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Easy Strategies for Improvising on the Dobro

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1. Change the ornament:

- If you usually do a hammer-on, try a slide or a pull-off lick instead.
- Try a slow, drawn-out slide instead of a fast slide.
- Double-up an ornament, e.g. two successive hammer-ons.
- If the open strings are favorable, try adding a roll to the melody.
- Or just try playing the note cleanly with no ornamentation at all.

2. Syncopate:

- Play the same notes but phrase them differently. One very effective trick is to do predictable, generic pick-up notes that usually lead to a destination note squarely on a beat—but instead of doing the predictable thing, wait to play the destination note until the next beat.
- Try working rolls into the melody and letting the notes fall a bit at random within the roll pattern—this works great with forward rolls when the barred melody note is being played with your index finger instead of thumb (will provide example in class).

3. Repeat notes/phrases

- There's often a bit of space between melody notes in bluegrass music—the space where a roll often goes to add rhythmic interest to a melody. Instead of a roll, try repeating a lick two or three times.
- Also, instead of constantly going from note to note, it can be very effective to stay put and play the same note a few times while the chord progression moves around. If the melody of the song isn't moving and there's time to do so, try playing the note a few times with different ornamentation: once with a slide, next with a pull-off, and next with a hammer-on.

4. Go above or below the melody

- One of my favorite moves is to set up a destination note with a series of lead-in notes but end somewhere unexpected. For example, in the Key of G over a G chord, playing an ascending phrase such as DEGABC.... which leads the listener inevitably to a nearby D note, but skipping up to the next chord note, G, instead. The contrast between what the listener expects and actually hears makes for an interesting listening experience.

5. Change octaves

- This is often easy on the Dobro—if you're used to playing something near the nut on the high three strings, try playing the same thing on the lower three strings.

6. Play non-melody notes but phrase them like the melody

- In other words, notes are played at the same time as the melody notes would occur, but they're different notes. Since the phrasing is the same, it still sounds like you're improvising over the particular song.
- If you've already played the melody over the first half of a solo, this is a good trick for moving to a different part of the fretboard—for example, to get to a higher octave, you could make your way up the neck using random major scale notes that are phrased like the melody.

7. Play FEWER notes!

- This is actually a corollary to syncopation. Instead of always trying to cram in more and more notes, try leaving some out. When you do, it tends to syncopate the melody without any effort.
- When employing this strategy, focus on tone and feeling—get a lot of mileage out of your slides and use vibrato for sustained notes.

Hear the Whistle Blow (A Hundred Miles)

Flatt & Scruggs Live - Uncle Josh Solo

G

Tab © 2017 Ivan Rosenberg

The first system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure is marked with a double bar line and a 'G' chord. It contains a triplet of eighth notes (2, 4, 2) followed by an eighth note (0) and a quarter note (0). The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (2, 4, 2) followed by an eighth note (0) and a quarter note (0). The fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (2, 4, 2) followed by an eighth note (0) and a quarter note (0). Fingering numbers 0, 2, and 4 are shown below the notes. A 'SI' (slide) instruction is placed above the first note of each of the three measures.

The second system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with an 'Em' chord and contains a half note (0) and a quarter note (0-2). The second measure is marked with an 'Am7' chord and contains a half note (2) and a quarter note (2-4-0). The third measure is marked with a 'D' chord and contains a half note (4-2-0) and a quarter note (2-0). The fourth measure is marked with a 'G' chord and contains a half note (0) and a quarter note (2-0). Fingering numbers 0, 2, and 4 are shown below the notes. A 'H' (hammer-on) instruction is placed above the first note of the first measure, and a 'SI' (slide) instruction is placed above the first note of the third measure.

The third system of guitar tablature consists of a single measure marked with a 'G' chord. It contains a half note (2) and a quarter note (4). Fingering numbers 2 and 4 are shown below the notes. A 'SI' (slide) instruction is placed above the first note.

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3 slides & different lick

Em

Different pickup notes

G pulloff lick **Em**

G Repeat slide Syncopate/longer note Syncopate/fewer notes

Em **G**

Go above the melody then down

Em **G** hammer-on/triplet madness!

