

- **A capo expands** voicing possibilities, either for pitch change or ensemble playing.
- **A partial capo** expands voicing possibilities **and** enables color/structure variations.

fret	voicing
------	---------

0	E/em
+2	D/dm
+4	C/cm
+5	B/bm
+7	A/am
+9	G/gm
+10	F#/f#m
+11	F/fm
+12	E/em

1. Partial capo: Drop-D™ / Short-Cut™

Drop-D™ capo (or displaced standard capo, low or high E open)

- Capo 1-5 = structural choice (6th string drone, determines key)
- Capo 6-2 = color choice (1st string drone, does not determine key)

Short-Cut™ capo (One inside and two outside strings open)

- Capo 2-4 = structural choice (root and [careful!] fourth drone)
- Capo 5-3 = structural and color choice (root drone)

*(There are easy standard tuning variations with a partial capo:
example: capo 3 1st-5th strings, voice Am, tune 6th string down to C)*

1-5/5-3	voicing
---------	---------

2+2	G/gm
2+3	F#/f#m
2+4	F/fm
2+5	E/em
2+7	D/dm
2+9	C/cm
2+10	B/bm
2+12	A/am

2. Multilevel capo (IV drone)

Capo 1-5 on the first level, then 5-3 on the second level. This allows you to use two different sets of drones. The 6th string will drone on the fourth degree of the scale (structure) the 1st and 2nd strings fit with the fifth degree of the scale (color.)

Example: capo the 2nd fret 1-5, then the fourth fret from 5-3. Voice G or g minor – the fourth degree of the scale, C, will drone.

3. Playing under the capo

If you are thinking functionally (thinking in numbers rather than in voicings) then it's easy to think in two different keys simultaneously, and reach some voicings underneath both capos.