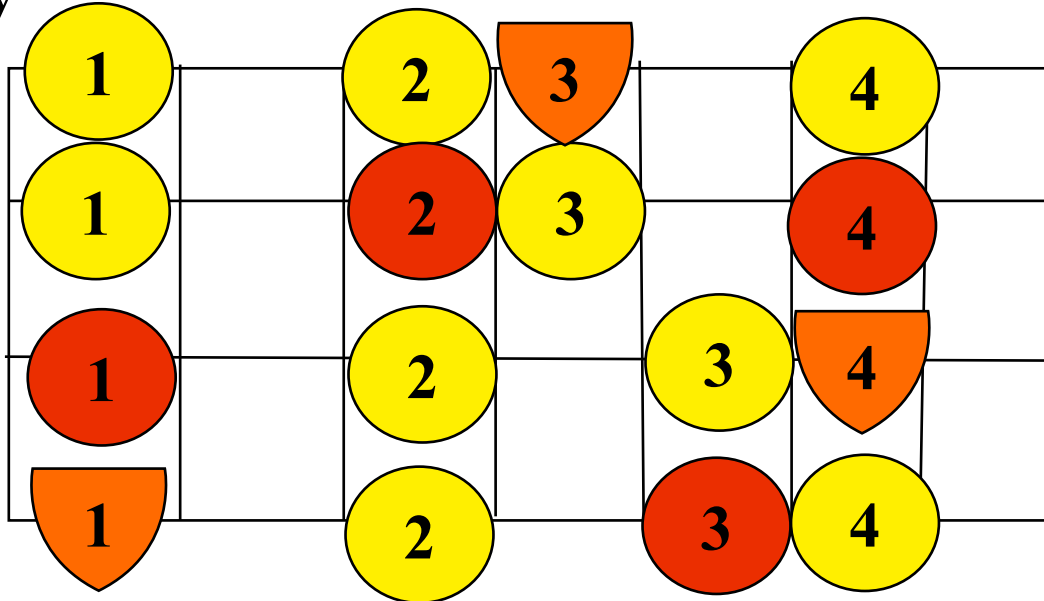
This diagram shows both open and closed fingerings. For closed Position, use 4th finger. For open, just play open D, A, and E strings Instead of 4th finger on the G, D, and A strings.