Po Em

First system musical notation details:

- Measure 1: / 4 / 4, H, 0 2, 4
- Measure 2: H, 0 2, 4, 0 2, 0
- Measure 3: H, 0 2, 4, 0 2, 0
- Measure 4: 0 2, 0 2, 0

repeat slides

Second system musical notation details:

- Measure 1: SI, 0, SI, 0, 2 4, 2 4
- Measure 2: SI, 2 4, 0 2, 0
- Measure 3: SI, 0, SI Po, 2 4, 4 2 0
- Measure 4: H, 0 2, 0 2, 0

Scale and Roll Practice

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G Major Scale

A fretboard diagram for the G Major Scale. The scale is written across four measures. The first measure contains the notes G (0), A (2), B (4), and C (5). The second measure contains D (5), E (4), F# (2), and G (0). The third measure contains A (1), B (0), C (2), and D (0). The fourth measure contains E (1), F# (0), G (2), and A (0). The notes are indicated by numbers 0-5 on the strings, with a 4/4 time signature in the first measure.

G Major Scale Lower Octave

A fretboard diagram for the G Major Scale Lower Octave. The scale is written across four measures. The first measure contains the notes G (0), A (2), B (4), and C (5). The second measure contains D (5), E (4), F# (2), and G (0). The third measure contains A (1), B (0), C (2), and D (0). The fourth measure contains E (1), F# (0), G (2), and A (0). The notes are indicated by numbers 0-5 on the strings.

C Major Scale using open strings

A fretboard diagram for the C Major Scale using open strings. The scale is written across four measures. The first measure contains the notes C (1), D (0), E (2), and F (3). The second measure contains G (0), A (2), B (4), and C (5). The third measure contains D (5), E (4), F# (2), and G (0). The fourth measure contains A (1), B (0), C (2), and D (0). The notes are indicated by numbers 0-5 on the strings.

G Major Scale with Hammer-ons, Pull-offs, and Slides

A fretboard diagram for the G Major Scale with Hammer-ons, Pull-offs, and Slides. The scale is written across four measures. The first measure contains the notes G (0), A (2), B (4), and C (5). The second measure contains D (5), E (4), F# (2), and G (0). The third measure contains A (1), B (0), C (2), and D (0). The fourth measure contains E (1), F# (0), G (2), and A (0). The notes are indicated by numbers 0-5 on the strings, with hammer-ons (H), pull-offs (Po), and slides (Sl) indicated above the notes.

Roll practice in G

A fretboard diagram for Roll practice in G. The scale is written across four measures. The first measure contains the notes G (0), A (2), B (4), and C (5). The second measure contains D (5), E (4), F# (2), and G (0). The third measure contains A (1), B (0), C (2), and D (0). The fourth measure contains E (1), F# (0), G (2), and A (0). The notes are indicated by numbers 0-5 on the strings.

Roll practice in G

Roll practice moving the bar with each thumb note - with flat 7 note instead of major 7

So Lonesome I Could Cry - Old School Dobro melody

By Hank Williams, Tab © 2016 Ivan Rosenberg

First system of guitar tablature. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a 3/4 time signature. The notes are 7, 7, 7, 7. The second measure has 7, 7, 7, 7. The third measure has 7, 7, 7, 7. The fourth measure has 7., 7., 7., 7.

Second system of guitar tablature. It consists of four measures. The first measure has 7, 7, 7, 7. The second measure has 7, 7, 7, 7. The third measure has 7, 7, 5, 5. The fourth measure has 7, 5, 7, 7. There are natural signs (Si) above the 5s in the third and fourth measures.

Third system of guitar tablature. It consists of four measures. The first measure has 12, 12, 12, 12. The second measure has 12, 12, 12, 12. The third measure has 7, 7, 7, 5. The fourth measure has 7, 5, 7, 7. There are natural signs (Si) above the 7s in the third and fourth measures.

Fourth system of guitar tablature. It consists of four measures. The first measure has 7, 7, 7, 7. The second measure has 2, 2, 2, 7. The third measure has 7, 5, 7, 5. The fourth measure has 7., 7., 7., 7. There are natural signs (Si) above the 7s in the second and third measures.

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D

SI 7

SI 7

SI 7

SI 7

4/4

5_{SI} 7-7

5_{SI} 7.

