

Dynamic Time and Price Analysis of Market Trends

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Advanced technical analysis
methods and techniques



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بازنشر :

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1

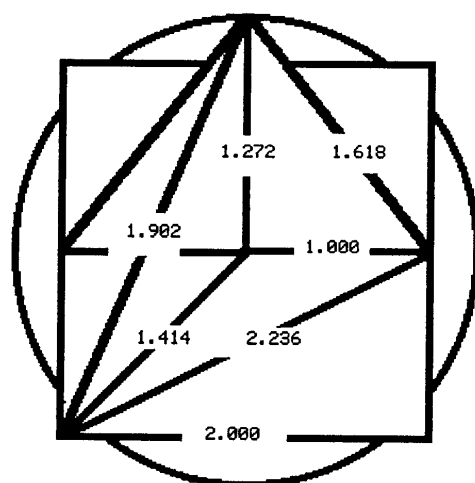
Sacred Geometry

Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends is a mathematical approach for comparing the relationships between market highs and lows in both time and price amplitude.

Teachers in the centers of education throughout the ancient world, such as those founded by PYTHAGORAS & PLATO set their pupils to practice the arts of DYNAMIC GEOMETRY and NUMEROLOGY in order to exercise the faculty of intuition.

The ancients taught that any situation in life may be represented by a DYNAMIC PATTERN for which there exists a precedent in nature. GEOMETRY deals with pure form, philosophical geometry re-enacts the unfolding of each form out of the preceding one.

The ancients devised a canon of proportion. The canon demonstrates the squaring of the circle and the binding relationships between the SQUARE, CIRCLE & the GOLDEN MEAN. The circumference of the CIRCLE is equal to the PERIMETER of the SQUARE.



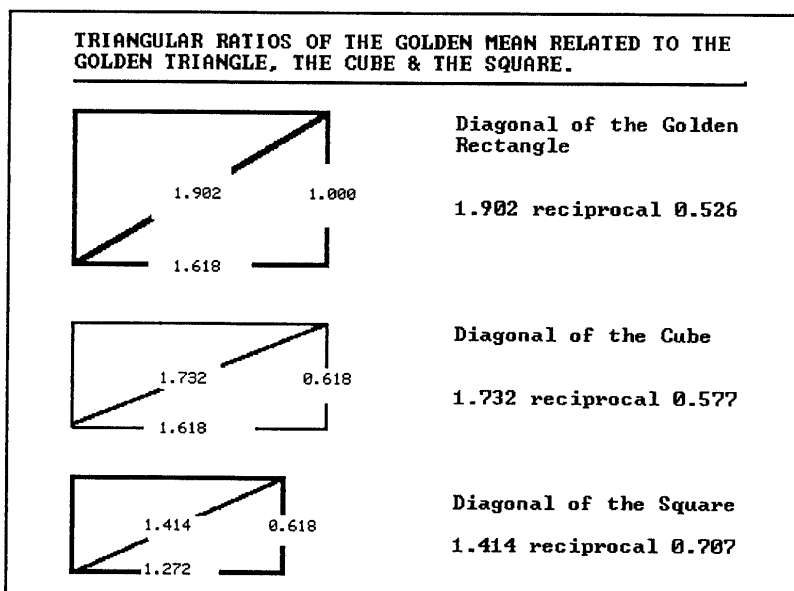
THE SECRETS OF THE UNIVERSE

Sacred Geometry 1-1



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Using Geometry we can prove the ratio 1.618 maintains a triangular relationship with the square, the cube and the circle. This association is extremely important for our purposes because all Geometric forms must rotate from one axis to another if they are to continue to relate in the future.



1.414 The diagonal of the SQUARE

1.732 The diagonal of the CUBE

The key **geometric** ratios for Time and Price analysis purposes are:-

EXPANDING GEOMETRIC RATIO SERIES =

1.000 1.272 1.618 2.058 2.618 3.33

CONTRACTING GEOMETRIC RATIO SERIES =

0.786 0.618 0.486 0.382 0.300 0.236

Sacred Geometry 1-3

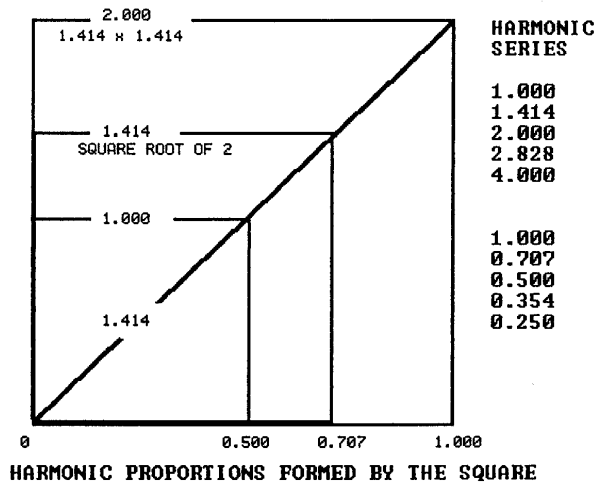


Harmonic Ratio Series of the SQUARE

HARMONIC RATIOS are generated from the diagonal relationships found within the SQUARE. Musical notes vibrate on ratios of the square. HARMONIC RATIOS relate to the number 2 and square root of 2.

SQUARE ROOT OF 2 = 1.4142 SACRED CUT = 0.707

The Sacred Cut 0.7071 is equally as important as 0.618 when dealing with proportion. Later on we will see how the two ratios integrate the unfolding geometry within a markets structure.



W.D. Gann is famous for his use of the ratios in the square and the cube in his analysis of time and price in market trends.

EXPANDING HARMONIC SERIES =
 1.000, 1.4142, 2.000, 2.828, 4.000, 5.656

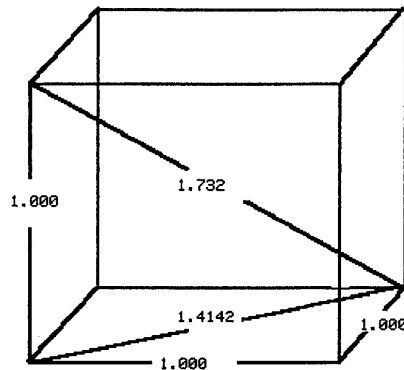
CONTRACTING HARMONIC SERIES =
 1.000, 0.7071, 0.500, 0.354, 0.250, 0.177

Third Dimension of the Square

The diagonal of the cube can be used to form a ratio series that continues to hold its pure geometric form in a similar manner to the geometric and harmonic ratio series.

SQUARE ROOT OF 3 = 1.732

RECIPROCAL = 0.577



THIRD DIMENSION OF THE SQUARE

PRODUCES RATIOS

1.000
1.414
1.732

1.000
0.707
0.577

DIAGONAL OF THE CUBE = 1.732
RECIPROCAL OF 1.732 = 0.577

If you review the diagrams on 1-3 you will see how the square root of 3 also can relate to the geometric ratios 1.618 and 0.618 and the square root of 2 relates via the square root of 1.618 (1.272).

The system of ratio relationships evolves in a strict manner and leaves nothing to chance.

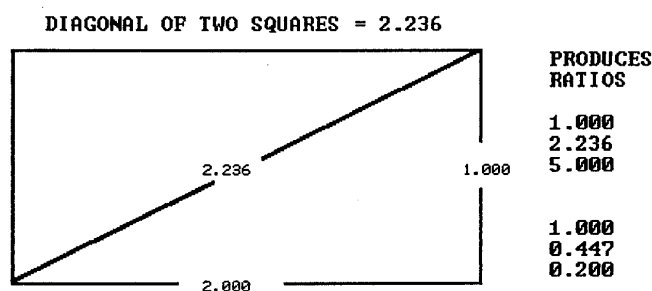
EXPANDING 3rd Dimension HARMONIC SERIES =
1.000, 1.732, 3.000, 5.2, 9.000

CONTRACTING 3rd Dimension HARMONIC SERIES =
1.000, 0.577, 0.333, 0.192, 0.111

The 4th Dimension of the Square

The diagonal of 2 squares, ie., a rectangle with a side 2 and a height of 1.

SQUARE ROOT OF 5 = 2.236 RECIPROCAL = 0.447



An interesting relationship of root 5 is:- $2.236 = 1.618 + 0.618$

Arithmetic Ratios

ARITHMETIC RATIOS are generated from the simple division of whole numbers by other whole numbers. A few examples are listed below.

$$2/3 = 0.667 \quad 3/4 = 0.75 \quad 7/8 = 0.875 \quad 3/2 = 1.500$$

Arithmetic ratios will play a part in the construction between the major cardinal ratios.

If you wish to make a complete study of these ratios and their origins I would recommend the book **SACRED GEOMETRY** by Robert Lawlor, published by THAMES & HUDSON.

Cardinal Ratios in Geometry

To summarise this introduction to Sacred Geometry, the most important geometric ratio is:- **1.000**

After which come the Cardinal ratios, Rhythm ratios and then the Arithmetic ratios.

The Cardinal ratios of contracting and expanding forms are:-

Contracting					
0.333	0.447	0.500	0.577	0.618	0.707
Expanding					
3.000	2.236	2.000	1.732	1.618	1.414

Rhythm ratios are:-

Golden Mean					
Contracting	0.236	0.300	0.486	0.618	0.786
Expanding	1.272	1.618	2.058	2.618	3.33
Square					
Contracting	0.177	0.250	0.354	0.500	0.707
Expanding	1.414	2.000	2.828	4.000	5.656
Cube					
Contracting	0.111	0.192	0.333	0.577	
Expanding	1.732	3.000	5.2	9.000	
Rectangle					
Contracting	0.200	0.447			
Expanding	2.236	5.000			

These ratios and their origins need to become second nature to the Time and Price Analyst.



2

Introduction to Time & Price

Time and price analysis requires the use of charts to plot the price history of a market or index. Charts have two dimensions, the horizontal for TIME and the vertical for PRICE.

A chart is like a road map to a technical analyst. It provides us with a pictorial view of the markets past activity. By analysing the past we can learn the characteristics and habits of a market.

TIME & PRICE ANALYSIS is about identifying the market price levels where support or resistance is likely to eventuate.

Price support & resistance levels can be determined mathematically using the past price activity.

Each individual market will develop its own CYCLES. These cycles will relate to future time duration between market highs and lows.

The future is just a repetition of the past in another geometric form.

Price highs and lows, prior bull market and bear trends, will relate geometrically to each other in TIME & PRICE. Often they will relate in very simple ratios, other times they can be quite complicated to recognise, unless you can understand the intricacies of the geometric forms.

It is the purpose of this manual, to provide you with a complete knowledge of the tools available, to recognise when a market has reached a support price or a resistance price.

With this knowledge you will know when it is opportune to buy or sell.

The tools and methodologies I will teach you are DYNAMIC in nature, that is why this manual is named:-

DYNAMIC TIME & PRICE ANALYSIS OF MARKET TRENDS



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

DYNAMIC - means comparing actual price and time and evaluating the proportional relationship.

The secret to becoming a professional technical analyst is to keep it simple. The more you complicate the issues, the harder it is to recognise the order between the unfolding patterns.

To get started, here is an actual example of PRICE which occurred in the Australian Share Market Index known as the ALL ORDINARIES INDEX.

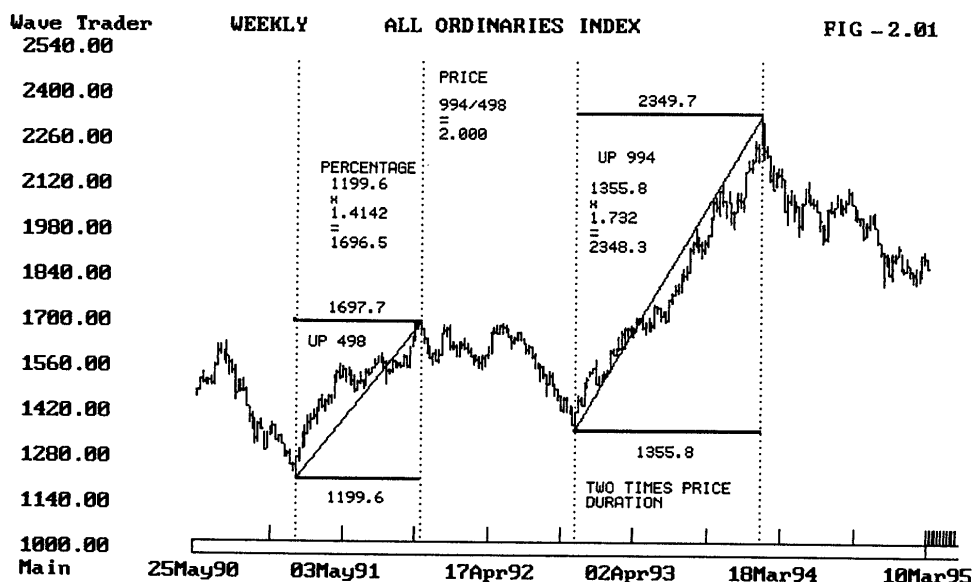
There are three unmistakable instances of PRICE PROPORTION in this example for the expert and novice analyst to take note of:-

Price relationships of:-

2.000 1.4142 1.732

1. The price rise in each bull market related by a factor of 2.000.

In 1991 the bull market rose 498 points, between 1992 and 1994 the next bull market rose 994 points 2 points short of exactly twice.



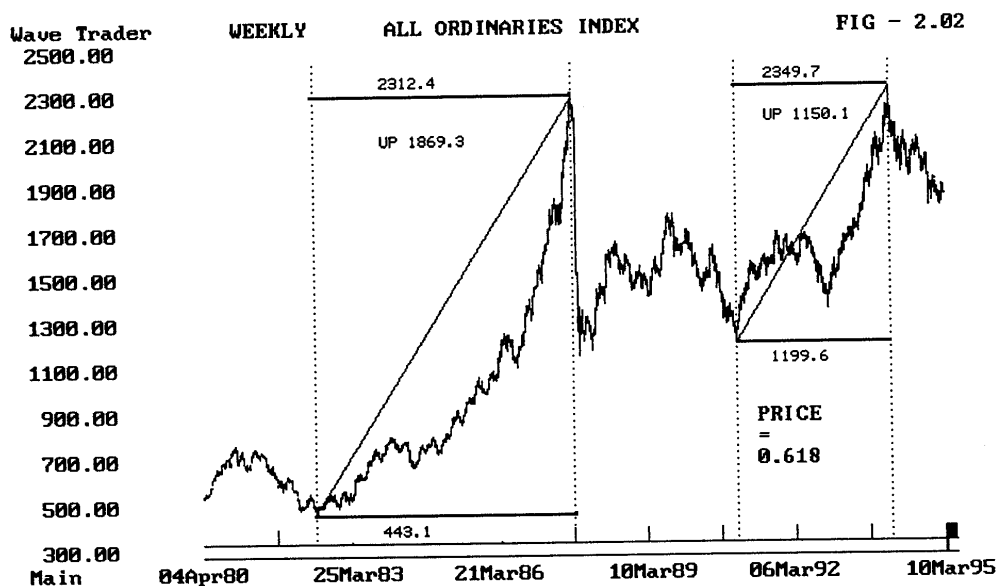
Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2. The 1991 bull market rose from its low of 1199.6 by a factor of **1.4142**
1199.6 multiplied by the Square Root of 2 (1.4142) gave a target price of 1696.5
3. The 1992-94 bull market rose from its low of 1355.8 by a factor of **1.732**
1355.8 multiplied by the Square Root of 3 (1.732) gave a target price 2348.3

PRICE PROPORTION at the 1994 high was also evidenced in a much larger degree when compared to the 1982-87 range from the 1991 low.
The unfolding pattern of the 1991-1994 bull markets topped out as a proportion of the 1982-87 bull market on **0.618**.

The 1982-87 bull market rise was 1870 points (13 x 144), the total rise in points from the 1991 low to the 1994 high was 1150 points (8 x 144), ie., $8 - 13 = 0.618$

- * Gann taught students to count off price increments in squares of 144 degrees of price and 144 degrees of time.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

The first question I ask myself when I witness GEOMETRY of price ranges such as this is, "How could this activity be random"?

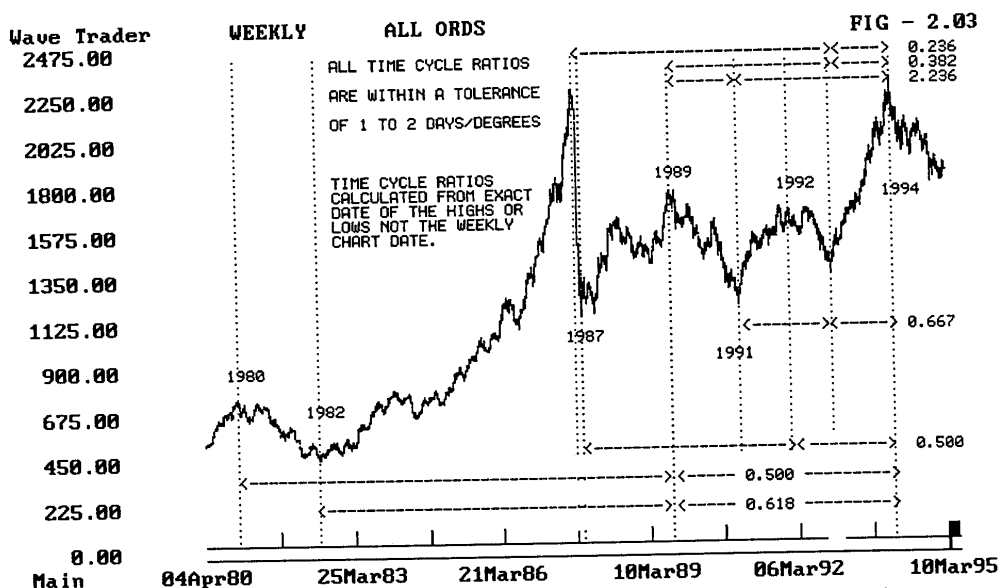
To be absolutely sure you are not looking at a random event you must confirm TIME has related in a degree which can be identified using the same principles.

When dealing with major market changes of trend there should be evidence of DYNAMIC RATIOS OF TIME between trend changes of similar degree.

TIME PROPORTION RELATIONSHIPS are often easier to monitor than price relationships. This is because time can only move on one axis whereas price relationships can be formed in either price units or percentage change relationships.

I have found after years of experience that TIME is the underlying reason why markets reverse trend. As Gann taught, "When time is up the trend must change."

R.N. ELLIOTT states in his theory, "All waves of similar degree will relate in TIME amplitude."



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

At first glance the TIME CYCLES illustrated in Fig 2.03 would appear quite complex to the novice analyst.

I like to keep things as simple as possible, so I look for relationships on major ratios such as 1.000, 1.618, 2.000, etc.,

The evidence of CYCLES within markets can usually be seen easily with a little determination.

To illustrate this principle with the All Ordinaries Index high in 1994 I would look at the relationship between major lows and highs.

1987 was a major high - the date of the high was 21st September 1987.

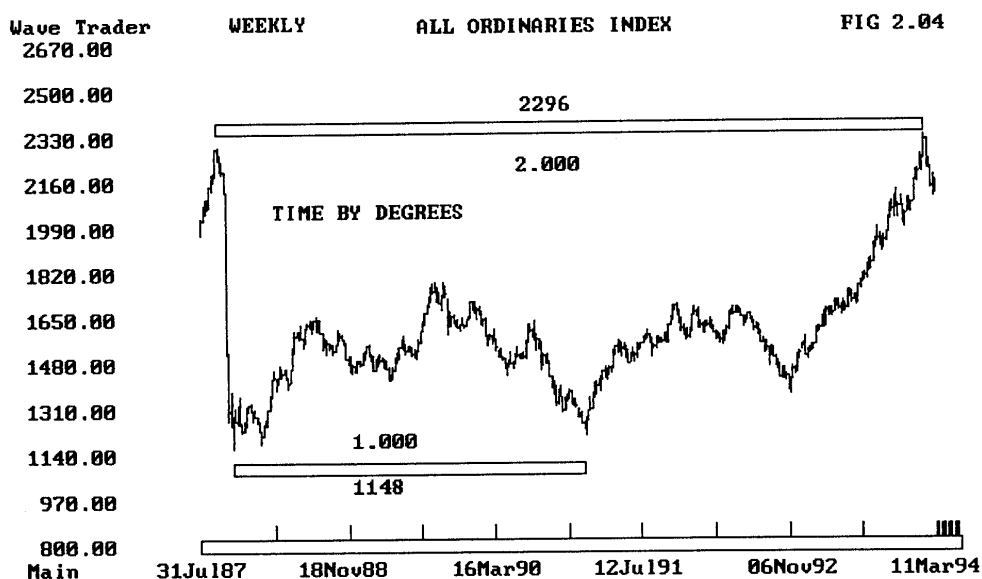
1987 was a major low - the date of the low was 11th November 1987.

1991 was a major low - the date of the low was 17th January 1991.

The 1994 high date was 3rd February 1994.

The time from the 1987 low to the 1991 low was 1148 degrees - the time from the 1987 high to the 1994 high was 2296 degrees. Exactly 2.000 times.

The time in days was 1163 to 2327, 1 day over 2.000.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

There is no purpose to be served by continuing these examples at this stage, it is more important for me to lay a foundation for you, so you would appreciate how important the observations were at the time they occurred.

What I hope I have pointed out so far are two things :-

1. Price ranges in trends are important to monitor.
2. Time relationships between changes of trend are important.

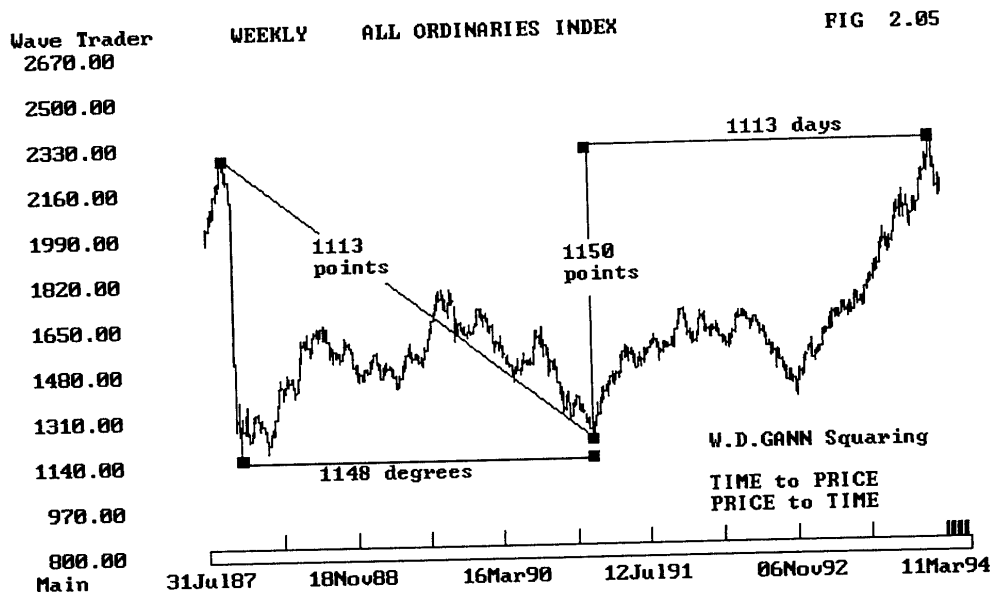
Each can be defined using the Canon of Proportion.

