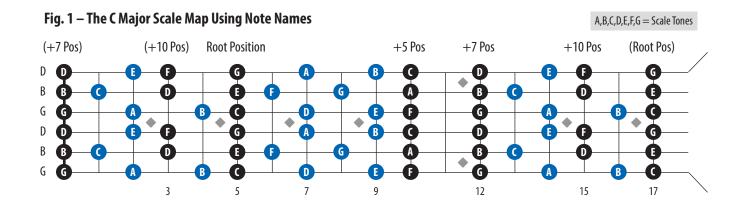
Steel Guitar Fretboard Map—Major Keys

(Dobro G high-bass tuning)

Material by John Ely



Most of what you play on steel guitar is based on one (or more) of the 12 unique major keys. Each major key has a major scale that defines it. A song in the key of C, for example, is built primarily on the C major scale. Figure 1 above shows the layout of the notes of the C major scale on the G major dobro tuning. The notes of the scale, in order, are: C (the scale root), D, E, F, G, A and B—the same notes as the white keys on a piano. It is useful to refer to the major scale notes in general terms, independent of the key you're in; an example is the *solfege* note naming convention: 'Do', 'Re', 'Mi', 'Fa', 'Sol', 'La' and 'Ti'. For practical reasons, it's a lot easier to use numbers, called **Scale Degrees**. You get scale degrees by simply numbering the notes of the scale starting at the scale root. For the C major scale, you get: C=1, D=2, E=3, F=4, G=5, A=6, and B=7. Figure 2 below shows the C major scale map using scale degrees.

Notice that there are three prime fret positions where every string at that fret is a valid note of the C major scale. They are:

- Root Position—located at the 5th and 17th fret
- +5 Position—located at 10th fret, 5 frets up (or 7 frets down) from root position
- +7 Position—located in the open position and at the 12th fret, 7 frets up (or 5 frets down) from root position

There is also a semi-prime fret postion at the **+10 Position** that contains important harmony notes. In the diagrams shown, notes at prime or semi-prime frets are colored black. *These are the most important positions and are where a high percentage of steel guitar harmony is located.* A good way to visualize these fret positions is: root position, two frets below root position, and five frets above and below root position. These are the four most important frets for the major key you are playing in.