5_{SI} 7-7

7_{SI} 5.

5-7

5-7.

5-7-7

7-5

7

7

7

7

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 7/8. The music begins with a whole note chord in the bass staff, consisting of G2, B-flat2, and D3. The melody in the treble staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B-flat4. The melody continues with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The system ends with a double bar line.

The image shows a musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 3/4 time. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4. The second system is marked 'A' and shows a repeat sign. The third system is marked 'D' and shows the end of the piece with a double bar line. The score includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a tempo marking of 'Allegretto'.

Tab © 2016 Ivan Rosenberg

Tab © 2016 Ivan Rosenberg

SI				A				SI				SI		D	
7				2				0-2				7			
5-7-7-7				2 0 2 0-2				5-7-7				7 _{SI} 5			
5-7-7-7				2 0 2 0-2				5-7-7						7	
5-7-7				0 2				5-7				7-5		7	

Greenback Dollar - Old School Embellished Melody

Tab ©2016 Ivan Rosenberg

D

SI 7
5_{SI} 7-7
5-7

SI 7
5_{SI} 7-7-7-7
5-7 7-7-7-7

SI 7
7-5_{SI} 7-7
5-7-7

SI 7
7-5 7-7-7
7-7-7-7

3 3

G

SI 7
5_{SI} 7-7
5-7

SI 7
12- 1212-12
12- 12-12-1212

SI 7
12- 10_{SI} 1212-7
10 1212

SI 7
7- 7-7-7
7- 7-7-7-7

3 3

G

SI 7
1210
12 12

SI 7
10_{SI} 1212-7
10 1212

SI 7
7_{SI} 5.
7-5 7-7
7-7

A

SI 7
5_{SI} 7-7
5-7

SI 7
2- 2-2-2
2- 2-2-2-2

SI 7
5_{SI} 7-7-7-5
5-7-7-7-5

SI 7
7-5 7-7
7-7-7-7

3 3

7

Greenback Dollar - Key of G: chord melody outline

Tab © 2016 Ivan Rosenberg

G

SI 12 0 SI

10 12 12 10 SI 12. 5 7 5 7 12 12 10. 10 12 12 10 12. 12.

4 4

C **G**

5 0 0 0

5-7. 5 0 5 0 0 5 0 4

5-7. 5 0 5 0 5

7. 5

C **G**

7-9. 5 0 0 0 SI Po 0

7 5 7. 5 0 5 0 4 2 0 0

7-9. 5 7. 5 0 5 0 4 2 0 0

9. 5 7. 5 5 5 5

SI **G**

5 7 7 5 0 4 2 0 0 2 0 5

5 7 7 5 7 4 0 2 0 5

5 7 7 5 7 4 0 2 0 5

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. Above the staff, there are labels: "H" above the first measure, "0" above the second measure, "Si" above the third measure, and "Po" above the fourth measure. The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, often with slurs and ties. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. Above the staff, there are labels: "H" above the first measure, "Si" above the second measure, and "0" above the third measure. The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, often with slurs and ties. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. Above the staff, there are labels: "Si" above the first measure, "Si" above the second measure, and "Si SSI" above the third measure. The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, often with slurs and ties. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. Above the staff, there are labels: "Si Po" above the first measure, and "Si Po" above the second measure. The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, often with slurs and ties. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. Above the staff, there are labels: "0" above the first measure, "Si" above the second measure, and "0" above the third measure. The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, often with slurs and ties. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

The Wandering Boy (Out in the Cold World) chord melody arrangement

© 2016 Ivan Rosenberg

SI G SI C

4/4

G H SI

D G SI

C G Po SI Po

D

BLUEGRASS DOBRO RHYTHM TECHNIQUES

Dobro Tab ©2016 by Ivan Rosenberg

BASIC VERSION - ALL THUMB NOTES AND THUMB STRUMS **C**

The first system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first two measures are in the open position (0 fret), and the last two are in the fifth position (5 fret). Each measure contains a thumb note (T) on the low E string and a thumb strum (represented by two upward-pointing triangles) on the high E string. The notes are: 0, 0, 0, 0 in the first measure; 0, 0, 0, 0 in the second; 5, 5, 5, 5 in the third; and 5, 5, 5, 5 in the fourth.