W.D. Gann

To complete this introduction to TIME & PRICE ANALYSIS it would be wise to mention W.D. Gann once more.

W.D. Gann believed that PRICE & TIME could be inter-related, ie., TIME could be compared to PRICE and PRICE could be compared to TIME.

Gann called this technique SQUARING TIME to PRICE and PRICE to TIME. For most markets it is not practicable yet there is a good example of this principle at the 1994 high in the All Ordinaries Index.



Conducting Time And Price Analysis

Can be time consuming to say the least, for years I struggled with ways to uncover the information I needed to know.

Finally I created an analysis package of my own design which allowed me to test and prove the principles I hold so true.

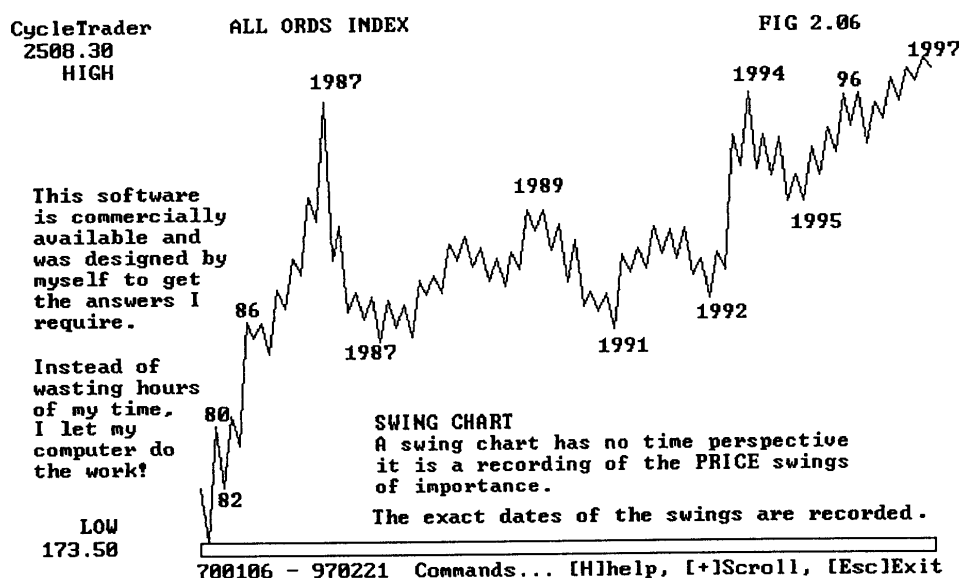
My requirement for TIME & PRICE ANALYSIS needs only the important dates and price levels where changes in trend of a tradeable nature have occurred.

For this I have created a simple SWING CHART system. Swing charts can be created in MINOR, INTERMEDIATE or MAJOR degree market swings.

SWING CHARTS also help eliminate the day to day noise from my analysis and keep my mind in perspective to the main trend.

Most of the following examples of TIME and PRICE analysis will be demonstrated by my personal software CYCLETRADER. The routines I have developed automate the discovery process a trader needs to keep his mind on the job. It's no good to discover 3 weeks after a major change in trend things which could have influenced your opinion of the market.

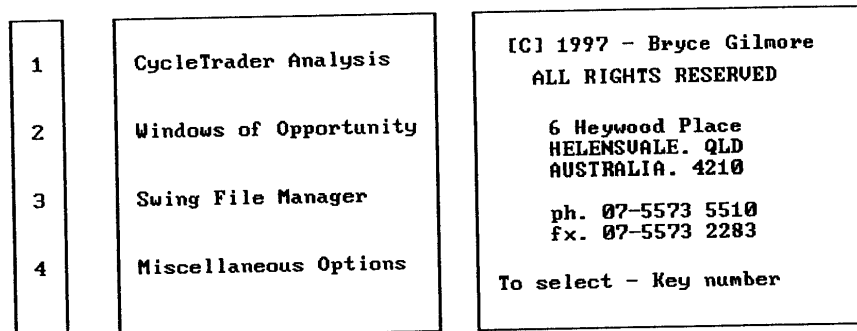
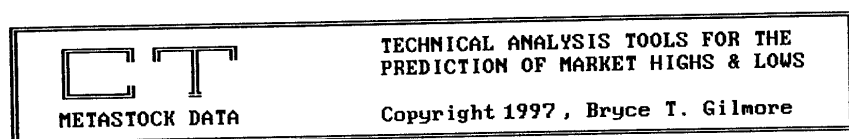
Every trader needs technical information up to the minute if he is to control his emotions and move with the ebb and flow of the buyers and sellers.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

A tradesman can only be as good as his tools, if you have the right tools, the right information on the subject at hand and a thorough knowledge of what you are doing, anything becomes easy.

I recommend you consider CYCLETRADER seriously if want to excel at understanding the TIME & PRICE relationships forever unfolding in all markets.



Your Choice

I have also authored 2 other books:-

Geometry of Markets [c] 1989

Geometry of Markets II [c] 1993

These cover my original research work into Elliott and Gann methodologies as well as my thoughts on how to implement a trading plan based on the technical analysis of TIME, PRICE, PATTERN & TREND INDICATORS.

3

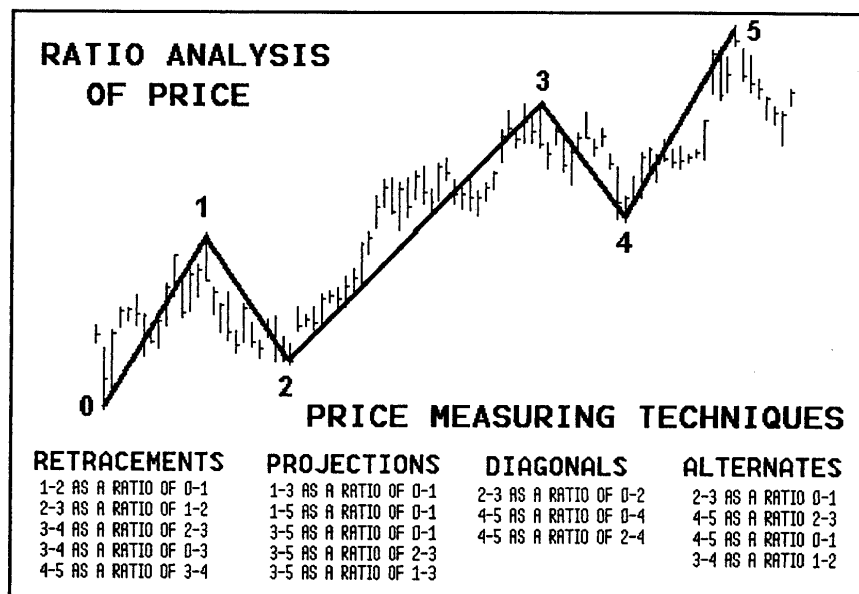
Price Measuring Techniques

Measuring the proportional relationships between market trends (market highs to lows / and or / lows to highs) is the best way to begin with PRICE ANALYSIS using geometric pattern identification.

Relationships will form in several different ways :-

1. **Direct relationships.**
2. **Diagonal relationships.**
3. **Alternate relationships.**

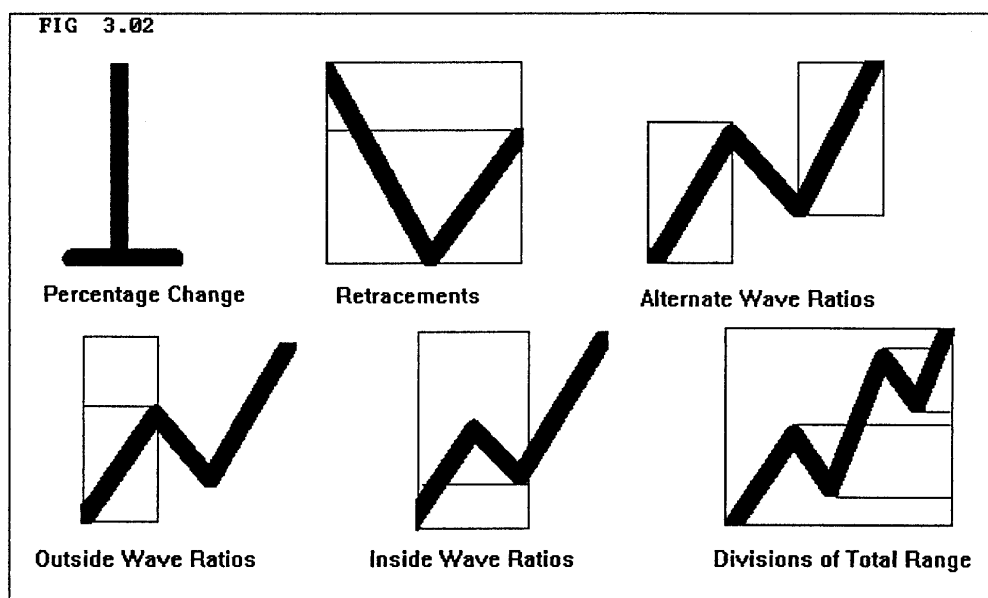
In each case we are comparing advances and declines as ratios to each other. The ratios in the square, cube or triangle. Occasionally relationships can be identified as relating to the circle.



Dynamic Price Relationships

The following diagrams are a guide to the way RATIO RELATIONSHIPS form within market trends.

Each future market move is working out a price relationship to the past. Sometimes the relationship will relate in price units, other times the relationship will relate in percentage change. When neither of these associations are apparent there will be a relationship between VIBRATION. We will discuss this form of price/time analysis later on.



R.N ELLIOTT states in his theory, "All waves of similar degree will relate in PRICE amplitude."

1. PRICE UNITS
2. PERCENTAGE CHANGE

In any completed trend it should be clear that PRICE has related by at least 2 different methods of comparison.

Direct Price Relationships

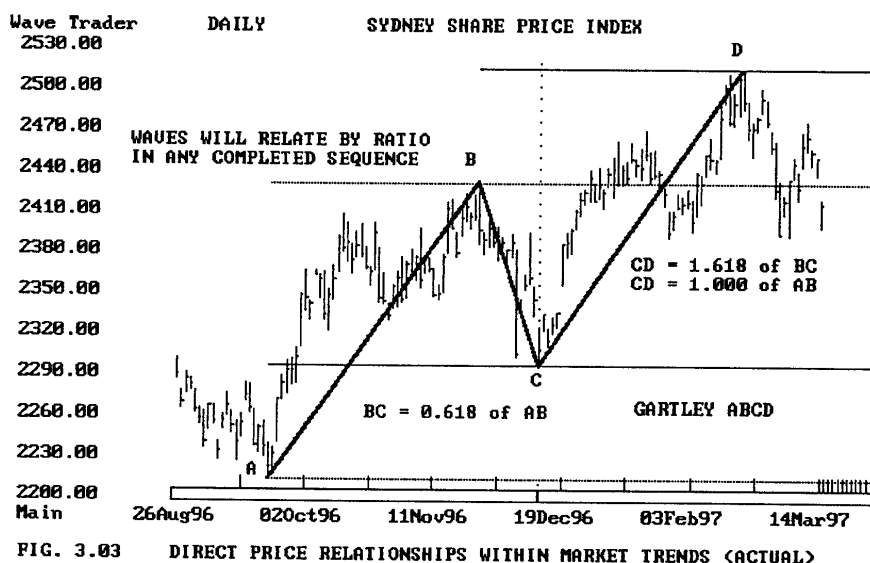
These are commonly known as price RETRACEMENTS. This is the first place to start with, mainly because this is the first introduction any chart reader gets to price analysis.

Ever since I can remember any technical analyst, I ever met, knew about price retracements. Mostly their knowledge was limited to simple relationships such as 38.2%, 50% & 61.8%.

For instance if a market rose in a bull trend 100 points, then reversed trend and found support 50 points below the high it would have made a 50% retracement.

Unfortunately for most traders and analysts, who have a limited knowledge of price retracements, the signalling for a reversal of trend depends on numerous other factors. These are :- the unfolding geometry of price & time. Analysts who trade 50% retracements without any other knowledge will lose money in the market 8 out of 10 times.

If you have been taught, to expect a reversal of trend at a retracement of 50% of the prior move, you will already be aware that trades taken at these levels have a 20% probability of success. Sometimes they work for a few days but then the market moves on and breaks the 50% support.



Diagonal Price Relationships

These types of price relationships are 3rd dimensional in the context of the market movement.

It would be great if the only ratios were 0.382, 0.500 and 0.618, 1.000, 1.618, 2.000 but this is not the case in the real world!

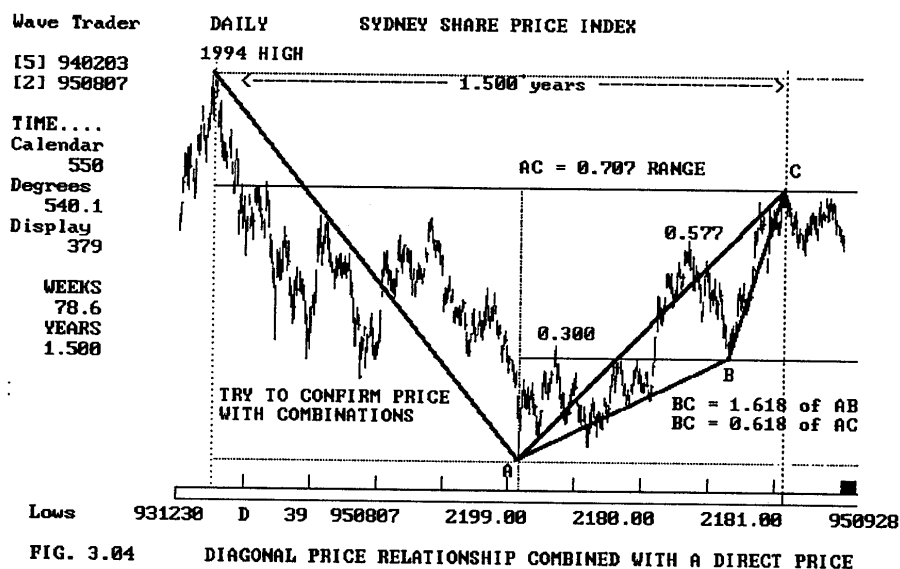
Nevertheless the above ratios do signal changes in trend 33.3% of the time.

The market is a continuous spiral of activity. Price relationships between significant highs and lows oscillate from one series of ratios to another.

The best way to confirm PRICE is with two or more confirmations. As well as with the combination of TIME CYCLE analysis.

When the Sydney Futures Exchange contract for the Share Price Index - Futures contract for hedging the All Ordinaries Index - made high on 7th August 1995 at 2199 the PRICE relationships were working internally as well as externally.

A signal like this confirms the 0.707 retracement level of the 1994 Bear market as important.



Alternate Price Relationships

These types of price relationships are also 3rd dimensional in the context of the market movement.

When time is up it will be confirmed by PRICE.

July 17th, 1996 the Sydney Share Price Index made low at 2086 on very strong TIME.

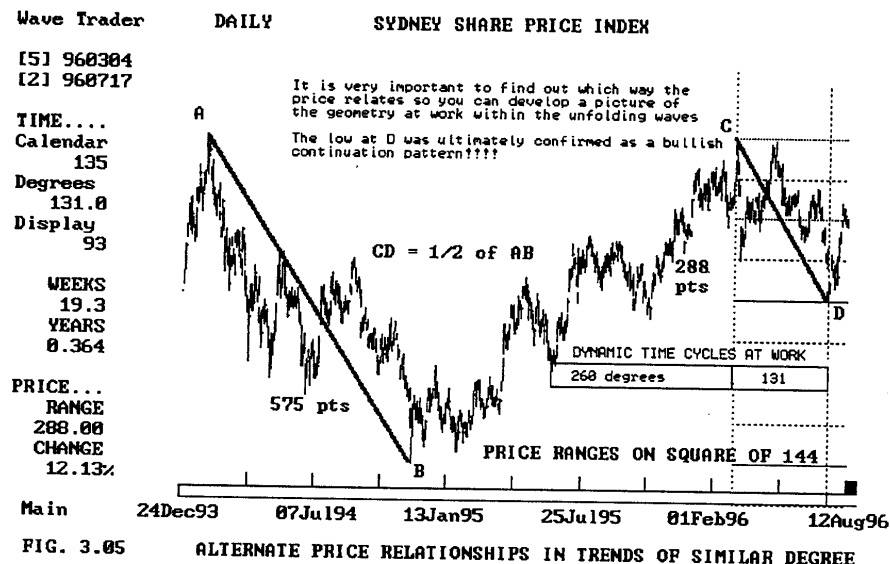
The points decline from the previous highest high in the bull market from 1994 was 50% (288) of the total points decline in the 1994 bear market (575).

Incidentally both values are on the Gann square of 144.
144, 288, 432, 576, 720, 864, 1008, 1152, 1296, 1440

This is impressive behaviour for a market which is considered "random" by most people I encounter outside of the technical world.

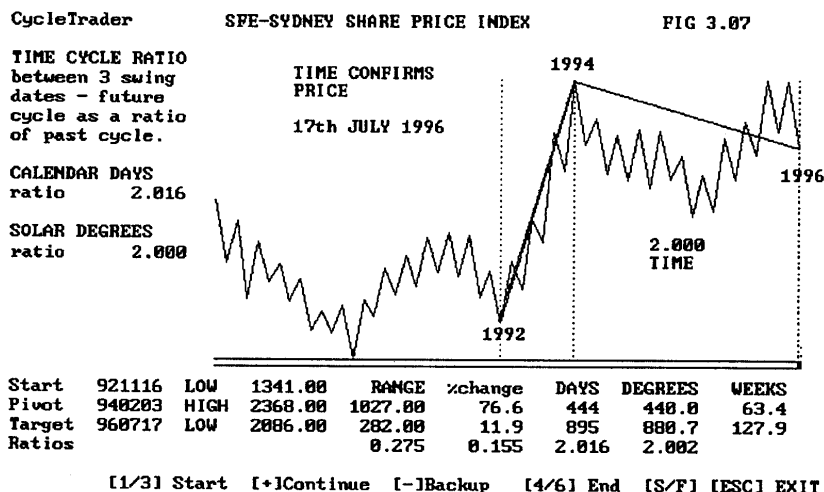
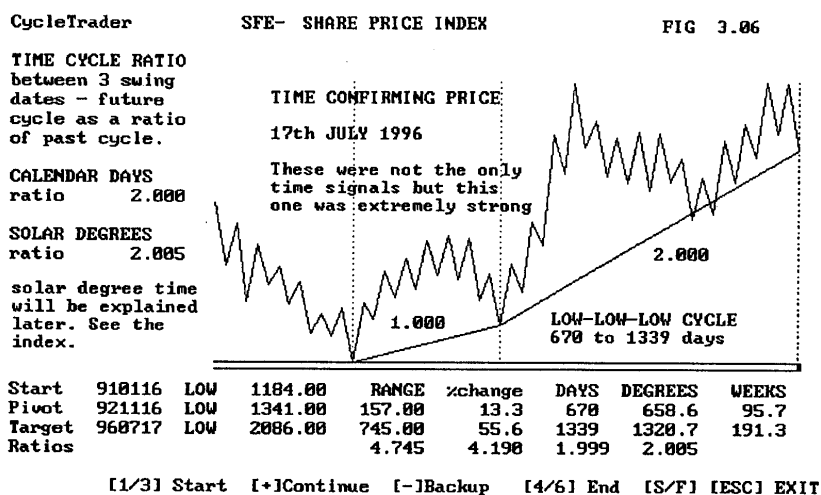
Sometimes the numbers in price ranges hold a special significance to certain markets. As far as this market is concerned the "square" of 144 appears and reappears time after time.

Other often repeated numbers are 72, 90, 180, 216, 224, 256, 512.



Time Confirms Price Action

In Fig 3.05 a perfect price relationship was reached right on several important TIME cycle ratios. Figs 3.06 and 3.07 show the long term time present for the area of the 17th July 1996.



Percentage Change To Price

Percentage change to price between market tops and bottoms can often be a useful technical indication there is an order within the unfolding patterns.

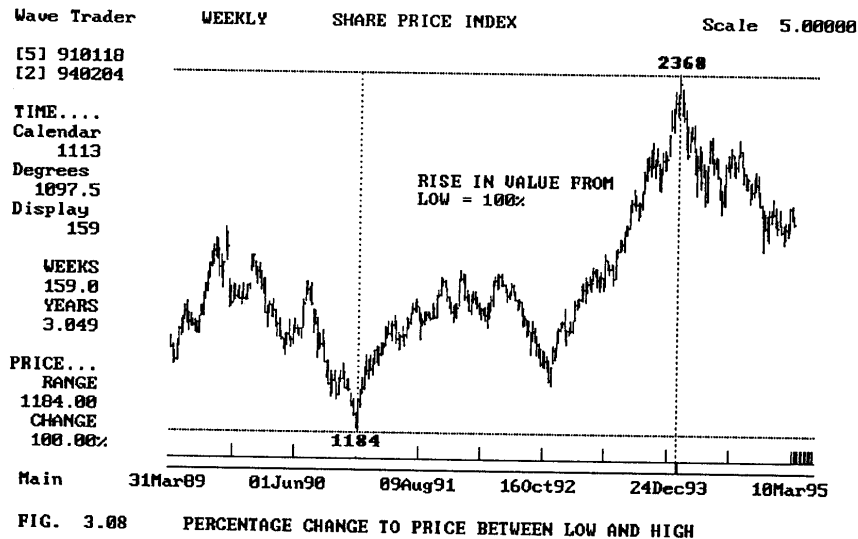
GANN states in his teachings that price support and resistance occurs naturally at levels associated with the important ratios we are using for the dynamic time and price calculations.

For instance a 100% increase in value in a long-term trend would be a strong resistance level. Conversely a 50% decline of value would create a strong level for support. See W.D. Gann 10-9 where the ASX-All Ordinaries Index found support in 1987 after a decline in value of 50%.

Common expansions in value of 25%, 33.3%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8% and 66.7% can be found in most markets. Currency markets tend to work to percentage gain or loss in major trends.

100% gain 1991 to 1994 - SPI

The gains made in the SFE-Sydney Share Price Index between the 1991 low of 1184 and the 1994 high 2368 was an exact increase in value of 100%.

