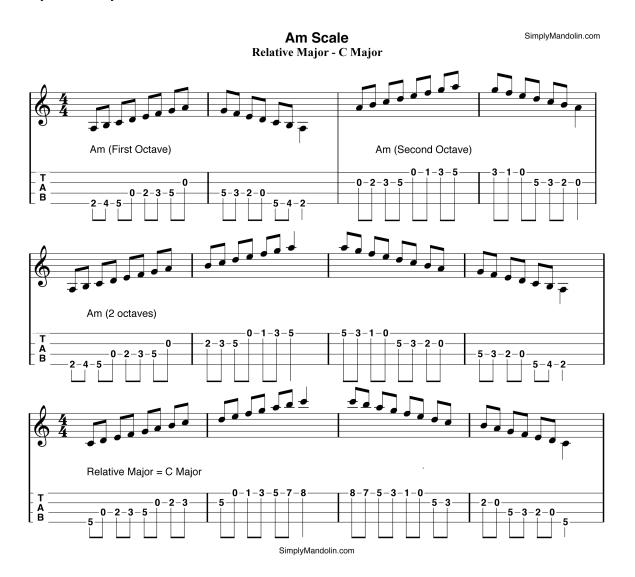
Here are a few of the more common natural minor scales to get you started.

### <u>A minor</u>



The Key of Am has no sharps and no flats. Its relative Major is C Maj. Remember, the relative Major will have the same key signature (number of sharps or flats) as its relative minor.

I've transcribed 2 full octaves in first position. This is followed by 2 octaves of its relative Major - C Major.

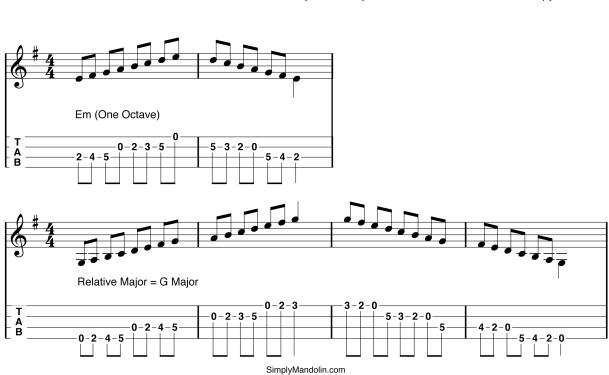


### E minor



The Key of Em has one sharp (F#). Its relative Major is G Maj.

There is only one full octave of the Em scale in first position. I've also transcribed 2 octaves of G Major (it's relative Major). Notice how the Em scale starts on the 6th scale degree of G Major.



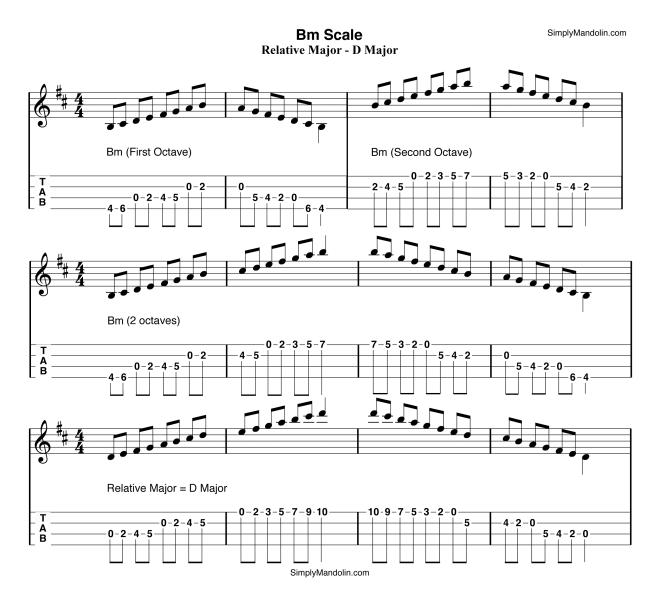
**Em Scale** Relative Major - G Major

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### <u>B minor</u>



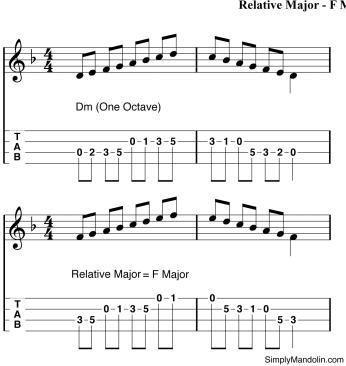
The Key of Bm has 2 sharps (F# and C#). Its relative Major is D Maj. There are 2 octaves of the Bm scale in first position, and 2 octaves of its relative Major.



### D minor



The Key of Dm has 1 flat (Bb). Its relative Major is F Maj. I've transcribed only one octave of Dm and one octave of its relative Major.



**Dm Scale** Relative Major - F Major SimplyMandolin.com

#### <u>G minor</u>



The Key of Gm has 2 flats (Bb and Eb). Its relative minor is Bb Maj. I've transcribed 2 full octaves in first position. This is followed by 2 octaves of its relative Major - Bb Major.