The second system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first two measures are in the seventh position (7 fret), and the last two are in the open position (0 fret). Each measure contains a thumb note (T) on the low E string and a thumb strum (represented by two upward-pointing triangles) on the high E string. The notes are: 7, 7, 7, 7 in the first measure; 7, 7, 7, 7 in the second; 0, 0, 0, 0 in the third; and 0, 0, 0, 0 in the fourth.

ADD OCCASIONAL UPSTROKE ON HIGH STRING

The third system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first two measures are in the open position (0 fret), and the last two are in the fifth position (5 fret). Each measure contains a thumb note (T) on the low E string and a thumb strum (represented by two upward-pointing triangles) on the high E string. The notes are: 0, 0, 0, 0 in the first measure; 0, 0, 0, 0 in the second; 5, 5, 5, 5 in the third; and 5, 5, 5, 5 in the fourth.

D **G**

The fourth system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first two measures are in the seventh position (7 fret), and the last two are in the open position (0 fret). Each measure contains a thumb note (T) on the low E string and a thumb strum (represented by two upward-pointing triangles) on the high E string. The notes are: 7, 7, 7, 7 in the first measure; 7, 7, 7, 7 in the second; 0, 0, 0, 0 in the third; and 0, 0, 0, 0 in the fourth.

Em **C**

The fifth system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first two measures are in the open position (0 fret), and the last two are in the fifth position (5 fret). Each measure contains a thumb note (T) on the low E string and a thumb strum (represented by two upward-pointing triangles) on the high E string. The notes are: 0, 0, 0, 0 in the first measure; 0, 0, 0, 0 in the second; 5, 5, 5, 5 in the third; and 5, 5, 5, 5 in the fourth.

D **G** **G**

The sixth system of guitar tablature consists of four measures. The first two measures are in the seventh position (7 fret), and the last two are in the open position (0 fret). Each measure contains a thumb note (T) on the low E string and a thumb strum (represented by two upward-pointing triangles) on the high E string. The notes are: 7, 7, 7, 7 in the first measure; 7, 7, 7, 7 in the second; 0, 0, 0, 0 in the third; and 0, 0, 0, 0 in the fourth.

G TRY THIS FOR VERY FAST TEMPOS - FEWER NOTES! **C**

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melody with notes on the first and second lines, marked with '0' above them. The lower staff contains a bass line with notes on the first and second lines, marked with '0.' and '2.' above them. The melody is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The second measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The third measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The seventh measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The eighth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The ninth measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The tenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note on the first line. The twentieth measure contains a quarter note on the second line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

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G

C

G

D

G

Diagram illustrating a 4-qubit Toffoli gate circuit. The circuit consists of four stages, each involving a CNOT gate and a Toffoli gate. The initial state is $|0\rangle^{\otimes 4}$.

Stage 1: CNOT gates from qubits 1 and 2 to qubit 3, followed by a Toffoli gate on qubits 1, 2, and 3.

Stage 2: CNOT gates from qubits 2 and 3 to qubit 4, followed by a Toffoli gate on qubits 2, 3, and 4.

Stage 3: CNOT gates from qubits 1 and 3 to qubit 2, followed by a Toffoli gate on qubits 1, 3, and 2.

Stage 4: CNOT gates from qubits 1 and 2 to qubit 4, followed by a Toffoli gate on qubits 1, 2, and 4.

"Black Mountain Rag" Guitar-Style Rhythm

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G **D** **G**

4/4

T M T M T M T M T M T M

G **D** **G**

Po

T M T M T M T M T M T M

D **G**

T T M T T T T M

D **G**

T T M T T T T M

C

G

D

G

G7

C

C7

G

D

G

Partial-bar arpeggios

Tab © 2016 Ivan Rosenberg
Asus4

G

Guitar tab for G major arpeggio. The tab consists of four measures, each with a partial bar. The first measure has a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open). The fretting hand positions are: T T I M, T T M I, 2 2 2 2, 2 2 2 2.

Bm

C9

Guitar tab for Bm and C9 arpeggios. The tab consists of four measures, each with a partial bar. The notes are: 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open). The fretting hand positions are: 4 4 4 4, 4 4 4 4, 5 5 5 5, 5 5 5 5.