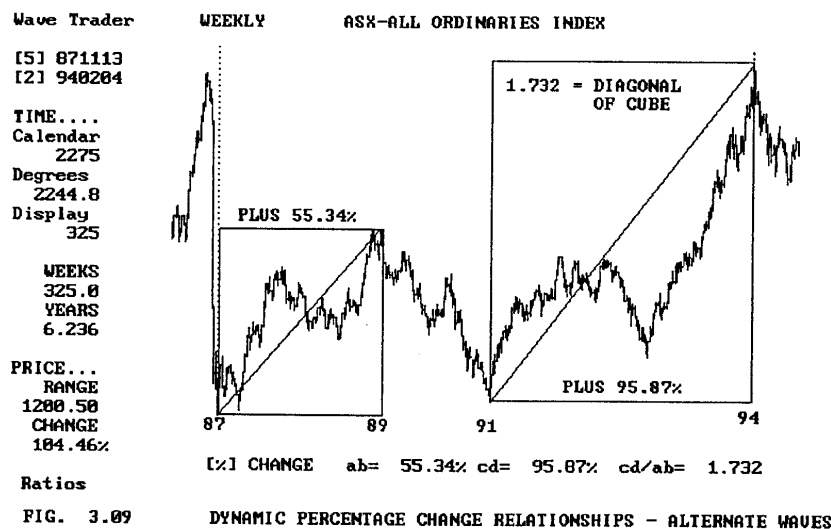


Dynamic Percentage Change Relationships

Percentage change can be used to examine dynamic price relationships in trends of similar degree, in the same manner as price units.

Often when a relationship in price units cannot be found, the answer lies within the percentage change relationships.

Percentage change is a third dimension factor of price.



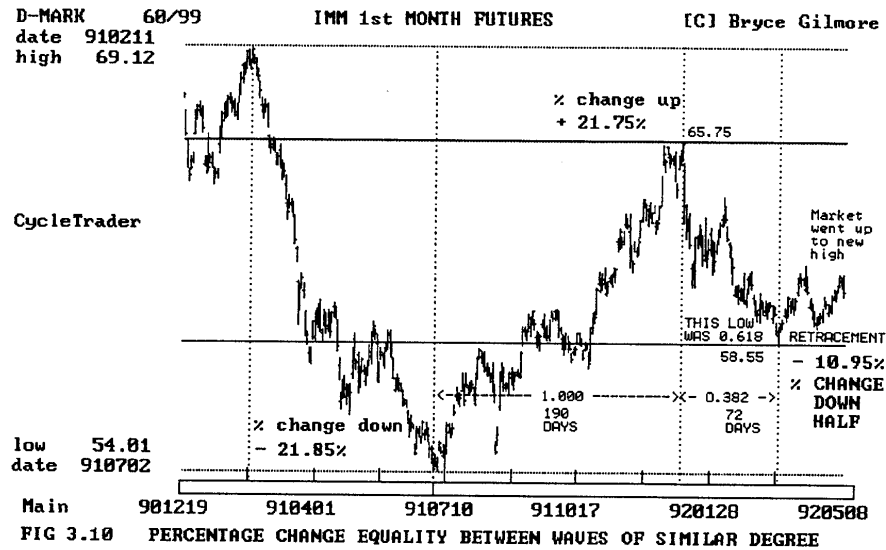
Whichever way the price of a commodity, stock, index or currency is quoted will often effect the way the geometry unfolds.

For instance, an old example from my second book Geometry of Markets II comes to mind when the IMM Deutsche Mark 1st Month Continuous contract made perfect geometric percentage gains and falls in three major degree waves. See Fig 3.10.

The low of 58.55 (920320) was also a 61.8% retracement of price in 38.2% of time. I remember it well because I predicted it well in advance, you can verify that one with Larry Pesavento.

Geometry of Price

Use all of the tools all of the time. CycleTrader makes the interrogation of price relationships swift and simple.



Whichever way the price relationships unfold can be difficult to predict in advance - time cycles will be the deciding factor to confirm their validity.

4

Time Measuring Techniques

Measuring the proportional relationships between market trends (market highs to lows, and/or lows to highs, or lows to lows, or highs to highs) is no different to the approach I use for ratio analysis of price.

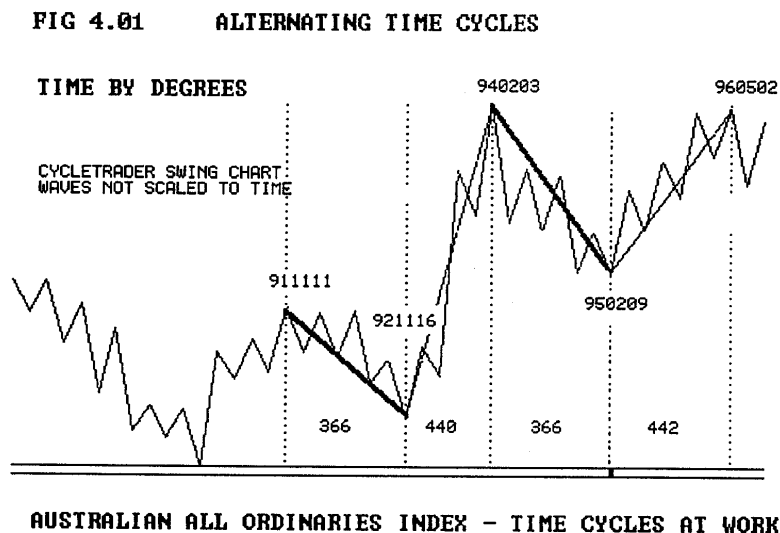
Time is a simpler calculation to monitor than price and is the more important tool.

Relationships of TIME elapsed in trends will form in one of 3 ways:-

1. Alternating cycles.
2. Direct cycles.
3. Internal cycles.

If you make a study of any free trading market you will be able to identify time proportion between trends of similar degree. I am going to present some examples I have seen over the years to show you how simple they are to identify.

The exact date and price, at each important change in trend, are recorded in the swing file so every calculation relating to time is precise.



Time Analysis 4-1



Direct Time Cycles

Time cycles can be measured in calendar days or solar degrees. I use both but prefer solar degrees because solar degrees reflect the natural cycles of the universe.

Solar degrees are the divisions of 360 degrees in the circle of 1 year. The elliptical path of the Earth revolving around the Sun causes the relationship between degrees and days to speed up and slow down.

FIG 4.02 DIRECT TIME CYCLES

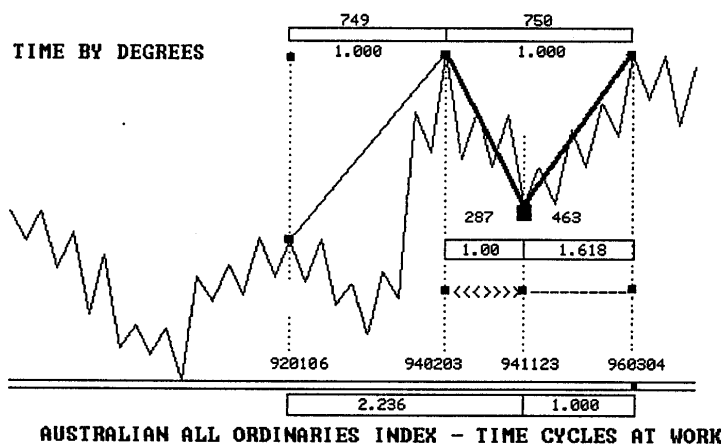
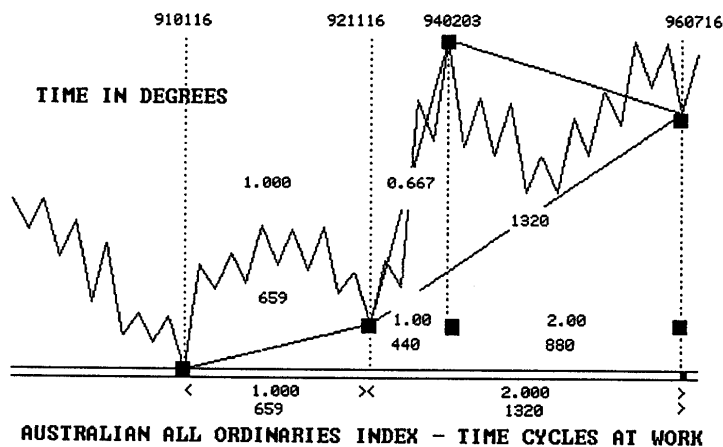


FIG 4.03 DIRECT TIME CYCLES



Internal Time Cycles

The reason many analysts using standard time cycle techniques fail to recognise the simplicity of the geometry of time relationships between market highs and lows is because of a third dimension at work.

To simplify the explanation you have to imagine the market cycles are working along a geometric spiral or a harmonic square. If you study the Canon of Proportion you will see how each sequence can relate to each other.

If the student takes direct, alternate and internal cycle relationships into account it is possible to predict the next critical point in time where the market trend will reverse trend.

On 3rd February 1994 the Australian Share market made a major change in trend. If you study the next three charts you will see the exactness of the time cycles squaring out.

Also see Fig 2.04, section 2-5, this top is displayed on a weekly bar chart.

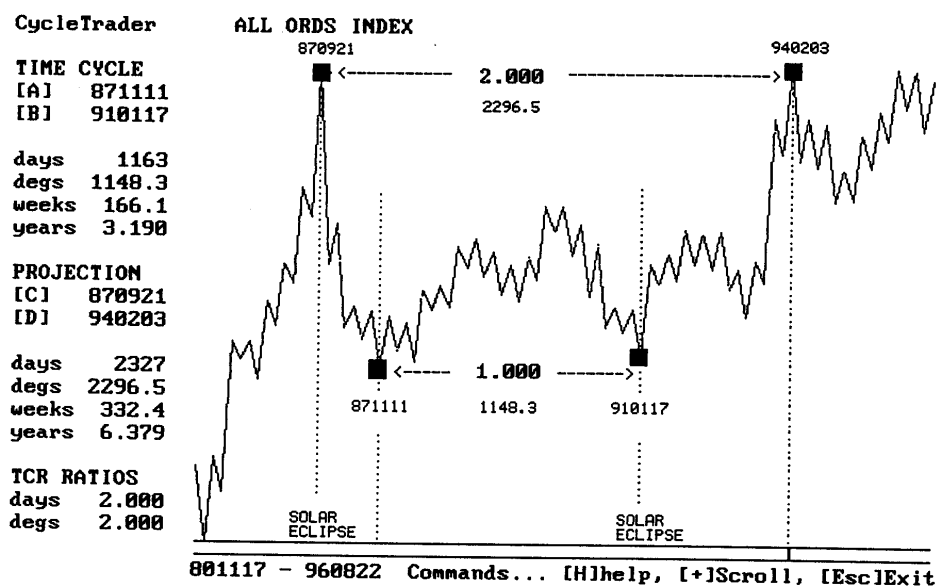


FIG 4.04

INTERNAL TIME CYCLES

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

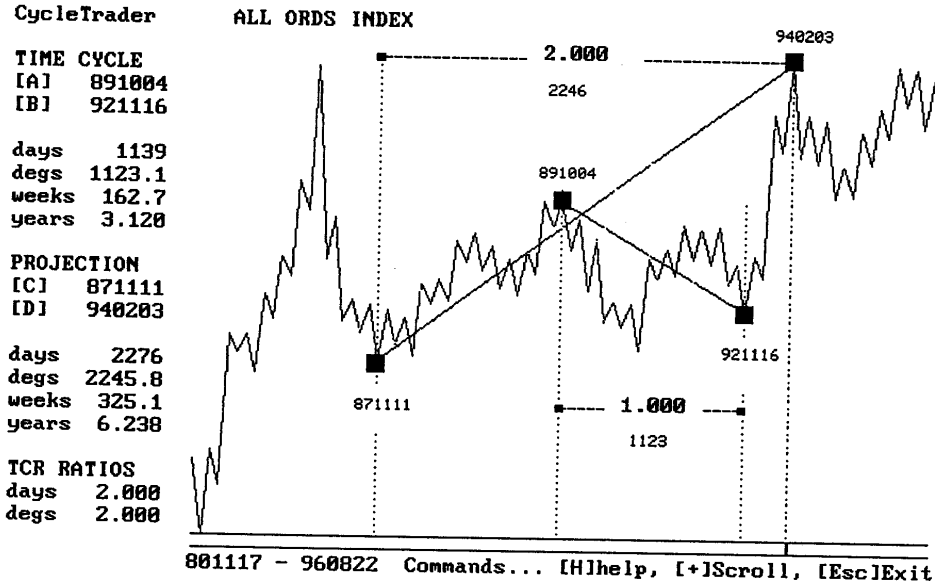


FIG 4.05 INTERNAL TIME CYCLES

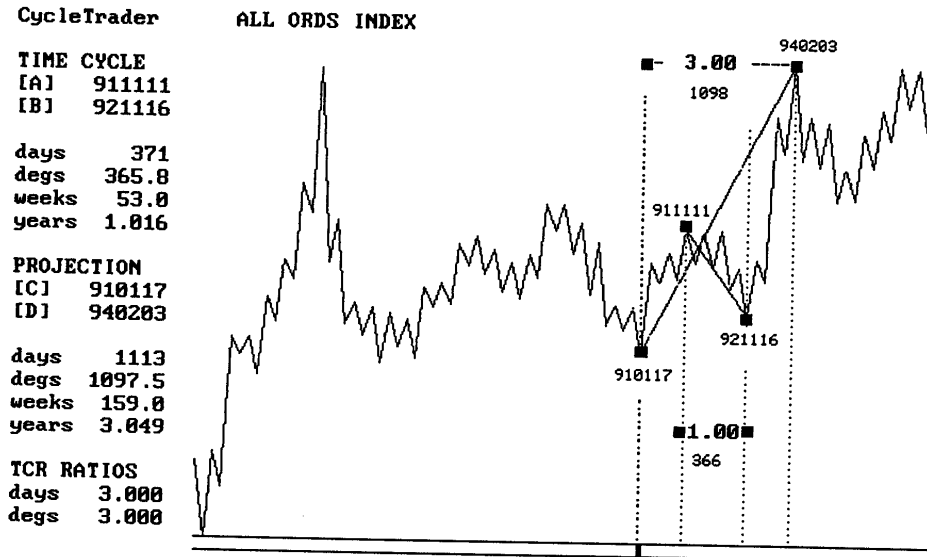


FIG 4.06 INTERNAL TIME CYCLES

Time Analysis 4-4

Geometry of Time

I would like to point out something simple every analyst should know about identifying the strength of time cycle squarings; Future critical ratios should have some history of reliability based on past performance.

Every market should leave a footprint for us to work with.

If you look at the internal time cycle relationship (2.00) in Fig 4.04 culminating at the 1994 high, on its own this could have just been a random event. The fact that it wasn't is demonstrated by the ratio relationship with the prior major low, i.e., the 1992 low. From the 1987 high to the 1992 low the time cycle relationship with the low/low cycle 1987-1991 was 1.618, see Fig 4.07. Prior to this relationship a couple of other important highs and lows were in geometric proportion.

When you discover a cycle at work you should always take note of the next critical ratio in our sequences of proportion, this will help you prepare possible future change in trend dates. As the dates approach the market will demonstrate by its own activity if the dates are important to us or not.

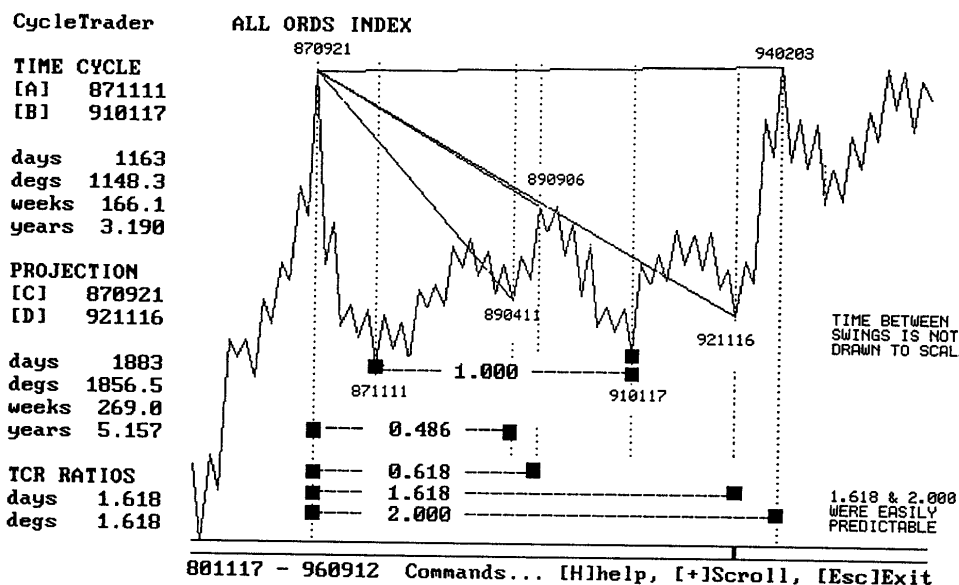


FIG 4.07 IDENTIFYING RATIO SEQUENCES FROM KNOWN CYCLES

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

For instance the next "RATIO" in this sequence would be 2.618 times the 1987-1991 time range forward from the 1987 high. The date was the 24th January, 1996. Only a minor degree low occurred on this date.

You could actually learn from this scenario of low to low projected forward from the 1987 high and project ratios of:-

1987 low - 1992 low	1806 degrees	forward from the 1987 high	
1.618	2922 degrees	2nd November 1995	Intermediate Low
2.000	3612 degrees	2nd October 1997	?

If you look at Fig 4.06 and project the next "square" of time, 4 times 366, from the 1991 low. The date is 9th February, 1995. The exact date where the market bottomed, see Fig 4.01.

This same "square", 6 times 366, from the 1991 low falls on the 19th February, 1997. This date coincides with 1 times the time from the 1991 low to the 1994 high projected forward.

The "square" of 2 times 366, from the 950209 low also falls into sync.

At this time the market has reversed trend exactly to the day of the 19th February, 1997 in an Intermediate degree.

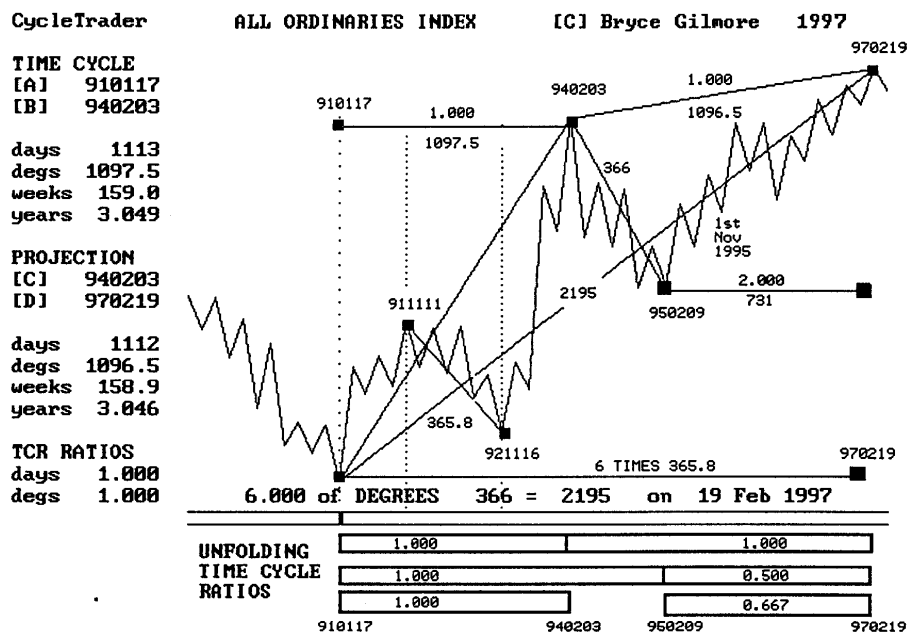


FIG 4.08 PROGRESSION OF TIME SQUARES FROM 1991-1994 SEQUENCE

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

The time measuring tools I have demonstrated in this chapter, are the most powerful tools I am aware of for detecting change in trend. There are other ancillary tools which I have mentioned in my previous two books.

I am going to digress for a moment as I need to impress on you the importance of the information I have just imparted.

I have spent 15 years and thousands of hours studying, programming and testing a wide variety of markets. I have satisfied myself these tools will work in any free trading market. Over the years I have publicly made many market calls either on the day or the day after an important market high or low. I have been right more times than wrong. My belief system in this methodology is tuned in because I've done the hard work. Yours can be the same if you also do the work.

One of the most outrageous market calls I made in public, was at a meeting of technical analysts on the night of the 1987 low in the Australian Share Market, it was Wednesday the 11th November 1987 and the market had closed on its low for the day. That day the market index had reached a level just over 50% (50.3) off its (then) all time high on the 21st September 1987 and completed a 61.8% (62.2) retracement of all the gains from 1982, a decline of 1163 points in 51 days, from a high of 2312. The fall from grace in this market was swift and devastating and caught 90% of the traders I knew at the time. I had bought some blue chip stock that day and my broker Alan Balding from Prudential Bache was present at the meeting to confirm it. Everyone in the room, about 30 people, were in a state of shock when I said, "The market has bottomed today, if it hasn't you can come around to my place next week and you will find my papers, computers and everything I have worked on in the last 5 years in the street, because I will be changing my occupation!"

I must admit I was totally serious at the time, lucky for me I was right because I have really enjoyed teaching people about these methodologies since.

More recently, in front of 45 ATAA members, on the 18th April 1995 I predicted the top of the Japanese Yen / US\$ for the next day. The top was made on the 19th as forecast. Then in Malaysia I was a speaker at the 1st WORLD TECHNICAL ANALYSIS CONFERENCE over the weekend of July 1-2, 1995. At the lunch time panel, in front of 250 people, I warned everyone not to buy the Yen for it was in a major bear market. It never traded higher than the Friday's price and since then has declined over 25% in value.

A month or so prior to the share market crash in 1987 one of the major brokers, McCaughan Dyson in Melbourne, had been negotiating with me to come and work with them as part of a strategic investment research group. I declined to go

Time Analysis 4-7



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after several weeks of negotiating and board room lunches. The problem for me was, I kept telling them we were very close to a severe market downturn.

I recommended they should warn their clients to start hedging, I even put it in writing. When I realized they didn't want to know, I decided I couldn't work with anyone who didn't respect my work, they only wanted me as a figure head. I got a lot of satisfaction out of telling them "I told you so" when the market took the huge dive.

Another thing of interest I must mention relates to the time leading up to the share market crash in October 1987. A prominent futures broker in Melbourne ran a futures trading contest which began in early September 1987.

The contest was for real time trading on your own account and obviously designed to increase their brokerage commission and client base. It cost \$1000 to enter and all entry fees were to be distributed as prizes.

Everyone with a local reputation in the industry was solicited to enter. In fact they even did a special deal with me so I would play the game. They agreed to, and did, refund to me a percentage of my brokerage fees after the event, because I wouldn't pay the competition rate, except for the purposes of the competition.

