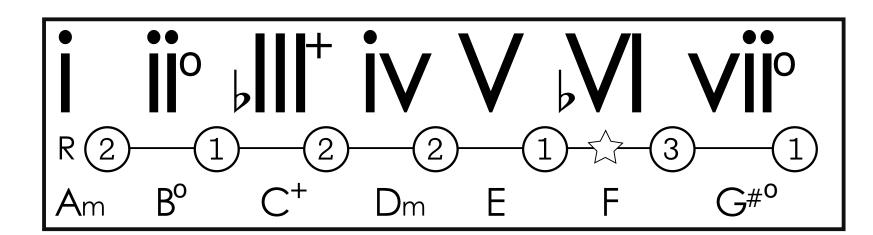
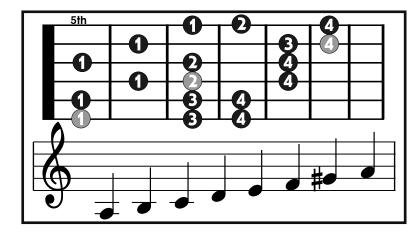
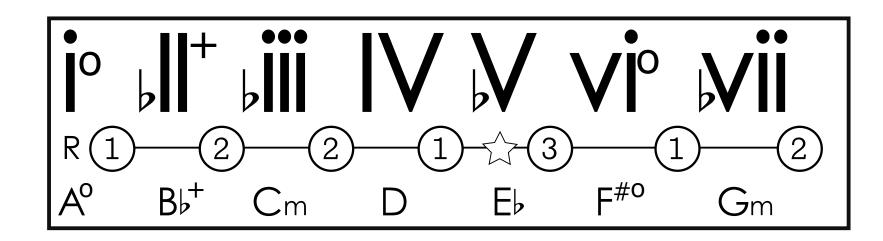
## HARMONIC MINOR MODES

