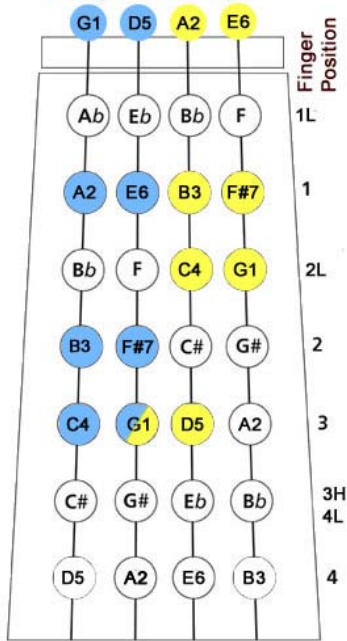


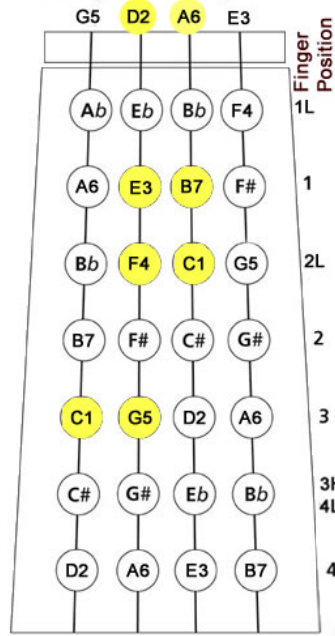
# Major Scale Maps © John G Nitkowski

G Major scale map



2 Octave G Scale

C Major scale map



1 Octave C Scale

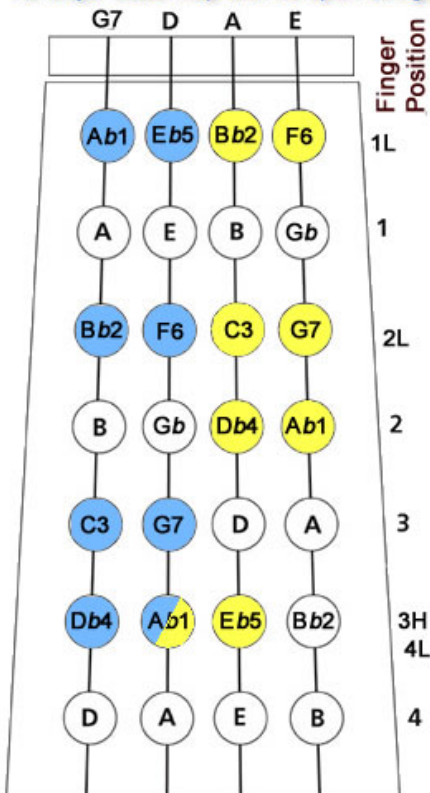


You can Play  
Blugrass  
Fiddle...  
One Note  
At a  
Time!

The benefits of playing scales are that you familiarize yourself with the notes, increase the accuracy of your finger placement, and gain accuracy with your bow!

All these Major Scale Maps show how to play the Major scales. The C and G scales above are shown using open strings. Start on the ONE and proceed until you play the 8 notes of the scale ending on the ONE that is one octave higher. Notice if you move the C scale map to the next higher strings you have the map for the higher octave G scale! If you move the G map one string higher you can play the one octave D Major scale. Move it one higher string and you have the one octave A Major scale. *And they all have the same fingering!*

Ab Major scale map with no open strings



2 Octave Ab Scale

I created this **Ab Major Scale map** not because I play in that key often, but rather because it's a movable map that uses no open strings. In addition, it's easy, you *always* use the same fingerings on both strings!

This is a two octave scale. But there are really two scales with different fingerings also! Sometimes you start the scale with your 1<sup>st</sup> finger and sometimes with your 4<sup>th</sup>. So, for example, you could start on the Db note on the 3H fret with the 1st finger and play the next note (Eb) on the 4<sup>th</sup> string *using the blue pattern*, or start with the 4<sup>th</sup> finger and play the Eb with your 1<sup>st</sup> finger on the 3<sup>rd</sup> string *using the yellow pattern*.

You can start on any note on any string except the E and use these 2 patterns to play every possible scale instantly! *The relationships or patterns stay the same even though the notes may change!*

You will always use all four fingers and just keep playing up the neck. For example, to play the B scale, start on the B on the 4<sup>th</sup> string, make that your 1 and move all the blue dots up 3 positions. If you're used to using tape to mark your frets you'll need to learn to use your ear to determine the finger spacing to get the tone true. Just remember as you move up the neck the spacing gets smaller.

Notice on all the maps that when you reach the last note of the scale if you place your finger one fret lower on the next lower string you get your 1-3 Major chord; when you barre your finger from the last note and play the next higher string on the same fret; that gives you your 1-5 version of the Major chord. That's very convenient because you will often use a scale for an intro or ending and playing that chord is a nice way to end it!