To my best estimate there were about 55 private and corporate entries. The results were based on percentage gains to the starting value of your account equity. Leaders results were published each Friday in the Financial Review, our daily financial newspaper.

At no time were there anymore than 5 traders names with positive % gains on the list published each Friday.

I asked the broker why they were only publishing positive results, and he said, "We don't want to embarrass anyone".

You can imagine why, it would have been bad for business!

After the share market crash the competition was cut short, the end result was 4 or 5 people in profit. I was number 4 or 5 with a 50% gain in equity on my account over 8-9 weeks trading. It computed to an annualized return in excess of 400%.

I used time and price analysis to select all my trades throughout the competition, my tools stood the test and didn't let me down.

Time Analysis 4-8



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The reason I mention these things is because it reminds me to stay doing what I know is right. I know I can rely on my tools to forecast or trade without hope or fear, everything I do is based on probability and knowledge.

More recently I have refined my tools to only the ones I am showing you in this manual. If all you do in the future is follow the market and keep a track of the unfolding patterns and cycles you will always be prepared for possible change in trend.

The technical analysis world has attracted a lot of charlatans to its ranks. Many claim to have the "Holy Grail" to sell you. I can tell you from experience, there is no "Holy Grail" but if there was, the techniques I am teaching you would be the closest you could get to it.

TIME CYCLES form in every market, the cycles are peculiar to that market or market complex, they are not some standard time value such as 13 weeks, 26 weeks, 38 weeks or 52 weeks. They are dynamic and will continue to repeat themselves time and time again.

Carefully study each market complex you are going to trade and see if you can uncover the predominate cycles of time that are carefully camouflaged within.

Once you find the key the future will seem so easy you won't believe it.



5

Dynamic Vibration Analysis

[C] 1986 Bryce Gilmore

Dynamic Vibration or Space Analysis if you prefer is a derivative of both TIME & PRICE.

The dynamic vibration of a range is calculated thus:

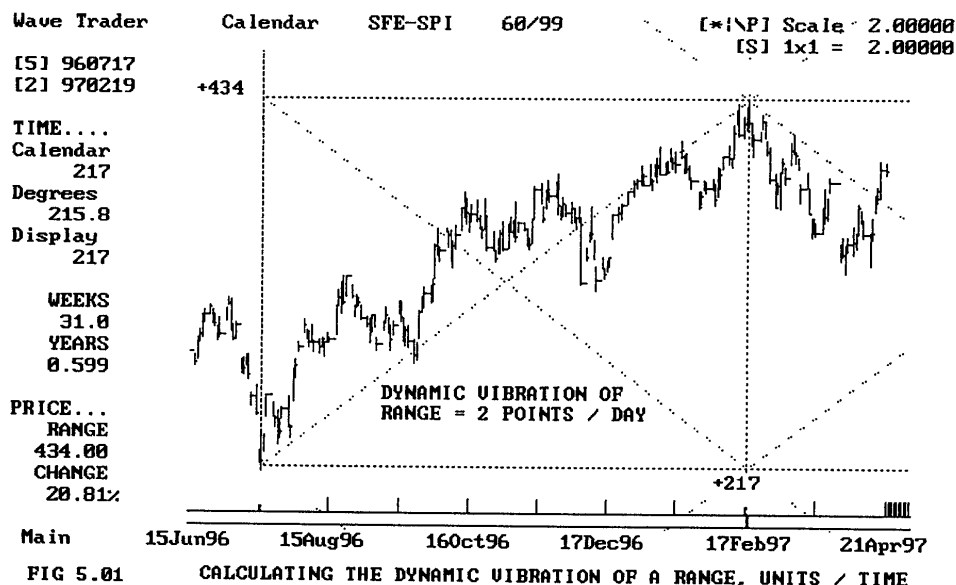
Number of price units from low - high / by number of days or degrees

For instance if a trend began at a level of 2086 and terminated at a level of 2520 it would have advanced 434 units of price.

If the time from the low to the high took 217 days then we could calculate the Vibration as:

Price = 434 Time = 217

Dynamic Vibration = 434 divided by 217 = 2 units per day



Dynamic Vibration Analysis

INVOLVES COMPARING INDIVIDUAL MARKET CHANGE IN TREND LEVELS FOR GEOMETRIC RELATIONSHIPS IN SPACE.

IF ONE CANNOT IDENTIFY A GEOMETRIC RELATIONSHIP DIRECTLY BETWEEN PRICE UNITS OR TIME UNITS THEN A COMBINATION OF BOTH SHOULD BE EVIDENT.

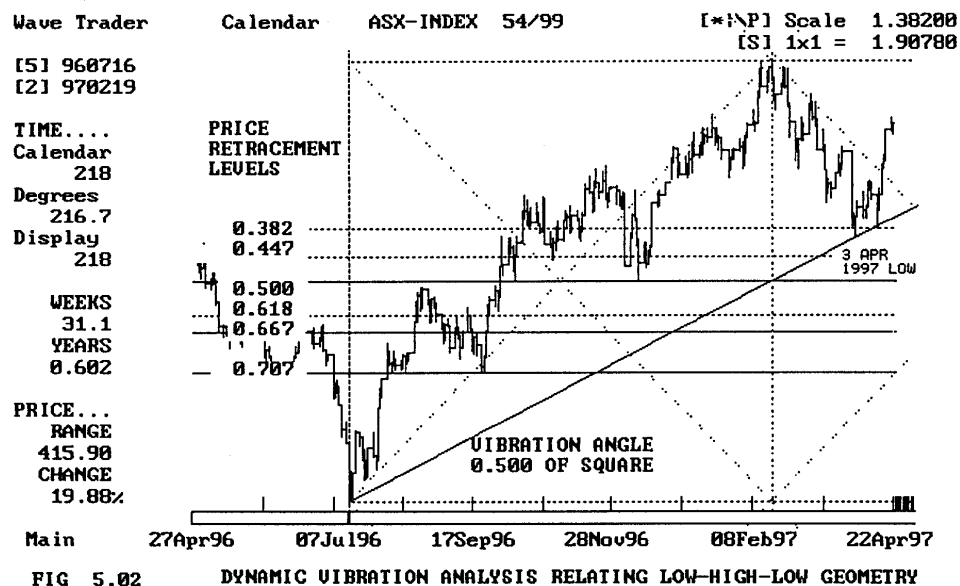
Relationships can form in similar ways to the way we would compare Price or Time relationships.

Market corrections

Sometimes in a market correction the price level where a reversal and resumption to the prior trend begins does not fall on a retracement ratio of the sacred canon.

This example will explain the concept of Dynamic Vibration in a market correction.

The ASX All Ordinaries low of April 3, 1997 broke just below the 0.382 price retracement level of the prior bull market of similar degree. Yet, price support fell exactly on the 0.500 dynamic vibration angle of the previous range vibration, indicating a geometric relationship between time and price.



Dynamic Vibration Ratios between Alternate Trends of Similar Degree

This methodology is similar in technique to comparing either Time or Price.

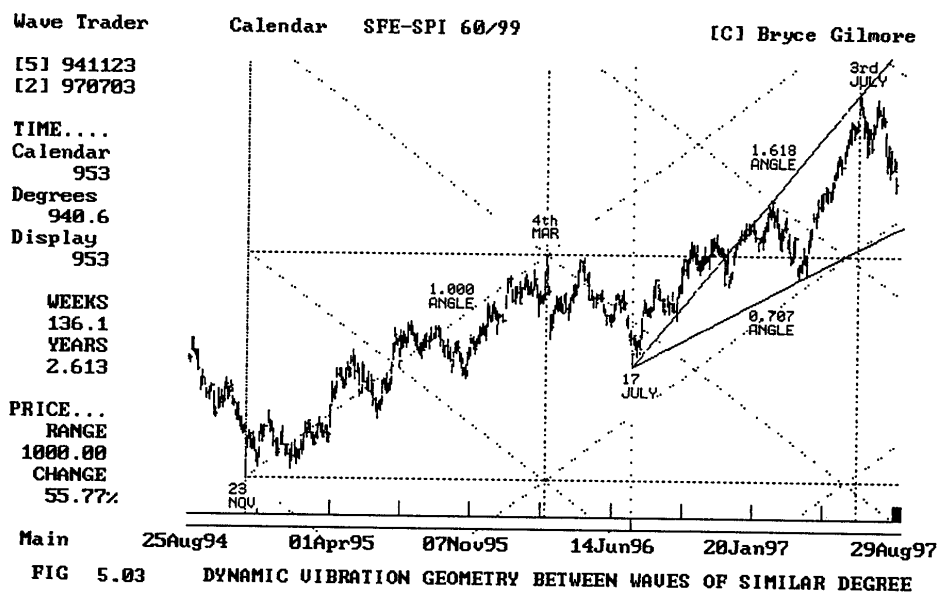
A geometry of Time and Price between waves of similar degree can often be confirmed in this way. This technique is extremely useful when you have some doubt as to the level of degree of trend change to expect.

Once again I will remind you, "The Elliott Wave Theory states, 'All waves of similar degree will relate in both time and price amplitude.' R.N. Elliott."

In this example of the July 3, 1997 high in the Sydney Share Price Index, the expansion rate of the 1994-1996 range is multiplied by 1.618. The 1.618 vibration angle intersects the July 3 high when drawn off the July 17, 1996 low. Also the 0.707 vibration angle intersects the April 3, 1997 correction low.

It is because of this knowledge I named my previous two books GEOMETRY OF MARKETS.

When it comes to identifying market tops and bottoms VIBRATION clears up the picture if the Time and Price signals seem a little vague.



Dynamic Vibration Projection Patterns

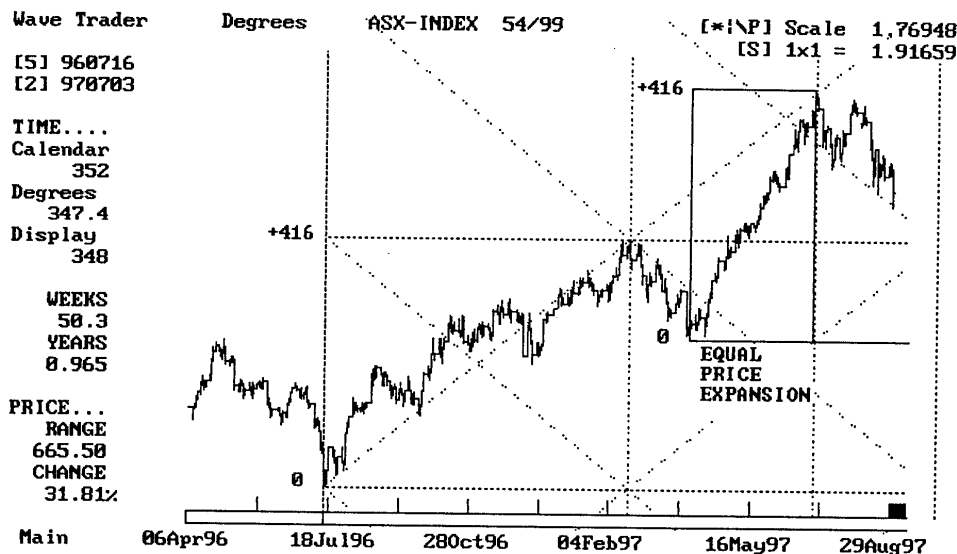


FIG 5.04 DYNAMIC VIBRATION PROJECTION OF A PRIOR RANGE GEOMETRY

Notice how the 1x1 range angle intersects the July 3, high at the equal range level projected from the April 3, low. This is geometric time and price squaring.

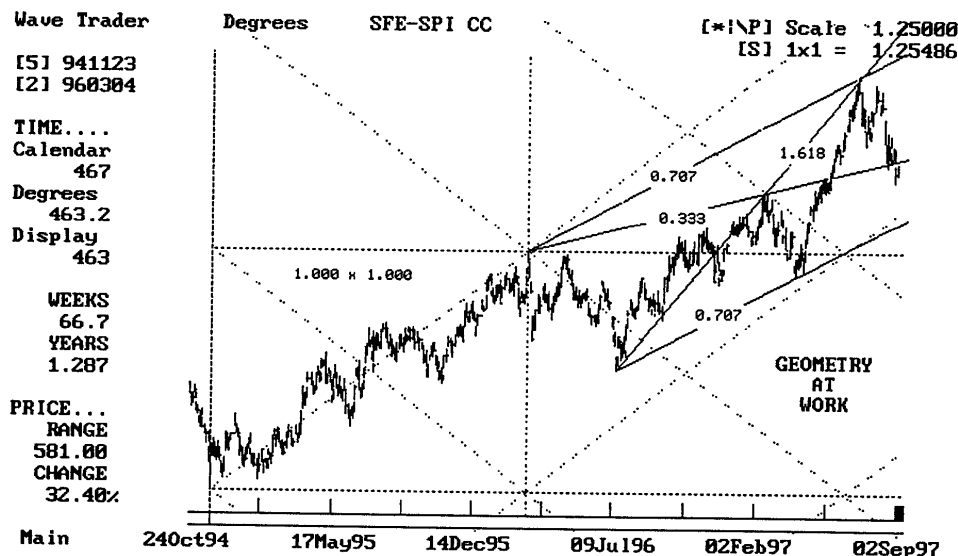


FIG 5.05 DYNAMIC VIBRATION ANGLES TAKE ON A COMPLETELY NEW MEANING

Dynamic Vibration Sequences In Corrections

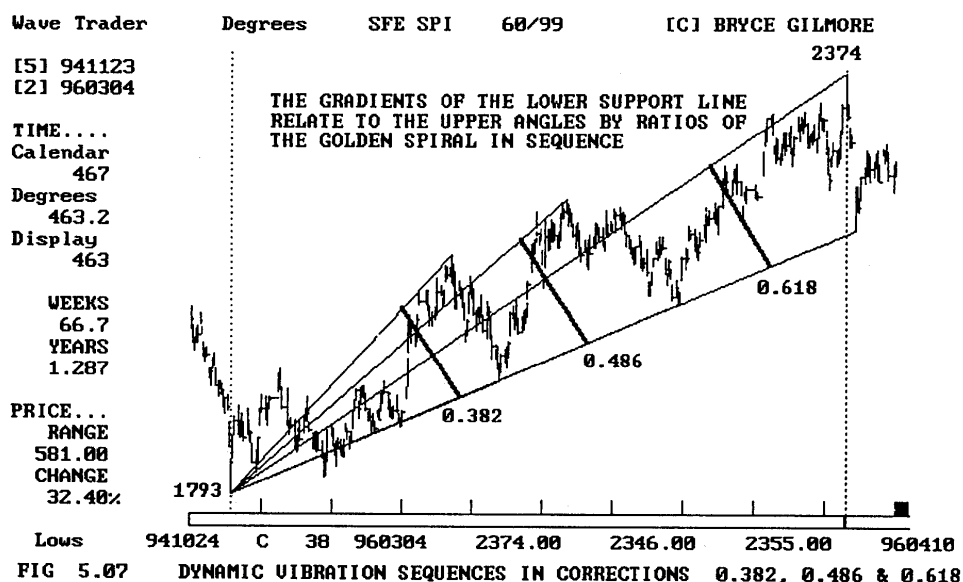
During the unfolding bull market from 1994 to 1996 I observed the following ratio sequence between the advances and the corrections. The 1st correction terminated on the 0.382 angle of the advance, the 2nd on the 0.486 angle of the advance and the 3rd on the 0.618 angle of the advance.

Corrections will often terminate on angles drawn at strict geometric ratios of the prior advance. When time is up (on a pressure zone) always review the dynamic vibration relationships for a confirmation of time and price squaring.

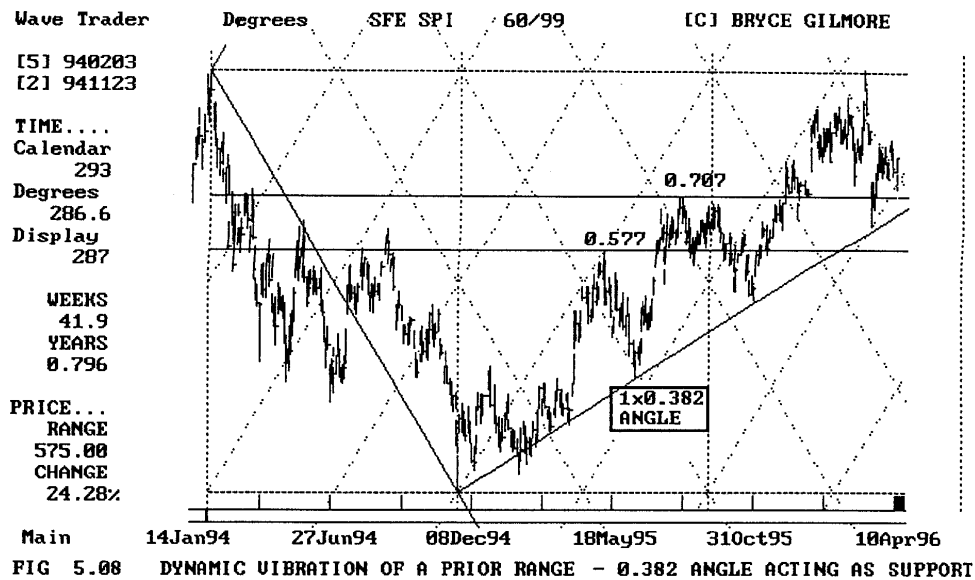
Corrections will often terminate on price retracement levels as well as direct vibration angles 50% of the time. Other times they will oscillate between price and vibration.

Use all your tools all of the time and you will be rewarded. When in doubt follow the trend!

Always remember, the truth is in the experience! The geometric relationships of time and price between unfolding waves in any market have stood the test of time, and will continue to do so in the future. Be a believer and profit from this knowledge.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



If you review Fig 5.07 the 3 correction lows were also related dynamically to the prior major range (1994 bear market) vibration angle of $1x 0.382$.

In Gann terms the bear market from 940203 high 2368 to the 941123 low 1793 squared price in time, 575 points in 287 degrees, 2 points per degree. Vibration rates as accurate as this occur from time to time, ie., 1 to 1, 2 to 1, 3 to 1, et cetera, but I wouldn't count on it happening to often, I only accept it when everything else lines up.

Chart Scaling is important for a visual perspective

To measure and calculate **DYNAMIC VIBRATION** requires the component of **TIME** to be scaled in either **CALENDAR DAYS** or **SOLAR DEGREES**.

Trading day calculations have no validity in time calculations as a chart of trading days alone is corrupted due to weekends and holidays.

When it comes to time - time is time - time does not have any gaps - time is important whether the market is open or not. Price will adjust for time when the market is open.

6

Chart Patterns I Monitor

My first serious introduction to charts was through my broker back in early 1981. I began by subscribing to a weekly chart service. In the beginning my technical expertise was limited to drawing trend lines on my charts to locate support and resistance levels. As time went by I was introduced to the idea of regular chart patterns forming in the many markets I was trading. It didn't take me long to realise the predictive value of PATTERNS formed on my charts.

Understanding the implications of chart patterns will always reward the technical trader. It gives you an edge when you need to make a decision based on time and price analysis.

PATTERN ANALYSIS is so important for determining the strength of any market trend.

I monitor CASH MARKET prices against the FUTURES CONTRACT.

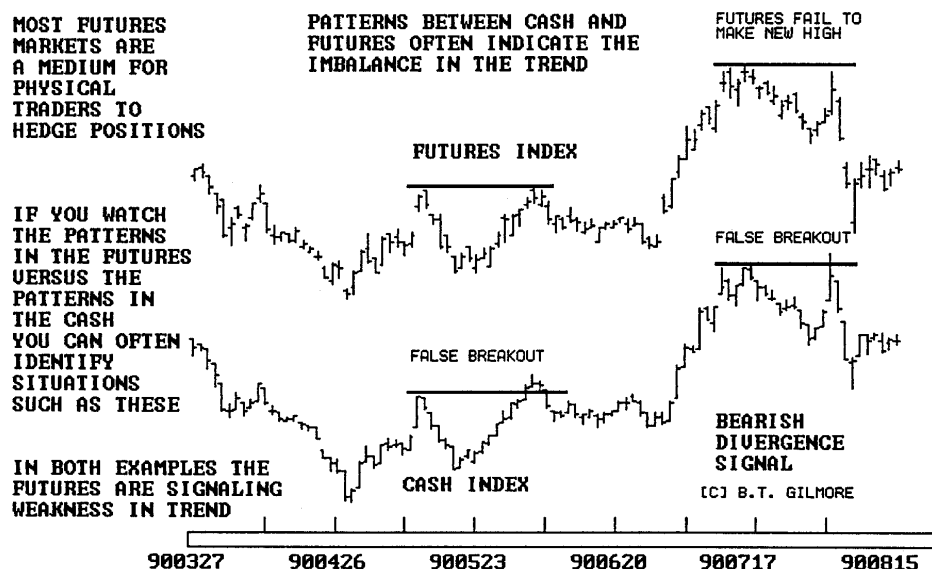


FIG 6.01 MONITOR CASH & FUTURES FOR BULLISH OR BEARISH DIVERGENCE

One of the best confirmations of strength of trend, at a top or bottom in the market, is to compare the CASH market price action against the FUTURES for DIVERGENCE in price.

I am often surprised when I meet seasoned analysts and they are not doing this. Fig 6.01 is a comparison between the ASX - All Ordinaries and the Sydney Share Price Index during a major correction in 1990 within a continuing bear campaign. The reverse situation is more likely in a bull campaign, ie., in a bull campaign the Futures would make a new high and the Cash would fail to confirm. You will have noticed throughout the prior sections I have many double tops and bottoms on my swing charts. All of these evidenced a divergence between the Futures and the Cash markets.

Market Strength

Another practice one can use to monitor the underlying strength of a market, is to compare the top stocks against the broad market.

For instance the Dow Jones Industrials Index and the Dow Jones Transport Index were used by Charles H. Dow to formulate his Dow Theory.

If both were making new highs the overall market was bullish, if one was failing to make new highs when the other was he considered it a non-confirmation of trend.

Recently the DJIA and the S&P500 signalled a bearish divergence prior to the mini melt down in October 1997 as Fig 6.02 shows.

