

Mandolin Fiddle Tunes Vol. 1 Fretboard Toolbox



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About this Fiddle Tune Book:

These fiddle tunes are commonly played in Bluegrass Jam Sessions all over the world. Learning them will help you with muscle memory, dexterity, speed, understanding melodies, and much more!

There are countless ways to play each tune, so you should consider these versions to be guides, and not the definitive arrangements. Listen to LOTS of players' versions of each song to help you come up with new ideas, so you can add your own spin to each tune!

If you have a <u>Fretboard Toolbox</u>

<u>Complete or Essential Edition</u>, use the pages from each song's key to play along with the TAB to see scales showing where the melodies come from.

How to use this Fiddle Tune Book:

There are two things you'll need to do with each fiddle tune you're learning:

- 1. Study/learn the chord progressions.
- 2. Study/learn the melodies.

To help with both of these, I have free backing tracks for each song played at about 10 different speeds each (from about 40-130%). They are located at:

http://www.fretboard-toolbox.com/ fiddle-tunes-volume-1.html

Start working on them slowly, and then build up speed as you go. Playing them cleanly and smoothly is way more important than playing them quickly!

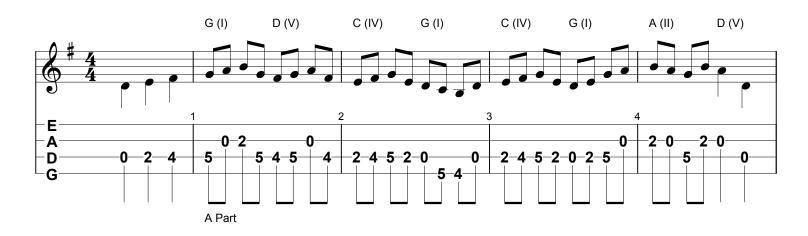
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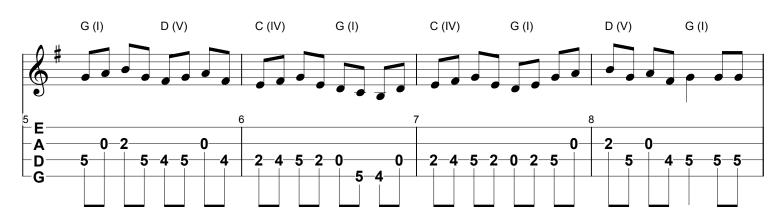
Blackberry Blossom in G Major (Mandolin)

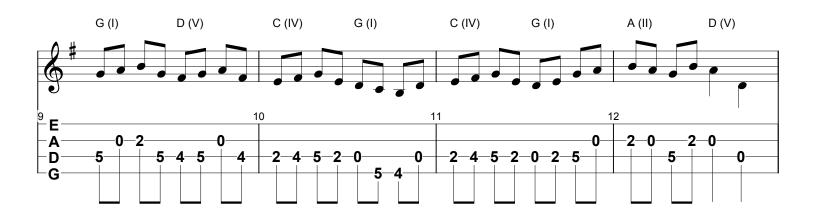
Backing Tracks

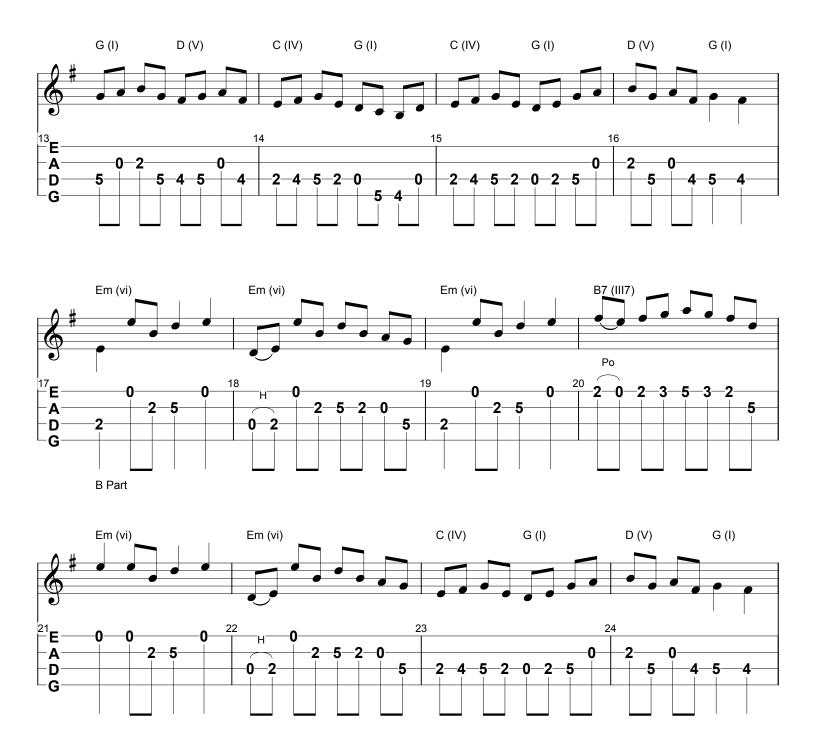
Complete Mandolin Edition p. 9 Essential Mandolin Edition pp. 3-6 www.fretboard-toolbox.com