D

E7

Guitar tab for D and E7 arpeggios. The tab consists of four measures, each with a partial bar. The notes are: 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open). The fretting hand positions are: 7 7 7 7, 7 7 7 7, 9 9 9 9, 9 9 9 9.

A7sus4

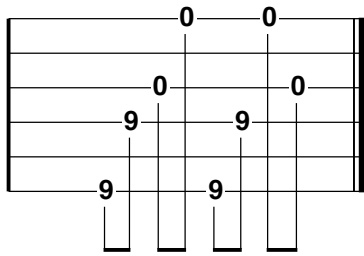
Bm#5

C9

Dsus4

Guitar tab for A7sus4, Bm#5, C9, and Dsus4 arpeggios. The tab consists of four measures, each with a partial bar. The notes are: 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open), 0 (open). The fretting hand positions are: 2 2 2 2, 4 4 4 4, 5 5 5 5, 7 7 7 7.

Em7



E minor arpeggios, chords, scales, and more

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Em



Em/B



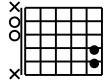
straight-bar minor
double-stops

Em alternating bass

Diagram showing a 4/4 rhythm with alternating bass lines. The top staff (D4-G4) has notes: 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 12, 12, 0, 0, 0, 2. The bottom staff (D3-G3) has notes: 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 9, 9, 12, 0, 2, 0, 0. A 'H' (hammer-on) is indicated over the final 0-2 sequence.

E minor lick

Em



Em/B

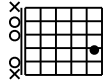


Diagram showing a sequence of notes across two staves. Top staff: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2. Bottom staff: 5, 5, 0, 5, 0, 0, 5, 5, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2. A 'H' (hammer-on) is indicated over the final 0-2 sequence.

9th fret E no 3rd



E minor arpeggio



Root + 5th slide



Diagram showing a sequence of notes across two staves. Top staff: 9, 9, 9, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9. Bottom staff: 9, 9, 9, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9. A '9' (slide) is indicated over the final 9-9 sequence.

Em7 no root



slant



slant



some Em full and partial chords

Diagram showing a sequence of notes across two staves. Top staff: 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 12, 12, 12, 12, 8, 8. Bottom staff: 2, 2, 0, 5, 5, 5, 9, 9, 12, 12, 9, 9. A '9' (slide) is indicated over the final 9-9 sequence.

E natural minor scale (aka: relative minor of G)
E F# G A B C D

Diagram showing the E natural minor scale across two staves. Top staff: 0, 2, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14. Bottom staff: 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14. A '9' (slide) is indicated over the final 9-9 sequence.

E natural minor scale - one string

2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14

2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14

0 4 5 7 9 10 12 14

Em chord tones nearest the nut

E harmonic minor scale
E F# G A B C D#

E melodic minor scale

2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14

2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14

0 4 5 7 9 10 12 14

ascending
E F# G A B C# D#

descending
E D C B A G F#

Assorted Dobro minor chords and partial chords

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Am arpeggio



Tablature for Am arpeggio and a sequence of notes:

```

D: 2 1 2 1 2 5 7 7 5 Sl 5 2
B: 4 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 5 5 2
G: 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 5 5 2
  
```

Am7 no root



Am lick with pull-offs

Tablature for Am lick with pull-offs:

```

D: 5 5 5 5 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 0 2 2 0 1 2
B: 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
G: 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
  
```

Gm



Gm



Gm7 no root



Gm



Gm



Lick#2

fake Gm

Tablature for Gm and Lick#2:

```

D: 0 3 3 3 8 8 0 0 0 12
B: 3 3 3 3 8 8 0 0 0 12
G: 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 12
  
```

Cm



Cm double stop



Cm 5th-root double stop

Cm7 no root



Tablature for Cm and Cm7 no root:

```

D: 1 1 5 5 8 8 8 8
B: 0 1 5 5 8 8 8 8
G: 1 1 5 5 8 8 8 8
  
```

Bm



Bm



Partial Dm Partial Dm



Partial Dm



Partial Dm Dm inversion



G#m



G#m



Tablature for Bm, Partial Dm, and G#m:

```

D: 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0
B: 4 4 3 6 10 10 0 1
G: 4 4 0 0 3 3 1 1
  
```