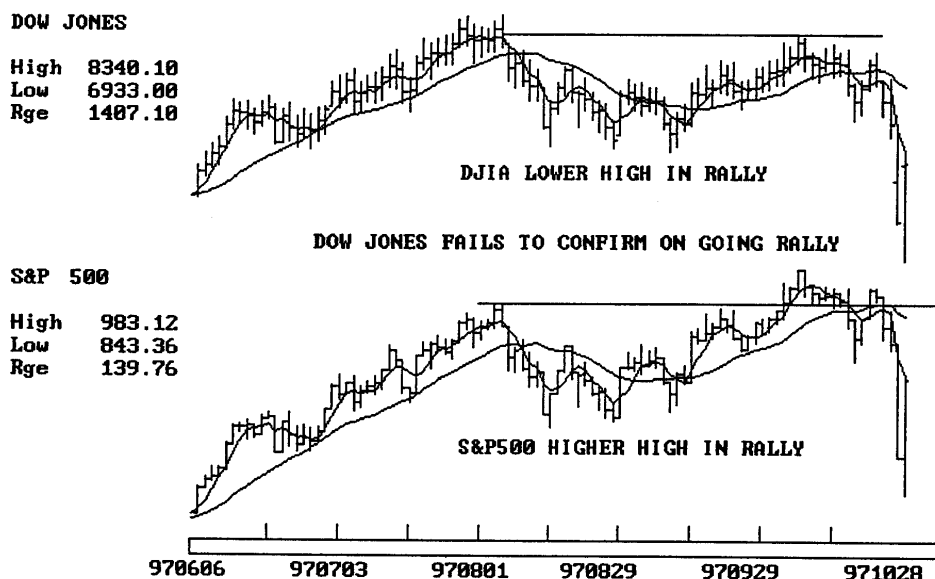


FIG 6.02 DIVERGENCE BETWEEN TOP 30 STOCKS AND THE BROAD MARKET

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

The first sign of trouble was when the moving averages and the Directional Movement Index signalled a SELL 7 days prior to the melt down. The pattern was an added extra for the astute analyst, including me.

Daily Price Activity (Range)

Daily trading activity, ie., how the actual current trading day related to the prior day or several days is a very important indicator of the market strength.

The **OPENING PRICE** is very important in relationship to the **CLOSING PRICE** each day, especially when the market trades in a wide range.

Technical analysts have special names for **daily range patterns**, the primary ones are:-

Reversal day

Key reversal day

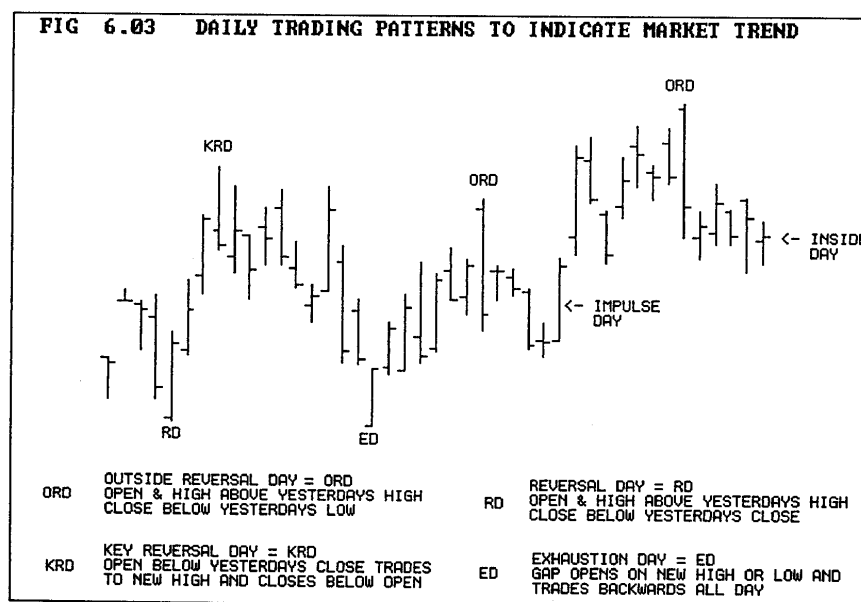
Outside reversal day

Island reversal days

Inside day

Exhaustion day

Impulse day



Pattern Analysis 6-3



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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

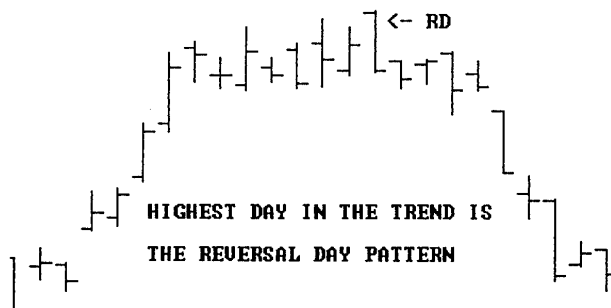
The relationship of today's closing price to yesterday's closing price, today's opening, high and low price can often alert traders to a shift in demand by buyers and sellers.

REVERSAL DAY PATTERNS are an important indicator when they occur on a price and time zone at extremes of a medium term trend. They are also important for the identification of the expiration of a corrective move.

The identification of a REVERSAL DAY can alert you early when there is a change in the MINOR trend.

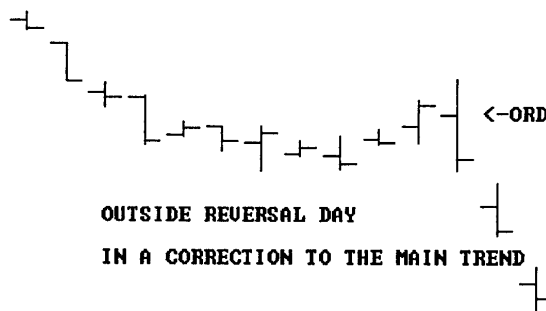
Reversal Days

Reversal days are any day where the market makes a new high or low in the primary trend and then closes with a negative advance to the prior days close. The larger the daily trading range the more important.



Outside Reversal Days

Of all reversal day patterns the outside reversal day is the most important in a corrective move. The wider the range on the day the more important the signal. If the high or low of the day coincides with an exact price retracement level then the reversal of trend should continue.



Pattern Analysis 6-4



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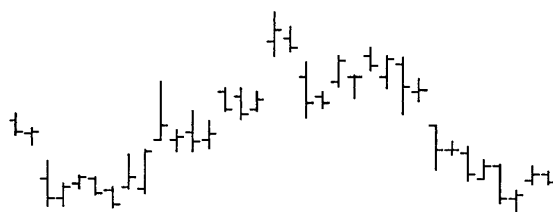
Key Reversal Day

A key reversal day indicates a change of trend if a price target is achieved at the high or low for the day.

Island Reversal

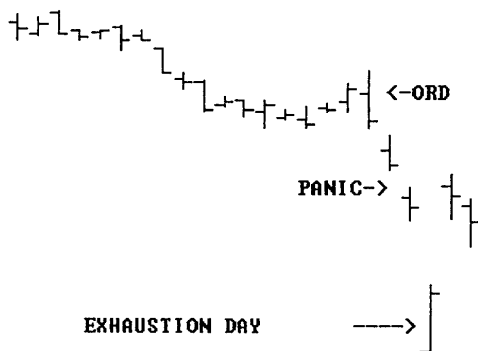
Not seen very often but can occur in a blow off stage of a bull or bear market. The "island" is a price range of 1 to 3 days which gaps above or below the prior days range then gaps back into that range reversing the trend.

ISLAND REVERSAL PATTERN



Exhaustion Days

The exhaustion day pattern is more often than not seen in a market shake out. Prices generally decline beyond a fair value because of panic. The opening price will gap down severely from the prior days close, it will be the low for the day and the market will rally strongly.



If you understand the components which make up **DAILY PRICE PATTERNS** you can look at a chart and read between the lines, especially when a strong time and price intersection falls on the high or low for the day.

Japanese Candlesticks

Japanese candlestick charts can be helpful when looking at patterns. The **DOJI** means "A sudden danger". A doji is formed when the opening and closing price are the same. According to Steve Nison the doji are valued for their ability to call market tops.

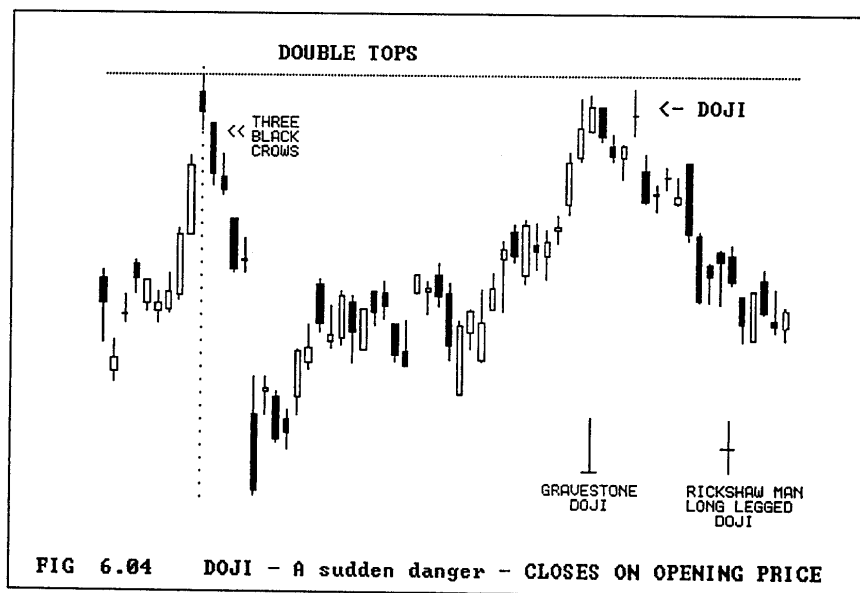
The reason for the negative implications is because the doji represents indecision among the buyers. It takes the conviction of buyers to sustain a rally. A doji after a sustained uptrend represents a vacillation by buyers.

The **gravestone doji** is a particularly important daily pattern for a reversal in an uptrend.

The **three black crows** is a good confirmation that the bears are taking control over the buyers. A black crow is formed when the market closes lower than the opening price. Three consecutive down days with closes lower than the opening price indicate a break down in trend.

I like the way Japanese candlesticks make the pattern more visible. **BLACK** days are **DOWN** days, **WHITE** days are **UP** days.

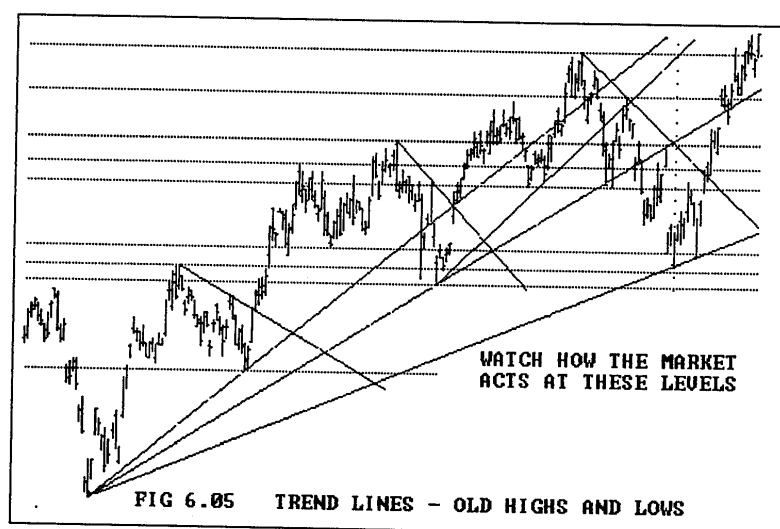
There are more than 50 Japanese candlestick patterns explained in Steve Nison's book Japanese Candlestick Charting Techniques, the explanations are clear and concise, I recommend it.



Trend Lines - Old Highs and Lows

Predominantly I watch the position of the market relative to TREND LINES, Old Highs and Lows, I watch to make sure a bullish trend is continually making higher lows or a bear market is making lower highs. Once the first violation occurs I am on alert for a change in degree of trend.

It has often been said, "**Old support = new resistance, Old resistance = new support**". With this in mind, each time the price activity crosses below an old low or above an old high there is power in the current move.



Accumulation and Distribution Patterns

Prior to any strong move up or down, more often than not, markets will trade within a range for periods of 2 to 6 weeks, sometimes longer.

The patterns formed in an accumulation or distribution phase have names such as:-

- Triangles**
- Flags**
- Pennants**
- Rectangles**

I would recommend the book "Technical Analysis of Stock Trends", by Robert D. Edwards and John Magee for an expanded explanation of patterns and their implications. Every trader should own a copy of this book.

Pattern Analysis 6-7



Why is Pattern Analysis so Important?

The future will always be a repetition of the past in some form or another.

Pattern analysis is the basic reason why technical analysts keep charts. If one wishes to become a master of technical analysis it is important to know the implications contained within the unfolding patterns.

If you wish to exploit trading opportunities with a 65% plus chance of success, then you should study chart patterns which reliably offer trading opportunity.

The patterns I refer to are patterns which identify conditions where a predominant trend will resume. In every market move there will be a minimum of three sections, ie., The first move indicates the new trend. When the trend is indicated there will be a correction before the next section begins.

If you find reliable ways to identify a resumption to the main trend you will be taking trades which have the best likelihood for success. I don't think it is unreasonable to try and pick the extreme high or low of any trend when I have TIME & PRICE, nevertheless once a trend is identified you have to learn how to milk it for all it's worth.

I think the only way for every trader to take advantage of any market, is to study past price patterns and find the ones that suit his/her trading personality. When the new market patterns fall into your required parameters check for time, price and trend indications for signals which confirm this view. If everything agrees, take the trade. If your research, trading plan and money management is valid you will make a success of trading.

If on the other hand you forget about pattern and trend and rely purely on TIME & PRICE you will be taking unwarranted chances.

Please remember the four things that are important to any trade selection.

TIME - PRICE - PATTERN - TREND

7

Trend Confirmation

Today there are many sophisticated indicators available to the technical analyst for the confirmation of trend strength or weakness.

The old saying, "The trend is your friend." is the best advice I can give anyone who wants to make an occupation trading futures markets.

Most markets are only moving in a consistent trend about 30% of the time, when they are they offer exceptional opportunity for trading profits. At times when you are getting clear cut indications of a strong trend in progress extra positions can be taken.

Markets move through phases going from stable to overbought or oversold and back again. There are so many system traders in the market using trend indicators and other methods to initiate trades, once all the indicators fall into place you can reliably expect a surge in that direction. Trend indicators are useless in a correction except to warn you of a possible change.

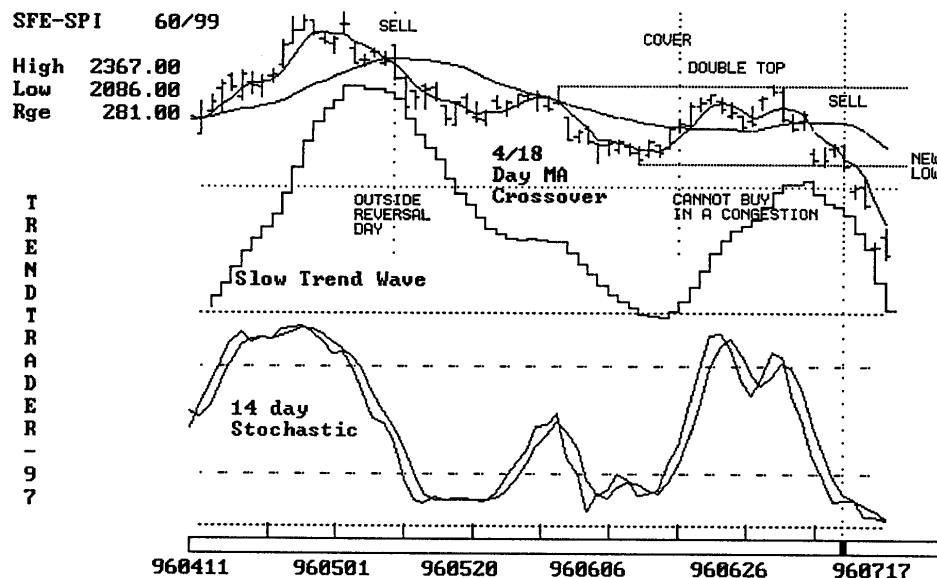


FIG 7.01 USING TREND INDICATORS TO CONFIRM TREND DIRECTION

Trend Analysis 7-1

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Fig 7.01 gives an example of how you can combine trend indicators and pattern recognition to initiate trades.

Starting from the top of May 2, 1996 which squared time in major proportion and made a double top with March 4, 1996 (see Fig 4.01 and Fig 6.04) a confirmation of trend was signaled with the OUTSIDE REVERSAL DAY on May 9 and a crossover of the 4/18 day moving averages. A sell on the OPEN the next day with a tight stop-loss was indicated. The market opened at 2292 made a high for the day at 2294 and closed on its low at 2259. In a little over two months the market had declined to a low of 2086 to meet strong time cycles and price support (see Figs 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 4.03) without breaching the entry price.

The rally into late June made a double top with the prior correction high (May 31) and a resumption to the downtrend was signaled when price broke below the June 13 prior low on July 11 and closed lower on the day.

The strength of the resistance of the May 31 rally high was evident by the price retracement level of the high and the Gravestone doji pattern. Indicators were still short and sell signal was indicated for the next open.

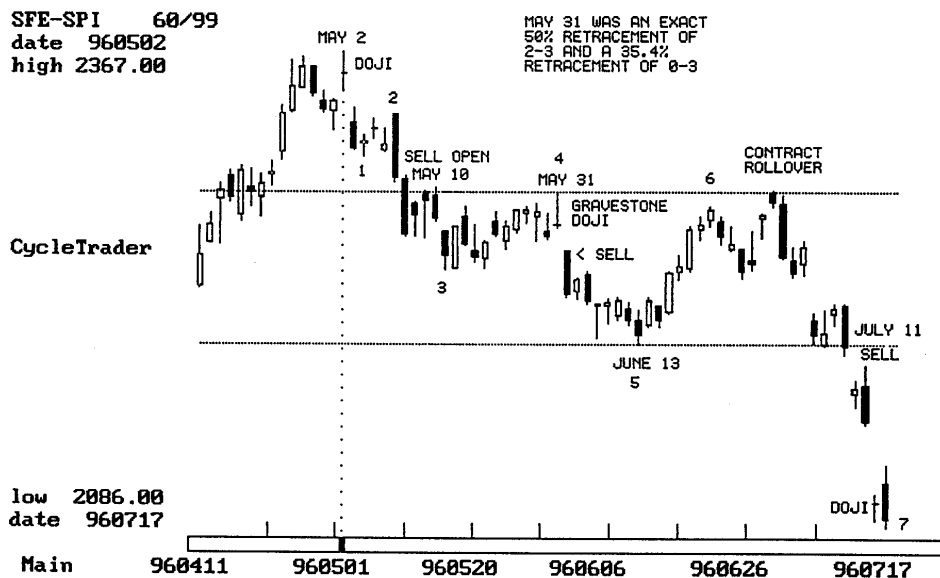


FIG 7.02 SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE THROUGHOUT THE DECLINE MAY-JULY 1996

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

There were several places a short term trader would be forced to cover to protect profits. But if you used a few simple rules and only traded with the trend you should be able to take profits.

One important observation I made during this bear market was the high of July 2 was not confirmed by the CASH market. The futures contract had just rolled over and came on with a premium to the prior month.

By the way daily patterns in the Cash are useless due to the opening price nearly always being the prior days closing price.

Whenever you get a rollover in the futures contract new opportunity is created. This is because a major drop in open interest takes place, due to the expiry of positions held by professional hedging. Within a day or so new hedging by the professionals begins, this often leads to the establishment of a new trend.

Changes in open interest in any futures market can act as a guide to the position of the professionals. Never forget to track the open interest activity. Open interest can only rise when there are new sellers entering the market.

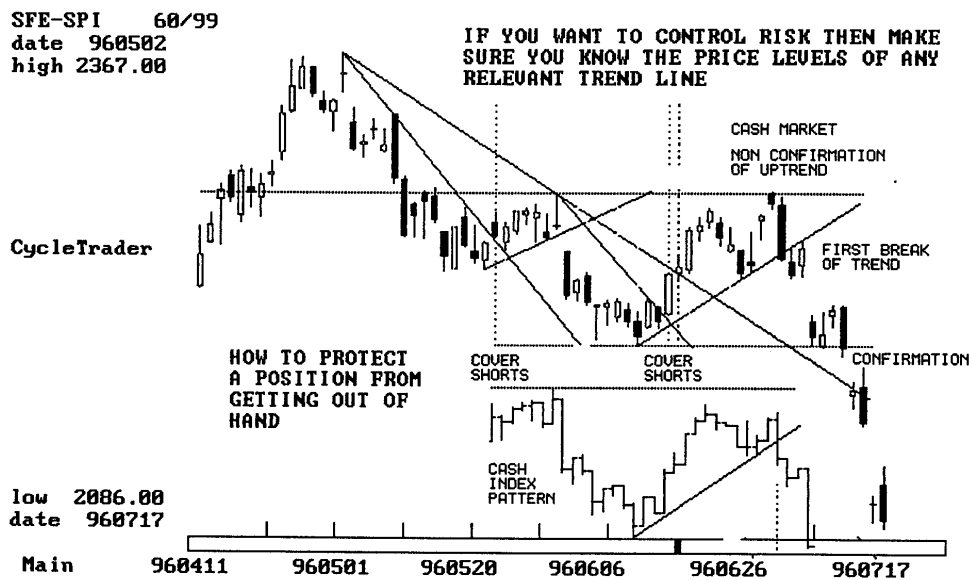


FIG 7.03 USING TREND LINES AS A TREND INDICATOR AND A STOP-LOSS TRIGGER

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

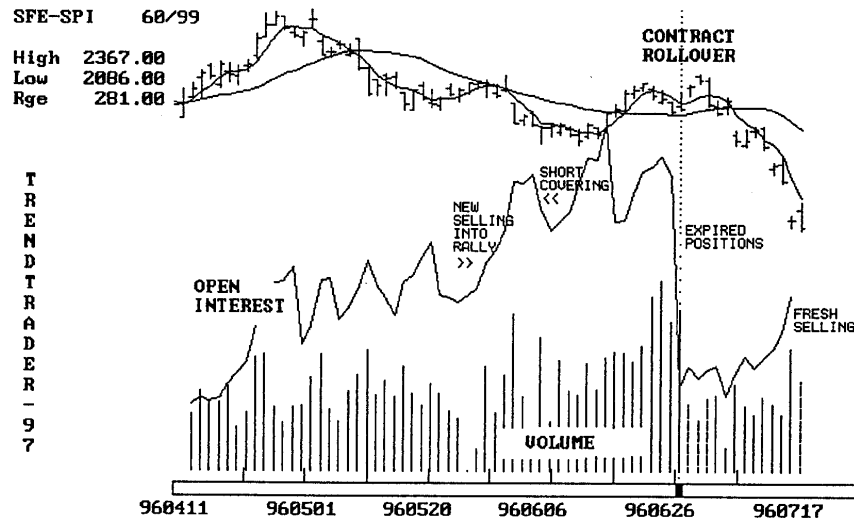


FIG 7.04 OPEN INTEREST & VOLUME - RISE IN OI = NEW SELLERS

When in doubt the only place to turn is with the standard trend indicators. Trend indicators are normally a confirmation of what is really happening mid-term. If you have an idea that is not being confirmed by the trend indicators, then it is time to give it up. Don't expect the market to save you, you must save yourself.

