

## How To Read The Expanded Harmonized Minor Scale Charts

If pedals says “o” - no pedals are engaged

If pedals says “a” - you only engage the “a pedal”

If pedals says “ab” - you engage both the “a & b pedals” together

If pedals says “b” - you engage only the “b pedal”

If pedals says “bc” - you engage both the “b & c pedals” together

“A pedal” is the one that raises your 5<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> strings a whole tone / B - C#

“B pedal” is the one that raises your 3<sup>rd</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> strings a half tone / G# - A

“C pedal” raises your 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> string a whole tone each / E & B - F# & C#

“E-l” is the knee lever that lowers your 4<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> strings a half tone E - Eb

“E-r” is the knee lever that raises your 4<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> strings a half tone to E - F

**Example:**

If pedals says “BCE-r” you will engage the B & C pedals together at the same time you’re engaging your knee lever that raises your 4<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> strings

As a reference, I’ve indicated the names of each note you’ll be playing on the various strings. This may be helpful as an overview of music theory, but you don’t need to know that information to actually play any of the material.

Additionally, you can change which string to use, as long as you exchange it for another string that has the same name and note value.

For example, if it says to use the 4<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> strings, you can play the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> strings together instead, because both the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> strings are G#, just an octave apart, and both are affected identically by the same pedal.

For the same reason, if it says 3<sup>rd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> string, you can substitute the 6<sup>th</sup> string for the 3<sup>rd</sup> string, and the scale will still work and sound fine. If this seems too complex, feel free to ignore it, and maybe revisit it at another time.