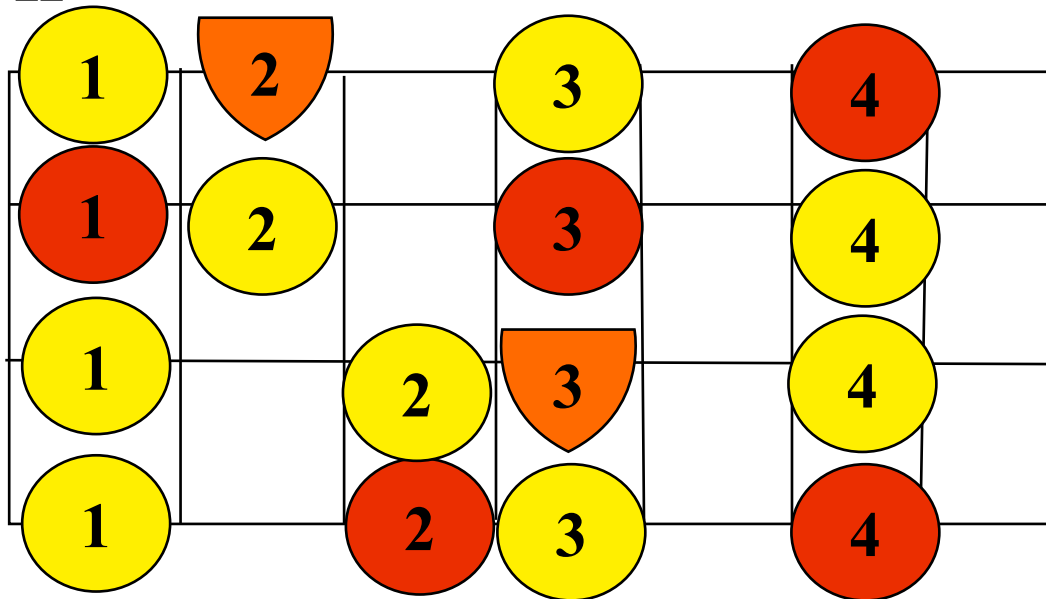
II



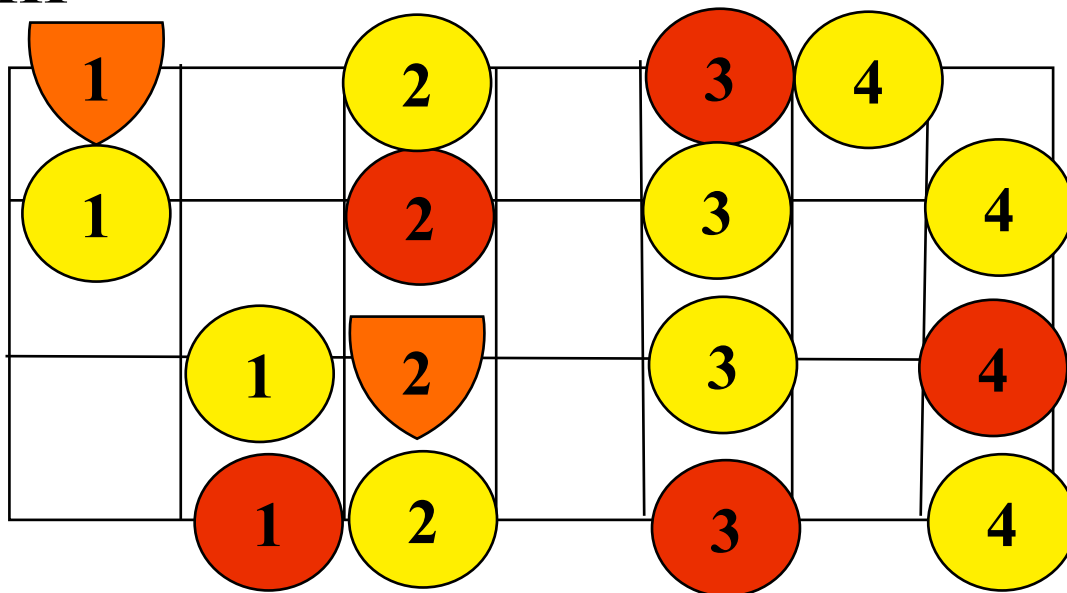
V

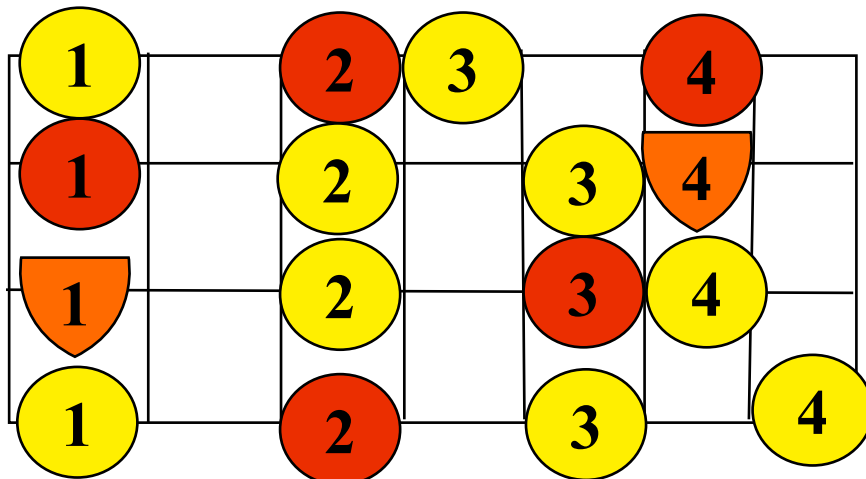


VII



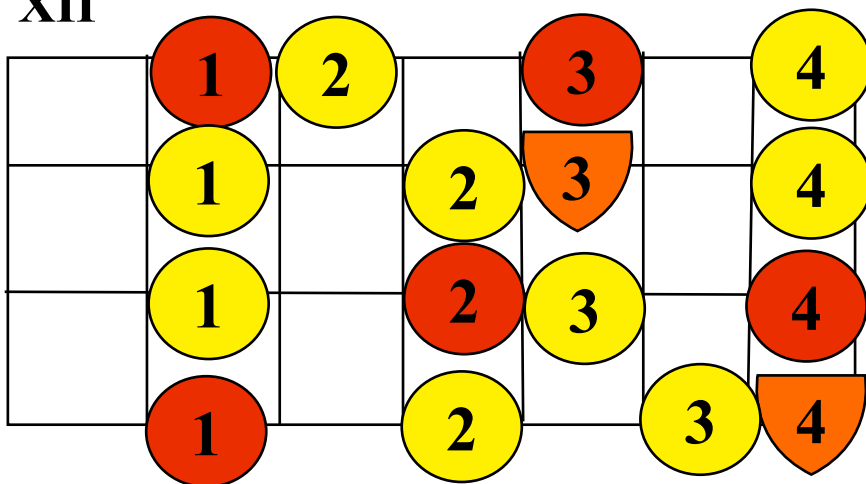
VIII



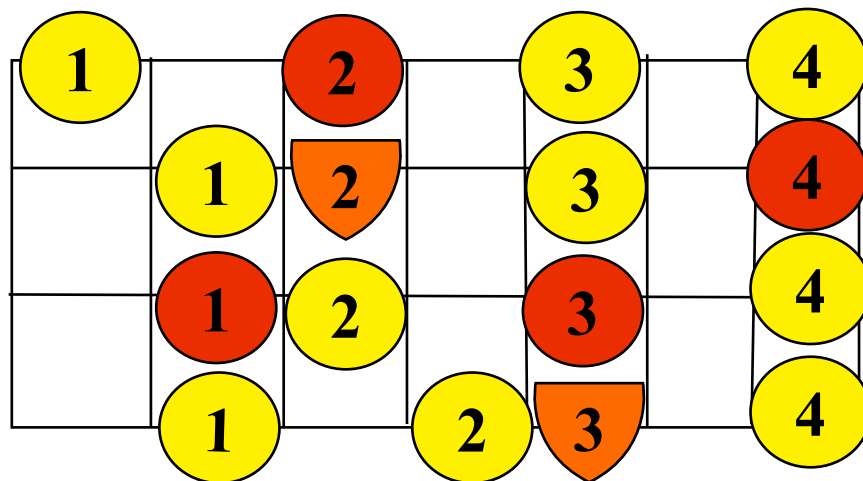


After 12th position, the 1st position closed finger-

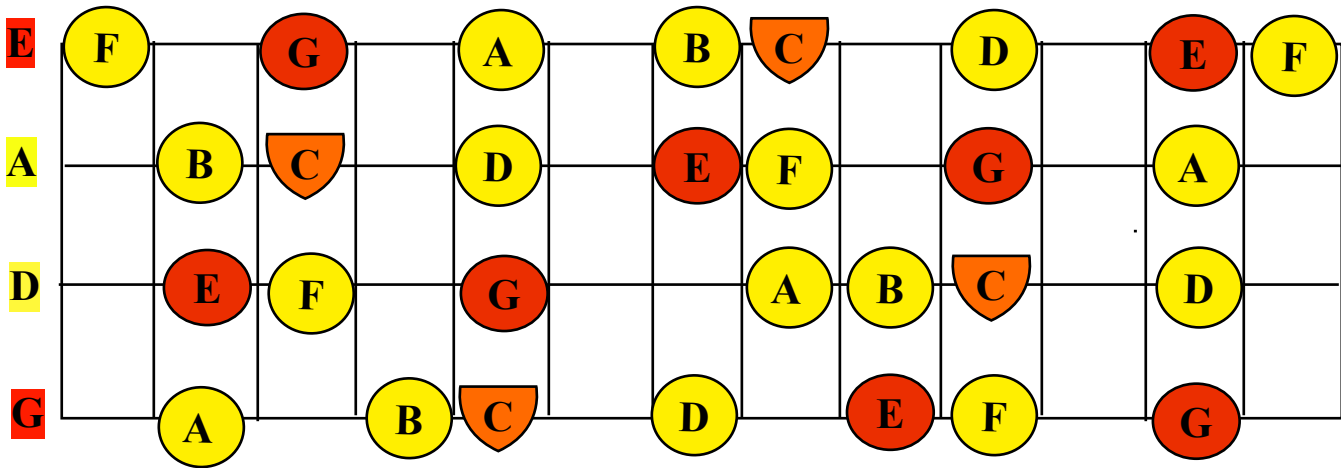
XII




XIV



Now, here's the big picture- every note in C Major from open to 13th fret on the mandolin fingerboard.



Once you're familiar with the 7 scale positions (Forms 1-7), it's easy to see how they fit into the 13-fret diagram above. Use it as a visual aid to help you get used to shifting between positions. As you do this, you should become intuitively familiar with the sequence of Forms. In other words, **get the feel** of shifting from Form 1 to 2 to 3 etc. By making these transitions in as many ways as you can think of and always being aware of the fingerboard overview. Always know where you are on the map and how to get to any other position from your current location.

Remember that Form 1 follows Form 7- the sequence repeats just like the musical alphabet. There are only 7 forms of any one scale and they occur in the same order no matter what key you're in. **So when you want to change keys**, just visualize the entire sequence sliding so that the  lands on the root of the key in which you want to play.

In C Major, form 6 lands in first position; in A major, form one lands in first position; in F Major, form 3 lands in first position, etc.

Rather than making charts for every major key, just learn the sequence of Forms in C Major and use it to find the other 11 Major keys. Find a tune that requires you to learn each new key. In other words, pick a tune that you like in the key of B, don't just learn B because someone said you ought to.