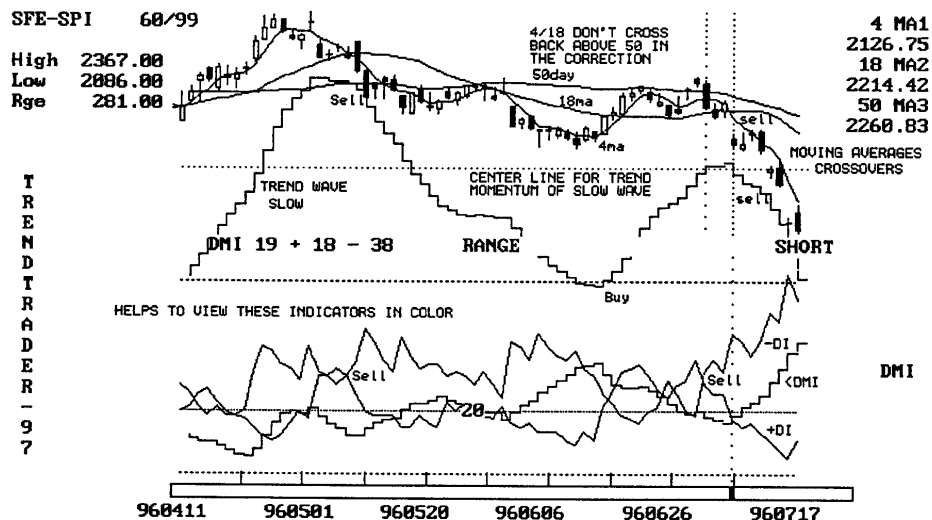


FIG 7.05 COMBINATION OF TREND FOLLOWING INDICATORS = WAY TO GO

Trend Analysis 7-4

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Unfortunately trend indicators have only a limited value when the market reaches extremely overbought or oversold levels.

We do know that a reversal of trend will occur, the only way possible to know when, is by measuring the TIME & PRICE relationships that form in the unfolding patterns.

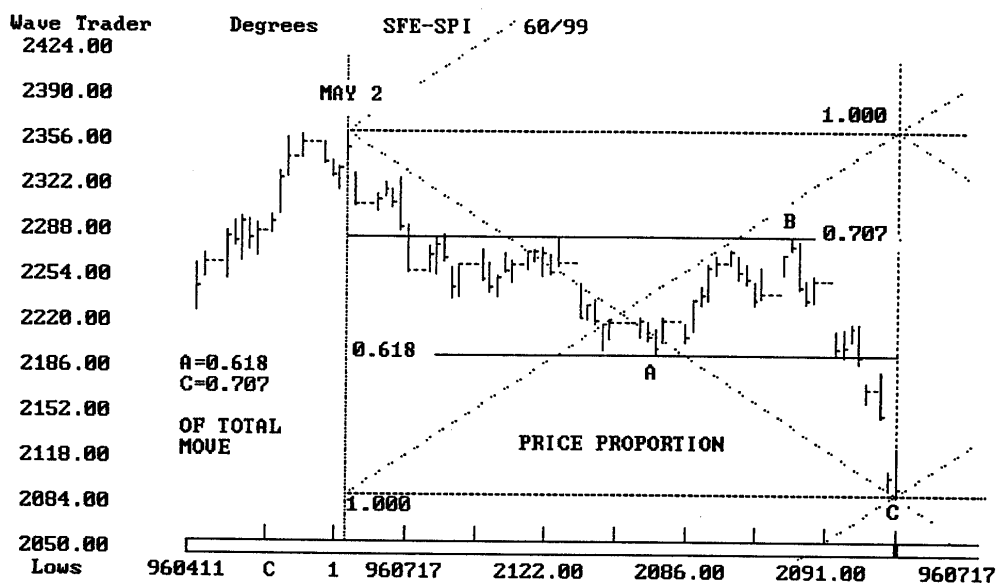


FIG 7.06 WHEN INDICATORS BECOME OVERBOUGHT OR OVERSOLD PRICE & TIME IS THE ONLY WAY TO IDENTIFY THE END OF A TREND.

For further examples of the price and time relationships evidenced at this low see Figs 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 4.03.

The important tools to continually monitor in relationship to trend, other than momentum indicators are:-

1. Open Interest.
2. Trend line support and resistance levels.
3. Old price highs and lows.
4. Daily price patterns.

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

For indications of trend I follow several simple indicators.

These are:-

Directional Movement Index - DMI

Relative Strength Index - RSI

Moving Average Convergence Divergence - MACD

Slow Stochastic - %K %D

Moving Average on Close - 4/18 crossovers and 5/34 crossovers.

50 day Moving Average

CycleTrader Trend Waves - Fast, Medium & Slow.

To my mind most of the indicators I have studied do similar things, some faster than others, therefore why over complicate the issue. They will read overbought or oversold at 3rd waves highs and lows, they will diverge with price at 5th wave tops and bottoms.

One thing I know from experience is that the best profits are gained by trading with the trend. If you want to be a counter trend trader you must have a short term trading perspective.

Much of the time when I identify time and price signals I will not place a trade until I've got a confirmation from pattern and trend.

TrendTrader		T R E N D A N A L Y S I S			[C] 1996 B.Gilmore	
SFE-SPI 60/99						
REPORT DATE	OPEN	HIGH/LOW			Yesterday	CLOSE
970307	2439.00	2441.00			TODAY	2428.00
	Range	2420.00			Change	-19.00
		21.00				
Trend	SLOW	-	DOWN	SHORT	NEXT DAY FORECAST	
Wave	MED	-	UP	MIXED	High	2444.25
	FAST	-	UP	MIXED	Low	2415.83
INDICATOR		- MARKET	- STRENGTH	- POSITION		
50 M.A.	RSI	RANGE	Bullish	SHORT	RSI 44	2442.64
4/18 DAY M.A.	M.A.C.D	BEAR	ST Only	SHORT	2432.00 /	2464.94
M.A.C.D		BULL	ST Only	OUT		
SHORT TERM		- MARKET	- STRENGTH	- POSITION		
DIRECTIONAL INDEX		BEAR		SHORT	DM 28 + 18 - 38	
SLOW STOCHASTIC		BEAR		LONG	%K 35 / %D 28	
[Esc] to finish		[-] go back one day		[+] go forward one day		

FIG 7.07 INDICATOR REPORT I MONITOR - takes 10 seconds

Trend Analysis 7-6

8

Trade Entry Techniques

The first requirement of a trader is to find an entry point where risk can be controlled.

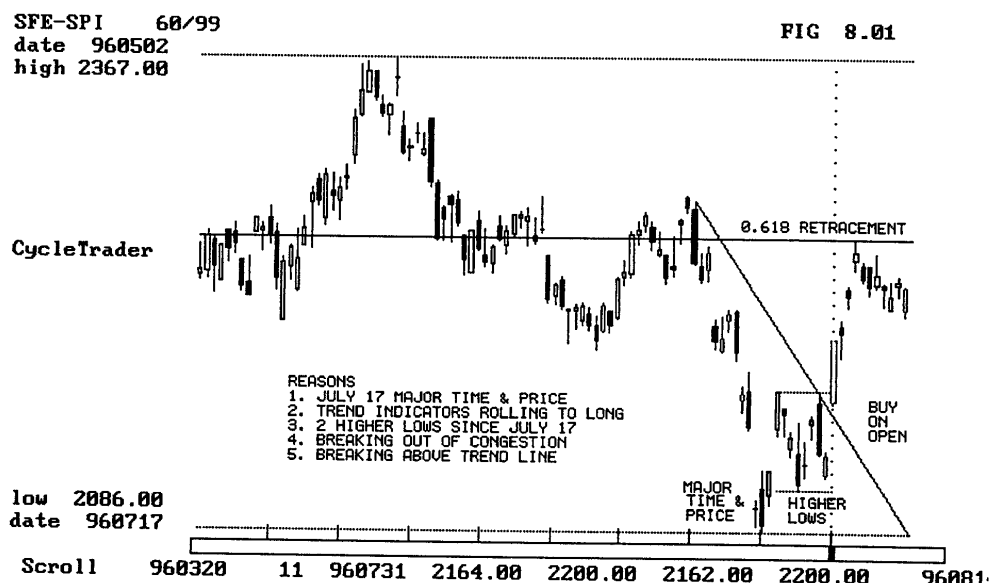
I am going to demonstrate two important methods of entering a trade:-

1. Buy or sell at the opening price.
2. Buy or sell at the closing price.

Chart patterns demand you to consider each of these techniques, if you wish to control risk.

Under certain conditions it pays to be aggressive and take a small risk, in others it is better to take a conservative approach even though the risk is going to be extended.

In nearly all cases it is important to trade only with the indicated trend.



Entry Signals 8-1

Buy Or Sell At The Opening Price

At the beginning of a bull move, especially after a strong move down, trend indicators will take some time to turn long. You will observe them turning from short to long, and can anticipate from the moving average crossovers and the DMI, if the market were to make a new high price they will signal a buy.

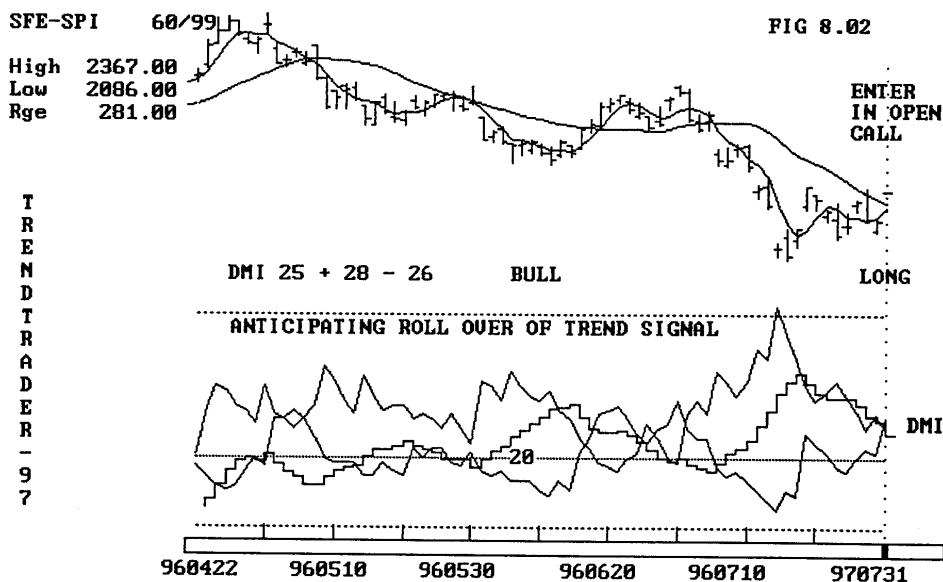
I know from experience that the moment trend indicators roll-over a flood of orders will hit the market. Usually the market will surge out of its current trading range as sellers cover and new buying takes place.

Tell-tale signs are one or two higher lows after the major low in an accumulation pattern.

The day of the breakout the market will usually OPEN on its LOW for the day and CLOSE on its HIGH.

Days like this reduce risk to a minimum, for you can enter on the open and place a 5 point stop-loss on your position. If the market does not go your way it is not as strong as you think; you're sidelined quickly with a minimum of cost!

Just prior to the market opening you can get the opening call and assess if your suspicions of a breakout are going to be confirmed. I normally edit in the theoretical opening call and see how it will effect my trend indicators.



Entry Signals 8-2

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

This is probably the safest entry technique a technical trader can employ.

If you get stopped out of your position and the market still breaks out - don't worry and chase it. Wait for the next day and buy on the open with a tight stop-loss. The reason is clear, if a new trend is strong the market will surge, if it's not the chances are it's a false breakout.

Sometimes you may miss a move if the market is not strong but it's better than holding a position with an unmanageable equity loss.



Long Term Trend Line Breakouts

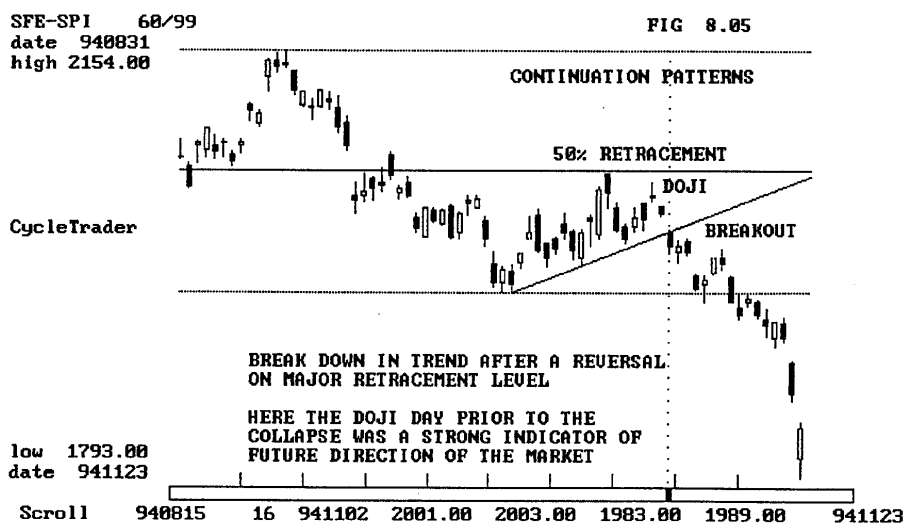
These opportunities are rare so be on the lookout for them, you need to be able to plot at least 2 years of daily price bars.

This breakout occurred the day after a contract roll-over as the professionals started to build up new positions to replace the ones that had just expired.

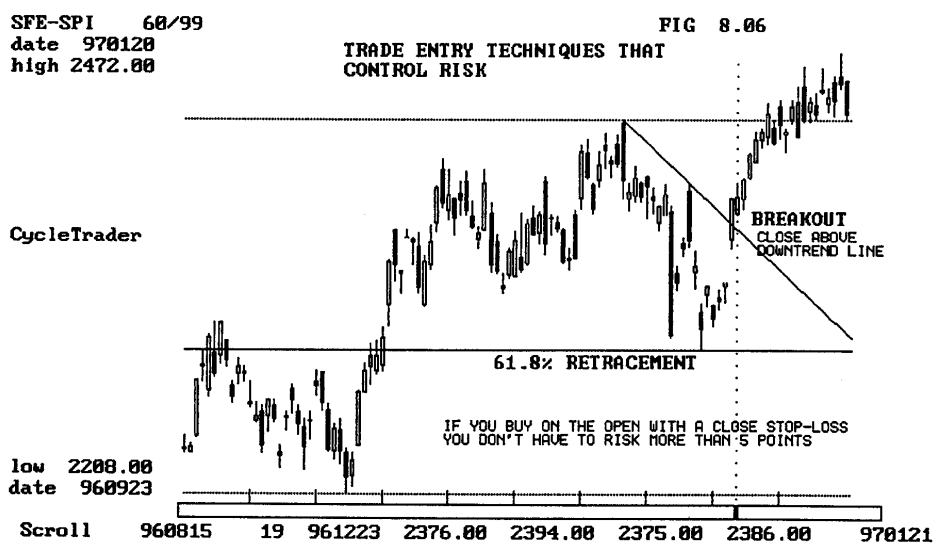
The breakout day was confirmed by trend indicators signaling a change in trend to long.

Entry Signals 8-3

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



Whenever a correction ends with a major ratio retracement and then resumes trend you can sell the opening price if it is on or below the short term trend support line. In a bull market the reverse is applicable.



Entry Signals 8-4

Selling Double Tops & Buying Double Bottoms

These are not especially common, but if you find a situation where the market is about to make a high or low in close proximity to an old top or bottom and your time signals are all synchronized.

NOT RECOMMENDED UNLESS MAJOR TIME CYCLES PRESENT.

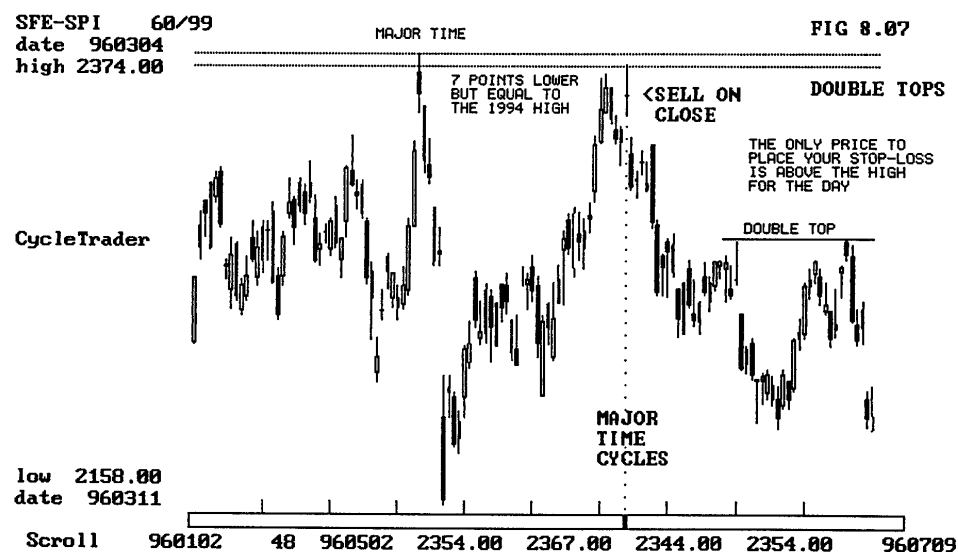
You will have all day to decide!

You can take a chance at picking the high or low day in the market IF YOU ARE PREPARED TO TAKE ON MORE RISK. The problem is there can be a variance in the price (either under or over) the old top or bottom.

The best way to handle days like this is to watch the market activity throughout the day, if the price range displays weakness on the day, ie., closes weak in relationship to the extreme point of the day. **BUY or SELL at the close.**

If the market breaks your way next day you are set, if not you are out quickly with an unknown loss.

If time is right you should end up with a good trade! The more intermediate degree distance between the double tops or bottoms the better.



Buying Or Selling Range Breakouts

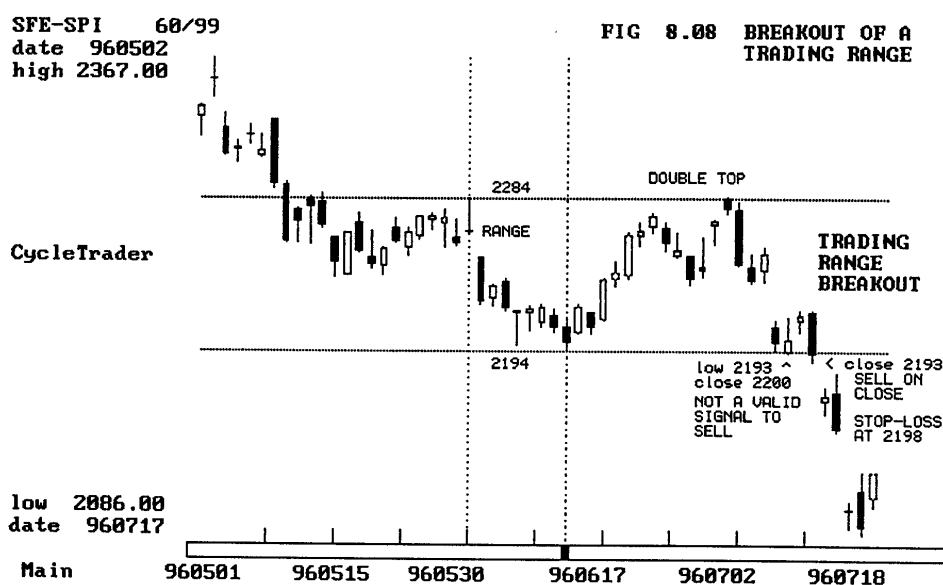
This was one of the first trade entry techniques I started with. I found after several years of trading (successfully) this method contained many limitations.

Under certain conditions this entry method has to be employed, otherwise you stand the possibility of missing a good trading opportunity. Especially in a fast running market.

A range is any type of congestion pattern where a market contains itself within a price retracement level and a prior high or low depending on the trend. Some times a range can be defined over a week or so other times the range may extend to a month or more.

As the price trades to the top or bottom of the range you have the possibility of a double top or double bottom, intra-day breakouts with a close back inside the range are not a confirmation of a breakout; the close must be outside the range.

The only effective way I have found is to buy or sell on the close, only if the closing price is outside the range. You place a stop-loss for the next few days just inside the breakout price level.



Buying Breakouts From An Intermediate Degree Triangle

Triangles can form during an accumulation pattern after a severe decline in market prices.

The implication of power in the triangle is implied by the higher lows giving it an ascending appearance.

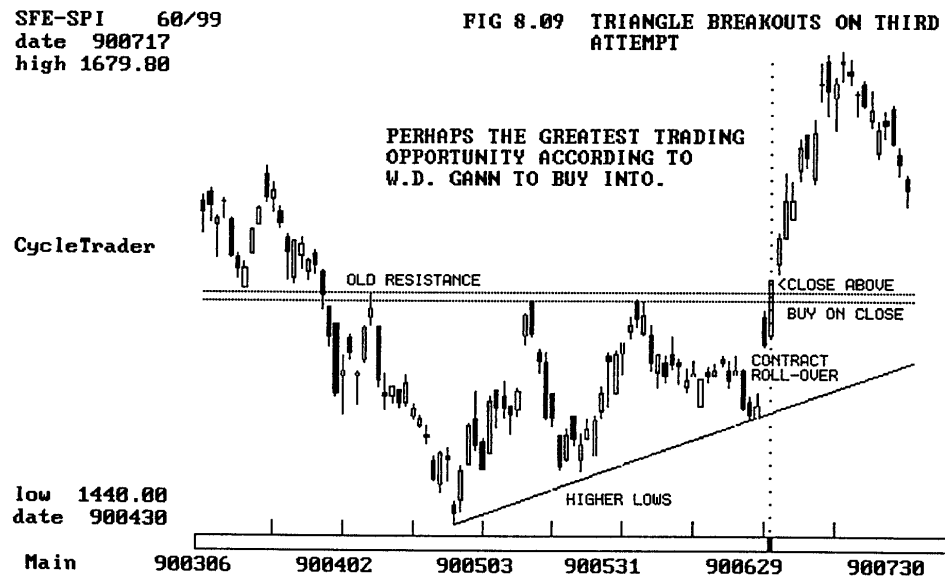
Once the breakout has closed above the RESISTANCE levels of the highs in the triangle, an excellent buying opportunity is signaled.

To take advantage of the next days trading session it pays to buy on the close.

Once everyone has realized the chart pattern the market should be called much higher on the next days opening.

W.D. Gann talked about support & resistance levels being broken on the 3rd or 4th attempt. If a market couldn't break through on the 4th attempt it was fatal.

If one of these opportunities comes your way trade it!



