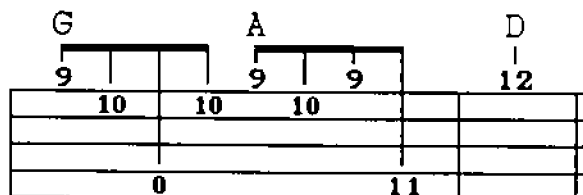


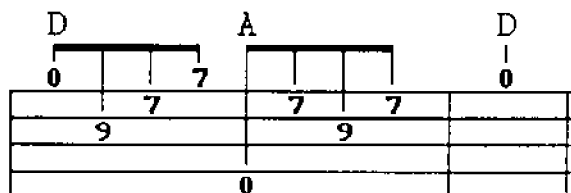
## SEVENTH AND NINTH POSITION MELODIC LICKS

The licks below allow you to utilize your knowledge of both the 7th and 9th position patterns in combination with the two octave D scale just learned. Example 37 can be added after the conclusion of a song, thus serving as a *Tag*.

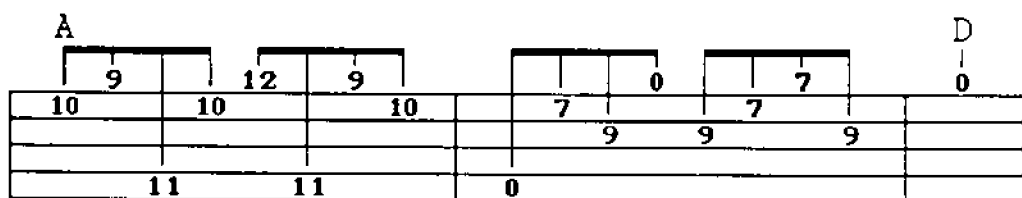
Ex #34



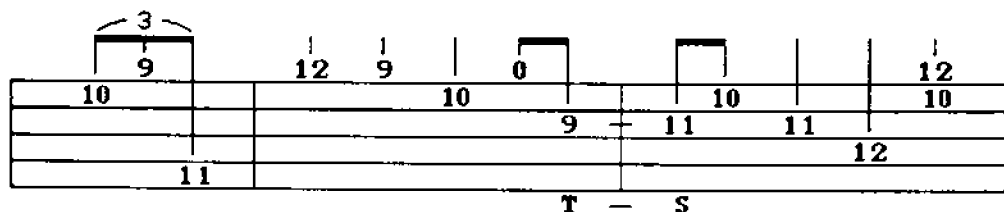
Ex #35



Ex #36



Ex #37



*Performance Notes, Examples 34 - 37:* Use the fingering of the melodic scale whenever possible. Bar strings 1 and 2 of fret 7 with the 1st finger when needed in Examples 35 and 36. Perform the 9 - 11 slide of Example 37 with your 2nd finger. This will leave you in position to fret the D chord with fingers 1, 2, and 3 on strings 2, 3, and 4. Finger 4 plays the 1st string 12th fret of the final pinch.

## THE FIFTH STRING A

There will be times when the 5th string tone of G seems to interfere with a song being performed in the key of D. One solution is to tune the 5th string up to A. The sound will blend better with a D chord since the note A is part of a D chord. This retuning effect is most often used to create a *drone* (a note which blends in, but is not part of the melody). Peg your 5th string at the 7th fret if you have tuning spikes or a 5th string capo. Otherwise, you will have to turn the 5th string tuner up until the string has been retuned to A (this is the least desirable option).

*Flop Eared Mule* on the following page requires you to retune the 5th string to A.