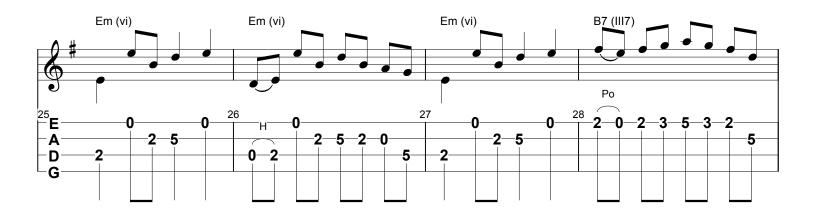
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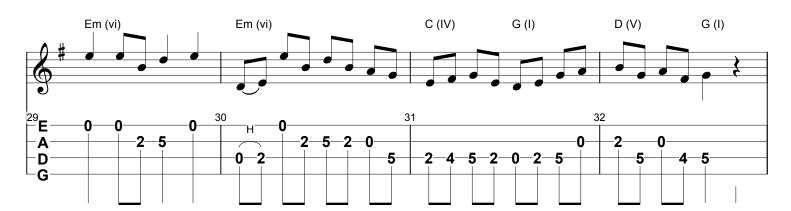








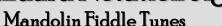




Back to A Part



Standard Notation Jig

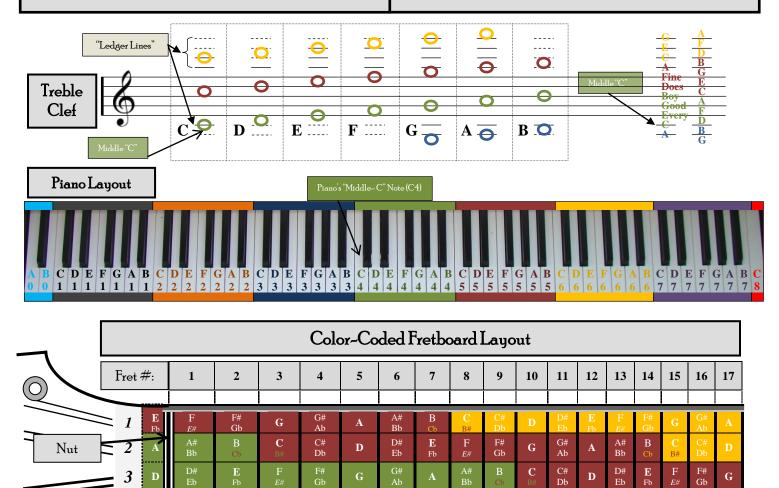




This tool shows several cool ideas you might find useful:

- The 4 strings are tuned to G3 on the piano. The 3 strings are tuned to D4 (a whole step above piano's "middle-C"), the 2 strings to A4 and the 1 strings to E5. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Fretboard Layout all match, and all represent the notes that are in the same octave.
- The range of the mandolin from the "open" 4 strings to the 17th fret of the 1 strings (which is the most frets that could fit on here), is from the piano's G3 note to A6. For comparison, the same span on a guitar is E2 on the open 6 string to A5 on the 17th fret of the 1 string.
- 3. The big difference between stringed instruments and the piano is that on stringed instruments, notes are repeated all over the fretboard. All repeated notes (notes in the same octave) have the same color.
- The last thing you'll need to know is which notes are sharp (#) or flat (b) in each key, which you can visualize easily, along with lots more, on a Fretboard Toolbox Complete Mandolin Edition.

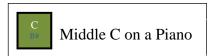
To see this explained in more detail, check out the Fretboard Toolbox YouTube Channel at www.youtube.com/fretboardtoolbox!



Print another copy of this for free at the "Free Extras" link at www.fretboard-toolbox.com!

F# Gb

В



D#

Eb

C# Db

D

A# Bb

 \mathbf{C}

Db

Gb