Entry Signals 8-7

Head & Shoulders Tops

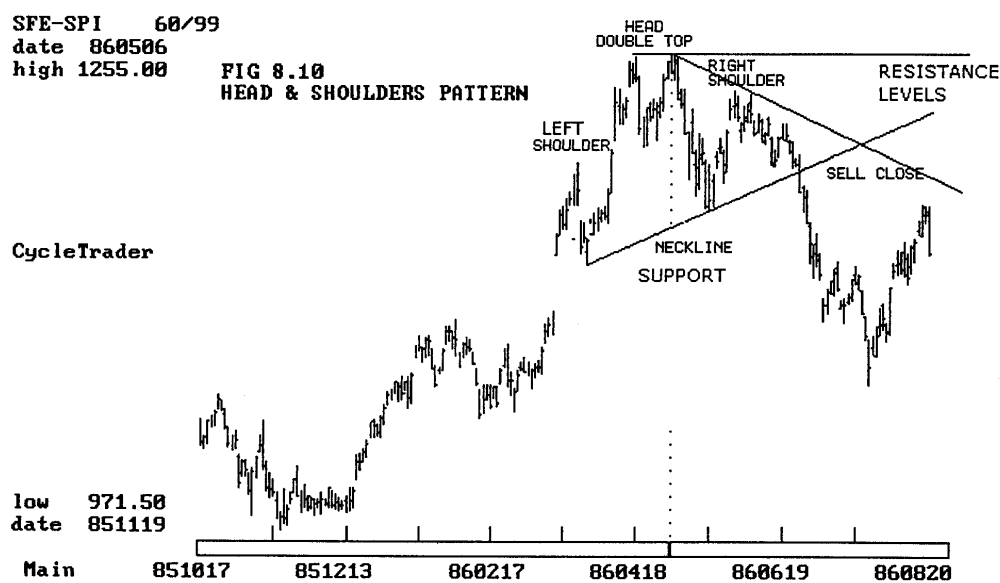
Sometimes a topping pattern called a Head and Shoulders will form at a major reversal in trend.

The day of the HEAD will witness super strong TIME CYCLE relationships with the past.

The right shoulder will be confirmed by a break of the neckline. Sell on the first close below the neckline.

This example back in 1986 was especially eventful due to the double top at the head. Always be on the alert for a head and shoulders confirmation of a major high. One word of warning, head and shoulders patterns can form in intermediate degree. After the market has corrected sufficiently the prior bull market trend can continue. A break, first above the downtrend line taken from the head and the right shoulder and second a break above the head will confirm a continuation.

After this decline the market rose vertically to the 1987 high. A prominent Melbourne Elliott Wave Analyst CEO publically held short positions against the prevailing trend and bankrupted the company.



Entry Signals 8-8



Bull Market Continuation Patterns

Once a bull market gains strength it will re-confirm trend by the patterns in the corrections.

Running corrections

38.2% retracements

Triangles

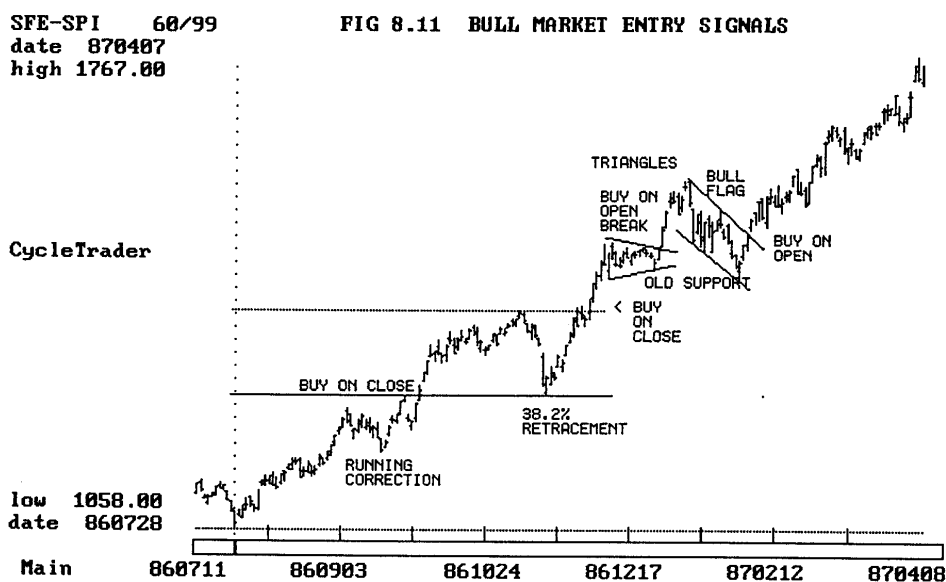
Bull flags

Corrections back to levels of prior support

These are the patterns you must watch for!

Below are some examples in the Share Price Index which occurred throughout 1986/7 following the prior pattern in Fig 8.10. This market broke the downtrend on a running correction.

One Elliott Wave analyst was so convinced the head and shoulders was the end of the 1982-86 bull market that he failed to follow the trend. This move was the one that sent Ian Sykes broke. His company held its short positions against the trend, after the market broke above the head, until it went bankrupt.



Entry Signals 8-9

Advanced Price Analysis Signals

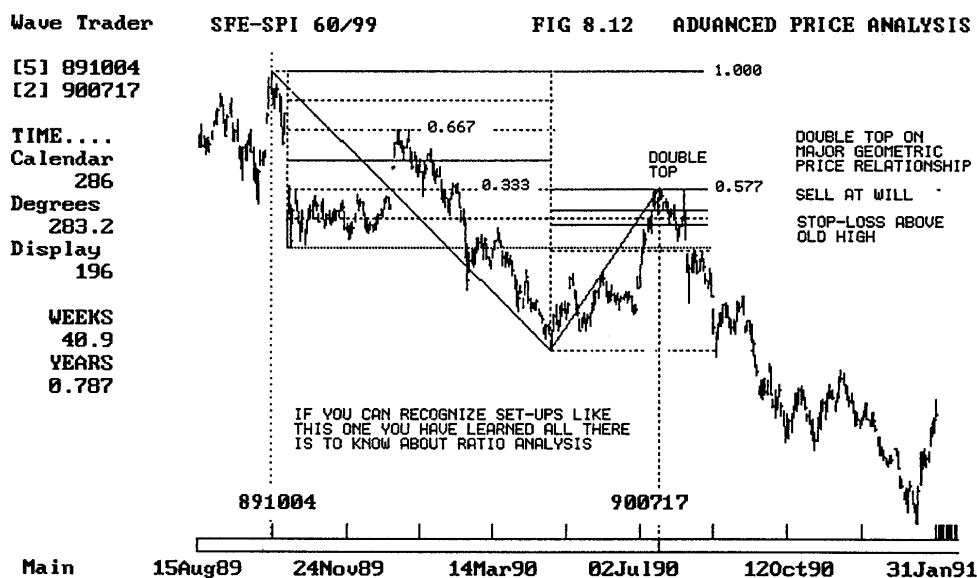
I wouldn't expect a novice to appreciate the beauty of price ratios falling together the way they do. It takes experience and study before you can recognize situations like the one below.

I saw this one back in 1990 and took advantage of my knowledge. I have seen many similar situations over the years that would be hard to explain here.

It is up to the student to study the past for knowledge. To explain every possible way a market can "square" time and price would be wrong of me. If you have a CycleTrader it will be easy for you to do what I do.

If you follow any market on a day to day basis you will see what I see, ie., if you follow the procedures I use. If you expect easy trading profits without doing the work, then, give it away now. You have no chance!

Start with the simple set-ups and as you learn more add the more sophisticated trading signals to your trading plan.



Entry Signals 8-10

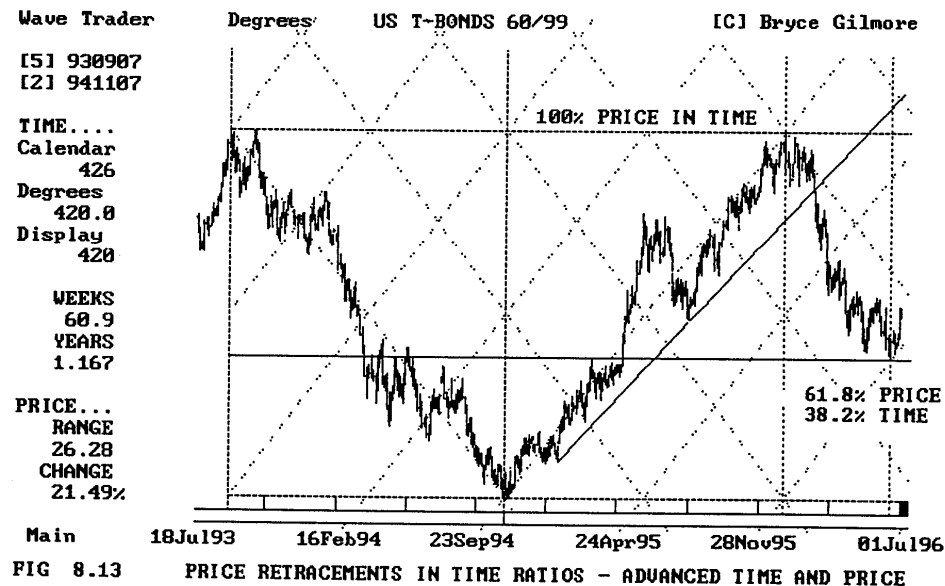
Classic Time & Price Signals

These usually occur in retracements of prior ranges. They repeat over and over in MINUTE, MINOR and INTERMEDIATE degree waves. More often than not when they are going to work the market pattern will provide the information you need to jump in with a close stop loss.

A **Classic Minute or Minor degree signal** is the trend indicators about to, or just rolling long or short 1 or 2 days prior to the TIME & PRICE conjunction. Some of the best SHORT TERM reversals of trend occur at the borderline of trend confirmation if you are using a mechanical system!

Retracement	Time Factors		
50%	38.2%	50%	61.8%
57.7%	50%	57.7%	70.7%
61.8%	38.2%	50%	61.8%
70.7%	50%	57.7%	61.8%
78.6%	100%		
100%	50%	61.8%	100%

These are just some retracement combinations I have noted that regularly occur in the many markets I follow. It will pay to research your favorite markets and discover for yourself their own character - once you do, you are then in a position to capitalize on it.



9

Money Management Techniques

To be successful gambling for profit or speculation if you prefer, requires a strict money management plan.

I know why because prior to my introduction into commodity futures I had studied and played most casino games, including being a competent backgammon player. I have been a runner up in the Australian Open and the Victorian Open backgammon championships. Backgammon is a game that relies on the fall of two dice. The probabilities of the result of any dice throw have strict mathematical probabilities. If you understand these probabilities you can play for percentage results, if your opponent fails to do the same, over time you will win.

The futures market is possibly the worlds most even playing field for the speculator. Mainly because you can enter and exit at will. I liken my approach to trading as playing poker without having to put up an ante. Each day I have a chance to see my hand, if I think I have the equivalent of 4 Aces I will make a bet; if not I stay out.

In the long run, by applying money management rules to the probabilities, I can eliminate much of the risk associated with trading.

Mark Douglas, author of "The Disciplined Trader", once said to me in front of Larry Pesavento, "You must decide on a plan of trade selection, never deviate from that plan and then execute your plan flawlessly." In addition he said, "Once you're in the market and start breaking any of your rules, you are out of control." From my own experience and having been involved with traders and investors the world over I knew I had never heard truer words! Everything Mark Douglas ever said to me was only another way of expressing my own inner thoughts and feelings. Mark just seems to have a better way to explain it.

My basic money management rules are:- Divide your investment capital into 18 speculative stakes, control your down-side risk on any one trade to 1 investment stake. Look for a return of 3 to 1 or better on any win. Trade or bet on a plan that has proved to win at least 40% of the time.

Think Golf

A trading plan that makes 18 trades with a win/loss ratio of 40-60 at 3 to 1 odds results in 7 wins and 11 losses, $7 \text{ by } 3 = 21$ wins and 11 losses, this results in a capital gain of 50% over 18 trades.

If the ratio of wins to losses can be increased the percentage return increases dramatically, also if you can do better than the 3 to 1 ratio the results increase dramatically.

The way I look at it, it's like a game of golf for a 15 handicapper. If you go out and play 18 holes you will make a bad score on 2 or 3 holes, then you will bogey 4, par 9 and birdie 1 or 2, once in a while you will make eagle.

It's the pars and the birdies that make the difference between a good score and a bad one. When I play golf I don't give in if I start off badly because I know I have 16 or 15 holes to go. If you can maintain a focus on the overall game you can score over the 18 holes. Sometimes you can start off well and then fall into a slump for a few holes, it's a matter of discipline to play out the 18 and arrive back at the club house a winner.

The secret to good golf is that each time you tee up you make your best effort to place yourself in a good position to finish the hole. It's the same with trading, don't hit off unless you give yourself the best chance of success. If you hit off badly pick up the ball and walk to the next tee.

If you want to trade well, think you are playing a game of golf and the game's not over until the 18th. After each 18 you can re-think your plan and move onto the next course.

If you keep your mind right you will eventually become a scratch marker.

Aggressive traders with a reliable trading plan can work on a 9 trade scale up system.



TRADE SELECTION PROCESS

To make any system work a trade selection process has to remain uniform. It is therefore important to set up a plan for each type of trade selection signal you want to follow.

I would recommend separate allocations of capital be employed for different types of trades.

1. Buying trend line break-outs on trend confirmation.
2. Selling trend line break-outs on trend confirmation.
3. Buying or selling range break-outs on trend confirmation.
4. Selling double tops.
5. Buying bottoms or selling tops on advanced time and price signals.

ESCALATING RISK

For each plan you should make 18 trades before increasing your original stake.

After 18 trades your results will be easily quantified, you may then wish to modify your plan. Don't increase your stakes just because you are winning, this is a deviation from your original rules.

CHECKLIST BEFORE MAKING A TRADE

1. Is this a valid trading opportunity basis my trade selection rules?
2. Where have I set my stop-loss limit?
3. Can I accept the risk?

If all the answers are YES then take the trade otherwise reconsider.

Without a consistent trade selection process combined with a solid money management plan all will be lost.



TRADING PLAN CHECKLIST

Date..... Market.....

Type of Trade	Buy	Sell
Entry Order
Stoploss Order
Risk	\$.....	
Entry Level	

Before I pick up the phone to place my order, I promise I have checked out the following condition of the market and the risk I am about to take.

Elliott Wave Position 1 2 3 4 5 A B C

Comments.....

Trend Indicators

Trend Wave	Long	Short	Rolling Over
Moving Averages 4/18	Long	Short	Crossing
50 day	Up	Down	flat
D M I	Long	Short	Neutral
Am I following all of my rules?	YES	NO	
Can I accept the risk?	YES	NO	

Money Management 9-4



10

W.D. Gann Analysis Techniques

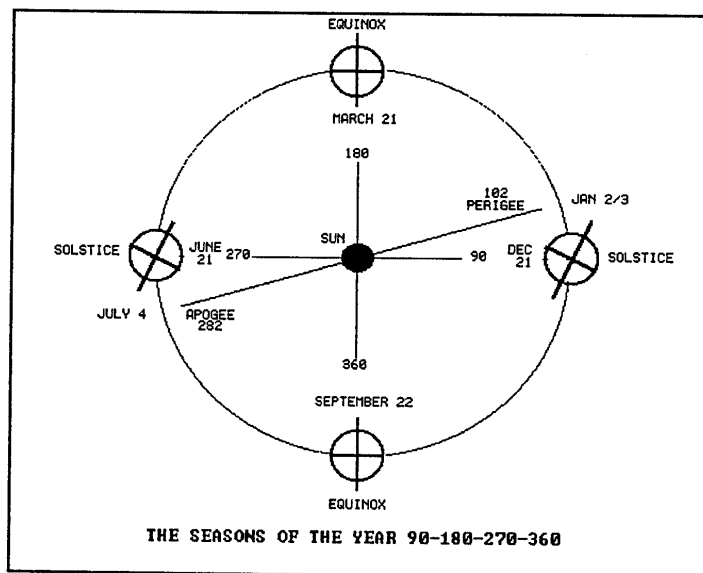
Time by Degrees

W.D. Gann can be credited for the introduction of time by degrees to the world of technical analysis.

Gann often mentioned the square of 360 and the divisions and multiples of 360 in his work. He was referring to the degrees in the circle.

A year is the dominant natural cycle that influences our lives and our activities. In a solar year we have 365 1/4 days but the circle of 1 year is 360 degrees.

Time by degrees is not a simple ratio of days in the year, eg., you cannot calculate 1 degree as 365 divided by 360. Time by degrees must be calculated from the position of the Earth relative to the Sun in its orbit of 360 degrees. 1 day is only the time it takes for the Earth to spin on its axis.



W.D. Gann 10-1



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

The Earth moves through an elliptical orbit around the Sun, not a perfect circle. As a result the relationship between days and degrees speeds up as the Earth is moving closer to the Sun and slows down as the Earth is moving away from the Sun. The two points in the elliptical orbit where the Earth is closest and furthest from the Sun are known as the PERIGEE and the APOGEE.

The seasons of the year are determined by the TILT or AXIS of the Earth. As the Earth circles around the Sun the direct path of the Sun's rays move in relationship to the surface of the Earth. The hours of sunlight vary in length from day to day. If you live in the southern hemisphere the shortest day is the June Solstice and the longest day is the December Solstice. On the Equinox days the daylight hours are equal to the hours of darkness.

Due to the elliptical orbit of the Earth the relationship between days and degrees varies.

0-90	89 days	90-180	89 days
180-270	93 days	270-360	94 days

If you are comparing a time cycle that occurred between 0-180 degrees and one that occurred between 180-360 degrees the calendar day counts will vary dramatically with the degree counts.

Counting time by degrees keeps seasonal time periods uniform. To calculate TIME BY DEGREES requires the use of a planetary ephemeris.

Critical Seasonal Dates

Gann taught that the cardinal points of the year were important to watch for change in trend.

The **Equinox** and **Solstice** as well as the **Perigee** and **Apogee** days are natural cyclic events. If you study past markets you will find an abundance of trend changes falling on or close to these dates.

Anniversary Dates

Gann also taught that it was important to watch the anniversary dates of past trend change dates in any market for a reversal in trend signal.

W.D. Gann 10-2



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مرجع آموزش بورس

باز نشر :

Counting Time between Change in Trend dates

TIME COUNTS using special numbers can often pinpoint future dates where change in trend will occur.

Time counts in days, **degrees**, weeks, months and **years** are made from extreme intermediate degree market highs and lows.

Gann taught that by counting **TIME BY DEGREES**, in squares of **90** and **144** as well as divisions of a year from prior market highs and lows of importance, would produce clusters of future dates where a change in trend could occur.

Gann's square of 52 was a weekly square used on weekly charts, ie., divisions of a year.

Time By Degree Counts

This methodology has become a trade mark for Gann's supposed success in predicting a future change in trend date for any free trading market.

Although the calculations have a validity in nature they must also be qualified as to their true value.

I have found that many change in trend tops or bottoms in markets conform to some of Gann's time counts, I have also found that many did not!

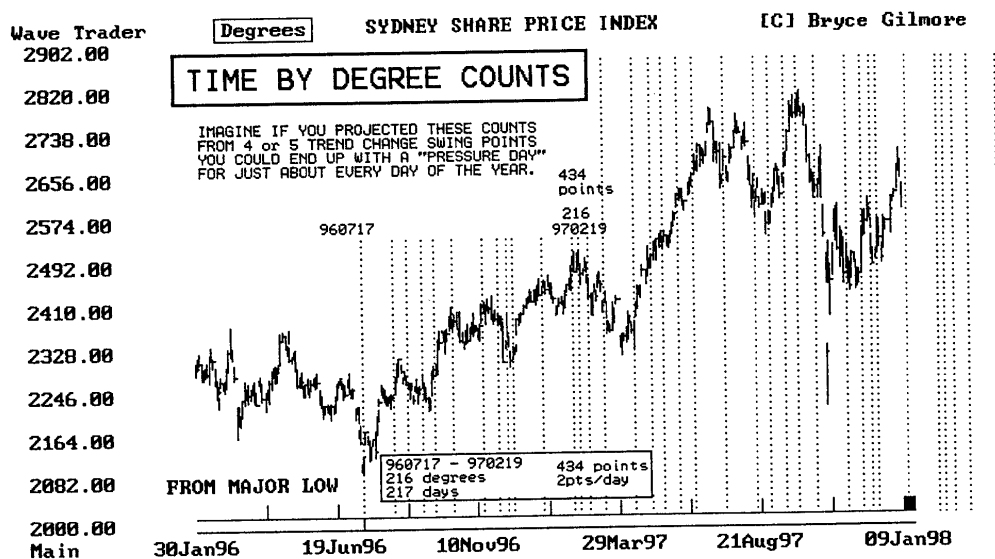
To count off TIME BY DEGREES Gann style all one has to do is calculate the future date ? degrees from a known high or low date. If you extrapolate the process from numerous past highs and lows you will construct a table of dates which will highlight clusters of future dates. These future dates are a warning date where change in trend may occur.

The standard divisions of a year of 360 degrees which could be important using this Gann technique are, my version of important counts are highlighted:-

30	180	315	600
45	210	330	615
60	216	360	624
72	223	432	630
90	240	450	720
120	255	480	
135	270	509	
144	288	540	
150	300	582	



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



I've given this example as it helps to explain the good and the bad associated with measuring time by degrees without the qualifying tools.

The February high in the Share Price Index came in on time by degrees and an associated Gann vibration of 2 points per day from the July 1996 low.

Other Time Counts Important To Gann Methodology

SQUARES AND POWERS OF NUMBERS 3 to 7

No	^{^2}	^{^3}	^{^4}	^{^5}	^{^6}
3	9	27	81	243	729
4	16	64	256	1024	4096
5	25	125	625	3125	
6	36	216	1296		
7	49	343	2401		

It is also worth noting that the powers of 2 in the higher numbers are important.

2	128	512	2048
---	-----	-----	------

W.D. Gann 10-4

Gann Swing Charts

The Gann swing chart is a simple indicator to keep you aware of the short term trend. Gann recommended 2 types of swing charts.

1/. **2 day swing chart.**

2/. **3 day swing chart.**

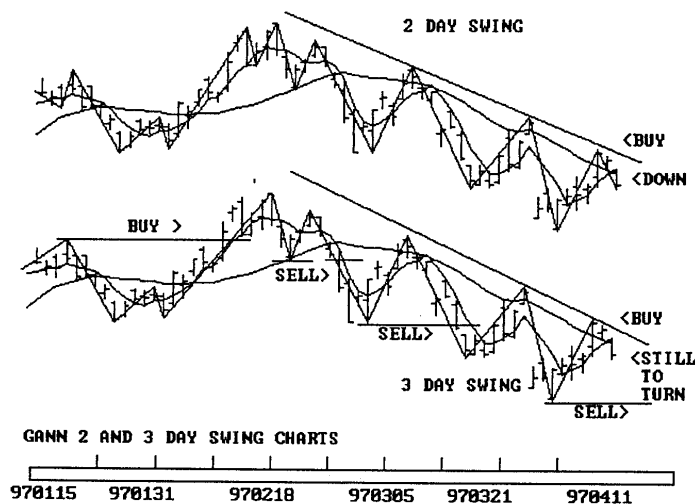
The swing chart swings up and down depending on the current days trading range when compared with the prior 2 or 3 days trading range.