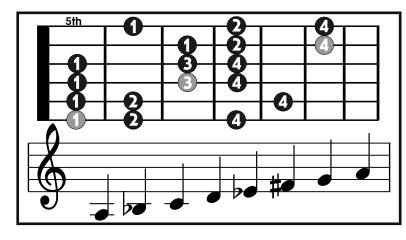
## AEOLIAN NATURAL 7 Harmonic Minor



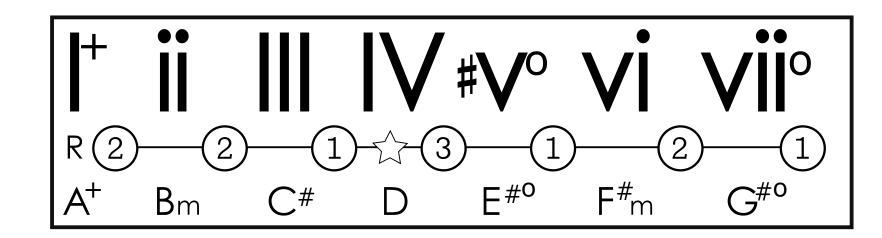


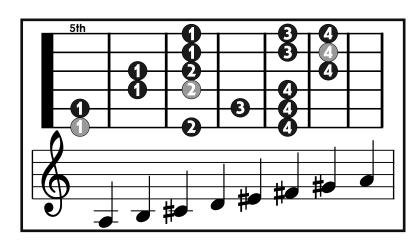
## Z LOGRIAN NATURAL 6



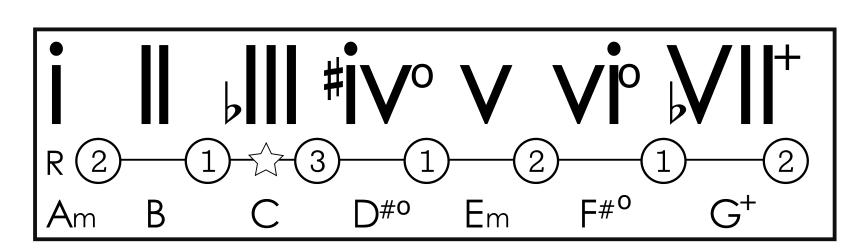


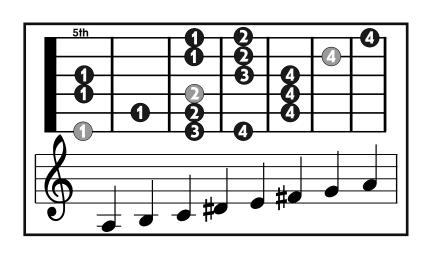
## SHARP 5



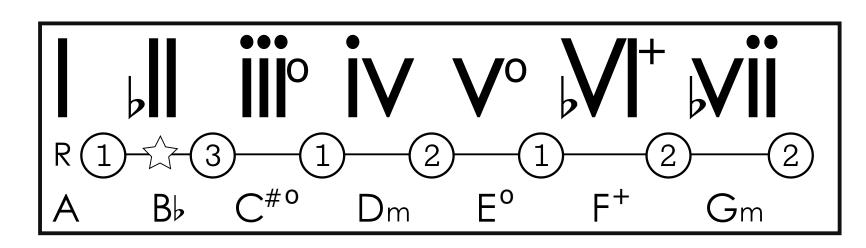


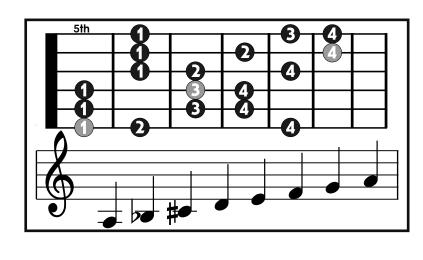




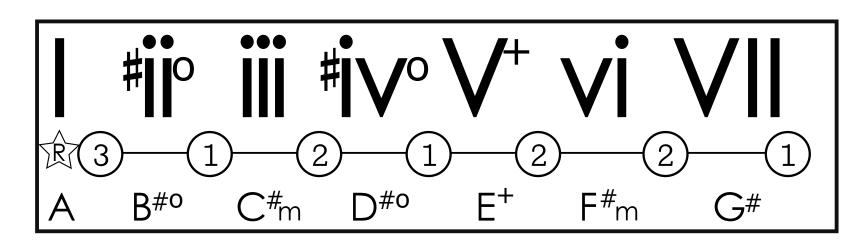


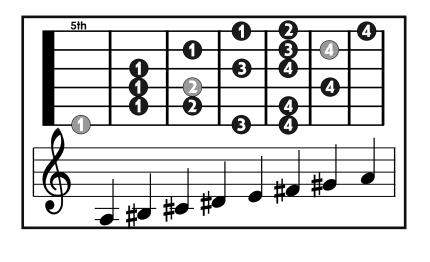




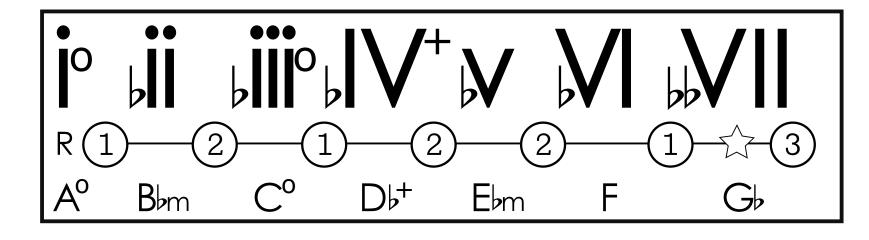


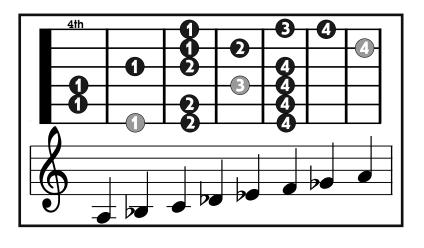












All Numerals are written in relation to the Major Scale. A ii or II indicates the second note of a major scale, while a ii or III indicates a flatted 2nd note. The size of the numeral indicates whether it is assigned a major chord or minor chord.

assigned a major chord or minor chord.

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+ = Augmented Triad Uppercase Numeral = Major Chord

Lowercase Numeral = Minor Chord
"o" Symbol = Diminished Triad

R = Root

Dim Chords and Aug Chords are symmetrical so several chords can be built off the same note (though they will be incorrectly spelled). In the first mode, a Dim triad could theoretically be built from degrees 2, 4, b6, and 7, and an Aug Triad on degrees b3, 5, and 7

Indicates that a minor triad could also be built off this degree. In A Harmonic Minor, we can construct the following chords starting off the 6th note, F:

F - A - C = F Major Triad F - G# - C = Equivalent to Fm F - G# - B = Equivalent to F°