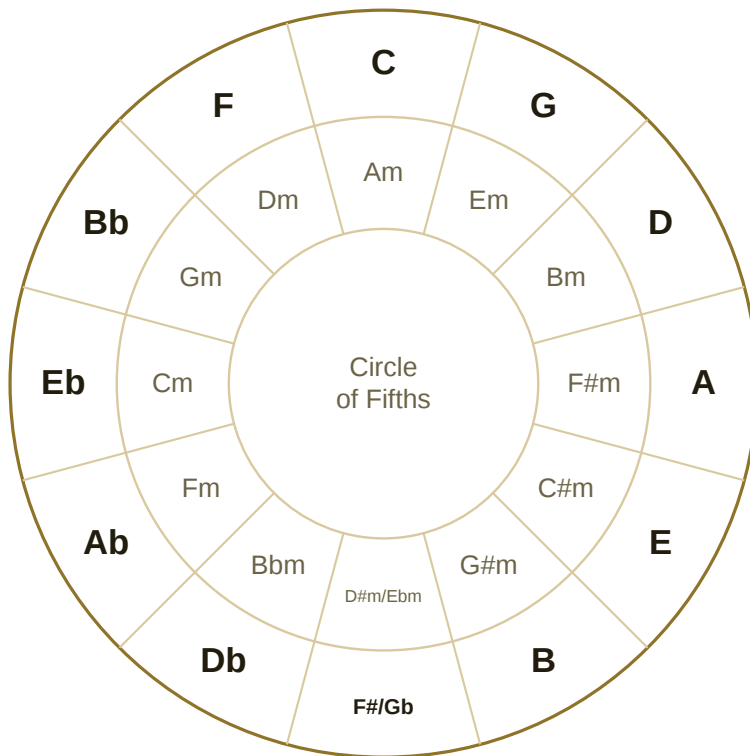


The Circle of Fifths



How it works

Clockwise from C, each key adds one sharp: C, G, D, A, E, B, F#.

Anticlockwise from C, each key adds one flat: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db.

The inner ring is each key's relative minor - it shares the very same key signature.

Keys next to each other share nearly all their notes, so moving between them sounds smooth.

Using it while composing

- Find a key signature fast - count the steps around the circle from C.
- Change key smoothly - modulate to a neighbouring key, which shares the most notes.
- Pick a relative minor (inner ring) for a darker version of a major-key idea.
- Build chord progressions (like I - IV - V) from chords that sit close together.