The rules for the 2 or 3 day chart are as follows:-

1. The trend is up when the market makes higher highs without crossing below the prior 2 or 3 day low.
2. The trend is down when the market makes lower lows without crossing above the prior 2 or 3 day high.
3. When prices are very active, ie., wide range days in a blow off move you can record a swing on a 1 day reaction for the 2 day chart.
4. When prices are very active you can record a swing on the 3 day chart if it makes 3 consecutive days with new lows or highs.
5. Both charts are based on highs and lows not closing price.

Over-balancing of price and time.

In an advancing market watch the price ranges of the counter trend moves. Once the next reaction has exceeded the price range of the previous, price is said to be over-balanced and the trend is changing. The opposite works in a falling market. As each trend matures reactions should be reducing in both time and price.



W.D. Gann 10-5

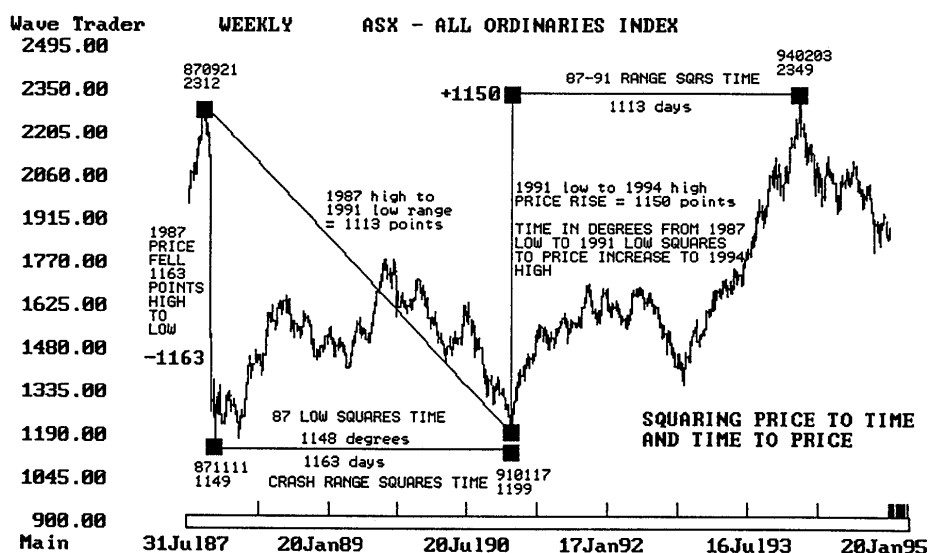


Squaring Price Into Time & Time Into Price

One of Gann's techniques of analysis for determining market tops and bottoms was to "square" price into time and time into price.

There are 3 distinct approaches:-

- Squaring a high or low price forwarded in time.**
 In the example below the All Ords 1987 low was 1149. The first "square" of 1149 counted in "degrees" fell within 1 day of the 1991 low.
- Squaring a price range forward in time.**
 There are 2 examples below, the points decline between the 1987 high and the 1987 low was 1163 points. The calendar day count between the 1987 low and the 1991 low was 1163 days exactly.
 The price range between the 1987 high and the 1991 low was 1113 points, the calendar days from the 1991 low to the 1994 high was 1113 days exactly.
- Squaring time between highs and lows forward in price units.**
 My first example is below, the time between the 1987 low and the 1991 low came out at 1148 degrees. The points rise to the 1994 high was 1150 points.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

When squaring time into price units you can take the time between any two market change in trend dates. The price units are calculated from the ending date of the time cycle you are going to "square".

Just recently I saw this example "square" up at the 19th February 1997 high.

The time between the 1992 low and the 1994 low was 726.5 degrees.

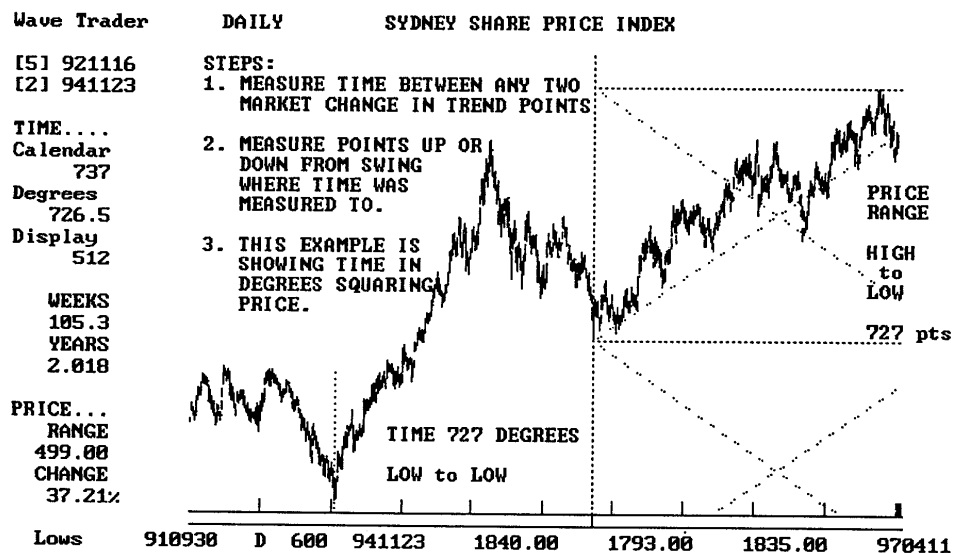
The price units between the 1994 low, 1793 and the 19th February high, 2520 was 727 points.

If I can find perfect examples of Gann's approach to squaring time & price and time to price 40+ years after Gann passed away, then these techniques of analysis are worth monitoring, even if one might feel they may be self fulfilling.

My comment:

The time period from the 1991 low to the recent 19th February 1997 high was 2225 days. The price range squaring between the 1987 high to the 1991 (1113 points) low went 1 square at the 1994 high and 2 squares on the 20th February 1997.

I was expecting a high on the 20th February 1997 within 1 day and let everyone know at our 8th February 1997 seminar in Southport. There can be some minor inaccuracies using these techniques due to the time of the day the lows or highs are made.



W.D. Gann 10-7



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باز نشر :

Gann Angles & Gann Zero Angles

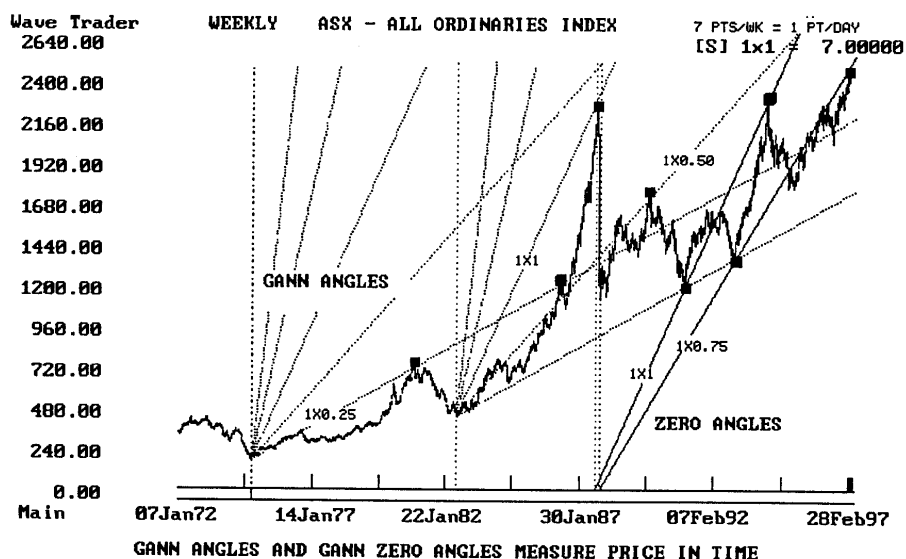
Gann angles and Gann zero angles are another technique for squaring price to time.

1. Angles are drawn from prior highs or lows at ratios of 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 & 4 points per day. At times in the future a market reversal will occur on the value of the angle. The Gann interpretation is that at this moment price is square with time.

Example: The 1x1 angle (1 point per degree) from the 1982 low intersected the 1987 high on the all ordinaries index. The time from the 1982 low to the 1987 high was 1872 degrees and the price range was 1869 points. A FIBONACCI ratio of 13 times 144.

2. Zero angles are angles drawn up from 0 (zero) beneath an important high or low. When a market reversal occurs on the value of the angle it means that the current reversal value has squared time with the high or low from which it began.

Example: The 1x1 angle (1 point per degree) drawn up from under the 1987 high reached the 1199.6, 1991 low after 1199 degrees from the 1987 high had elapsed.



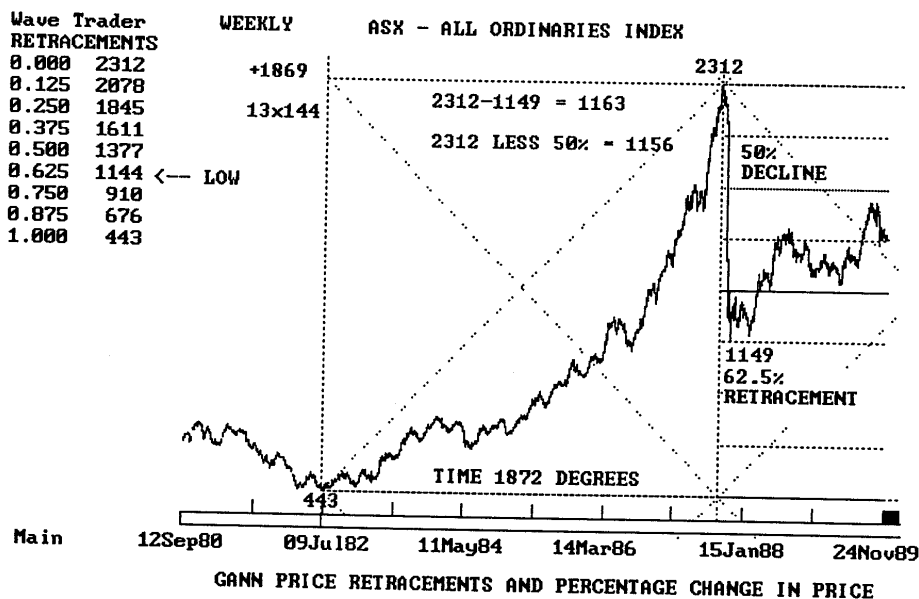
Gann Price Retracement Levels Of A Prior Range

This technique of analysis allows you to relate price range to price range geometrically.

The units risen in a bull market are related to the units fallen in a bear market or vice versa. This technique is useful in any time frame, relationships can be worked out between moves which occur very short term or long term.

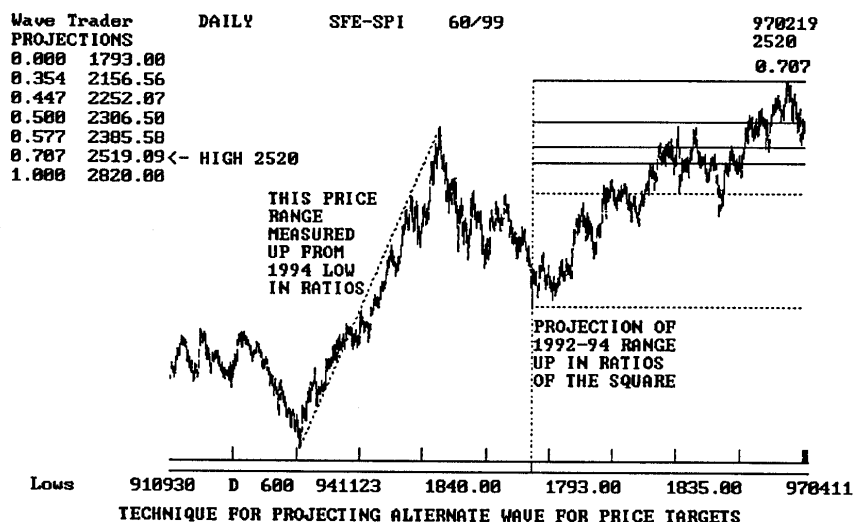
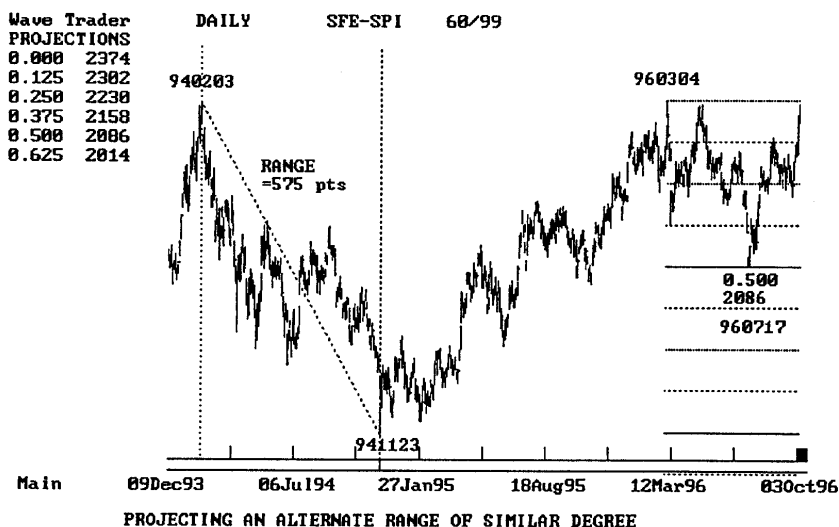
Gann taught students that ratio retracements of prior ranges were very important for determining change of trend and worked with 1/8ths of the prior range. The 50% level is the most important level of a prior range according to Gann. Unfortunately the world is not a perfect place and natural geometry often requires other relationships for the continuing price structure to remain geometric.

Elliott wave recommends ratios of 0.382, 0.50, 0.618 as the most important. We have found that there is another element of geometry involved and ratios of 0.577 and 0.707 that are harmonically related to the square and the cube can be equally important under certain circumstances.



Projection Levels Of An Alternate Range

Price ranges between alternate trends of similar degree will often relate when a market reverses trend without making an identifiable retracement level of the prior range. To calculate possible support or resistance levels in advance project ratios of the alternate trend from the beginning of the current trend.



Projecting Extension Levels Of A Prior Range

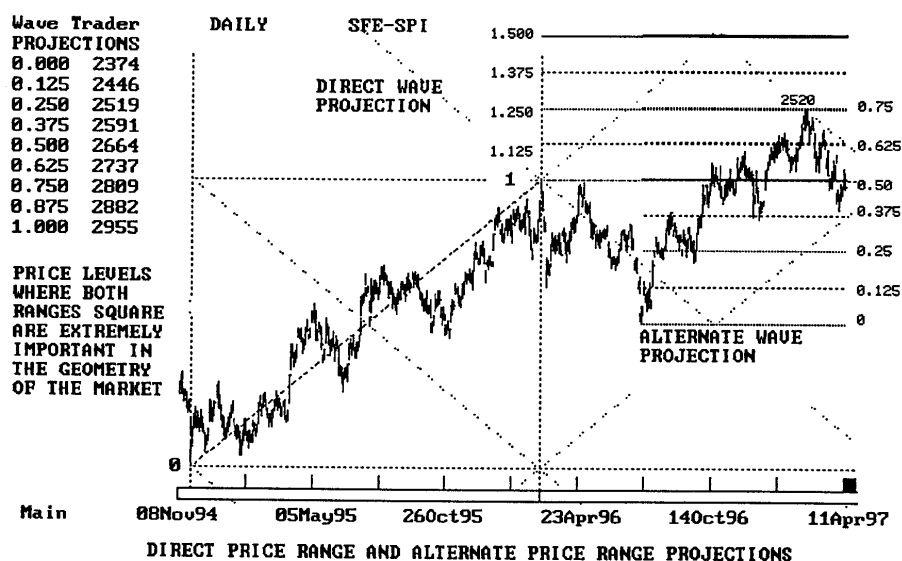
In case anyone is in doubt about the importance of the 2520 INTERMEDIATE DEGREE price level in the Sydney Share Price Index this example will help clear up the picture.

Projections of this nature can be made in 1/8ths, 1/3rds and ratios 0.382, 0.618, do not leave out 0.577 and 0.707.

If one had gone through the exercise of projecting future price targets, prior to the 19th February 1997 high, the 2518-20 level stood out as being very important within the unfolding price geometry. Also 2520 is equal to 7 times 360.

Price levels of extreme importance can be identified when two or more major wave retracements or projections fall within a point or two of each other. We call these levels clusters. When a market trades into a strong price support or resistance level we can evaluate from the daily pattern and the time relationships with the past how important the level may turn out to be.

Technical analysis is a discipline of probabilities. Many of the probabilities can be calculated in advance, this does not mean they will be fulfilled, yet when they are working they will be confirmed by the market itself.



W.D. Gann 10-11

Unfolding Price Ranges In Trends Of Similar Degree

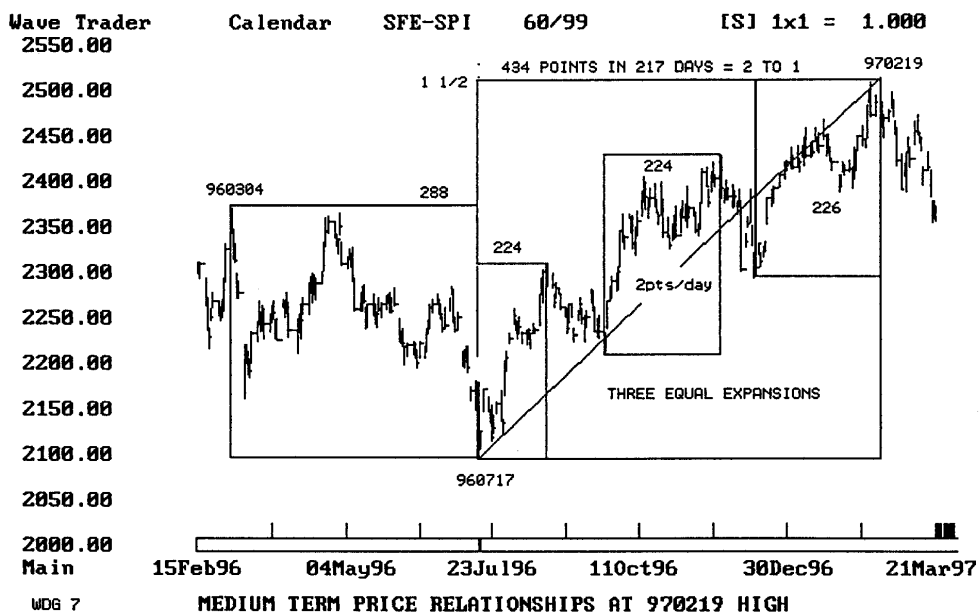
Unfolding price ranges can relate to each other in two ways:-

1. Each impulse range can relate by a ratio of the preceding range of similar degree.

In the example below of the Sydney Share Price Index expanding upwards from the 2086 low, 17th July 1996 to the 2520 high, 19th February 1997, there were three distinct low to high ranges of equal proportion. After the first two expansions of 224 points were recognised, myself and several analysts I know calculated that 2518 would equal a triple wave range of similar degree when measured from the take off point 13th December 1996 at 2294. The fact that 2518 fitted in with all the other price projections confirmed it as a very important level.

When the 2520 high was made time and price squared at 2 points per day from the 17th July 1996 low, another important Gann observation!

When looking for additional confirmation of price squarings you can monitor both the cash market and the futures contract, it will help you immensely.



W.D. Gann 10-12

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2. The last impulse range can relate by a ratio to the overall move in the current series of waves.

Example:

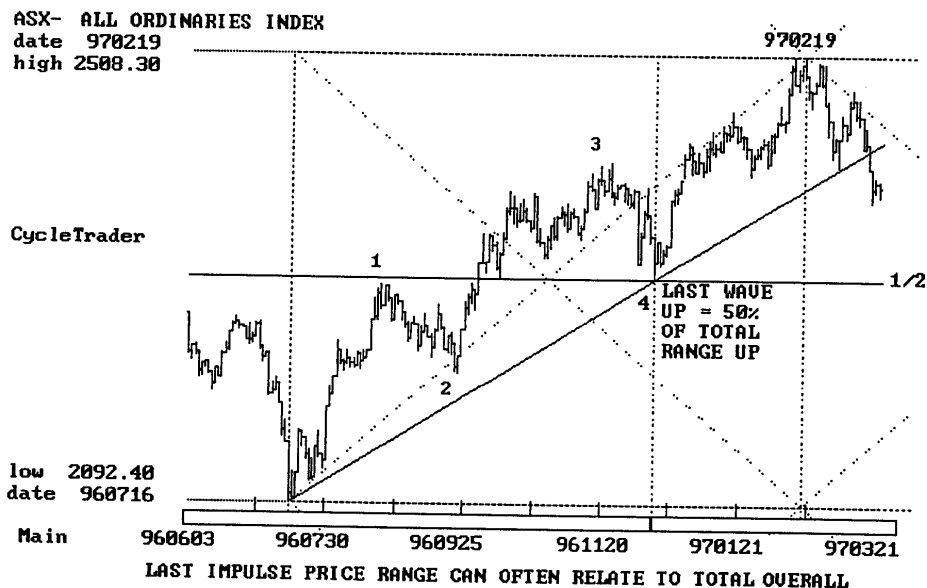
The impulse waves in the All Ordinaries Index, up to the February high, were not the same price ranges as the SPI, yet they were working to their own geometry.

The impulse wave 5 from the December low, wave 4, topped out as 50% of the total range from July 1996.

I have seen many instances where the 4th wave low or high relates to the overall range by a geometry of 0.382, 0.500, 0.618, 0.667 and 0.707.

If you want to project these price levels in advance take the price units between the beginning of the trend, ie., 0 to 4 and add the reciprocal value of the ratios. for 0.500 add 1.000, for 0.618 add 1.618, for 0.707 add 2.414.

INCIDENTLY the wave 2 in the example below subdivided the total range at the 0.707 level. This means that 4-5 was 0.707 of 2 to the high.



W.D. Gann 10-13



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بازار نشر

Divisions Of A Range Identify Unfolding Geometry

In a bear trend of 3 waves A-B-C the C wave could even be 0.707 of the total decline.

There was an instance of this in the SPI decline between May and July 1996.

To project a C wave of 0.707 of the total range multiply the price units between high (B) and B by 2.414 and deduct the result from the price of B.

If B-C is going to be 0.707 of the total range then (B)-B will be 0.293 (1.000 - 0.707). 2.414 times 0.293 = 1.000.

Example:

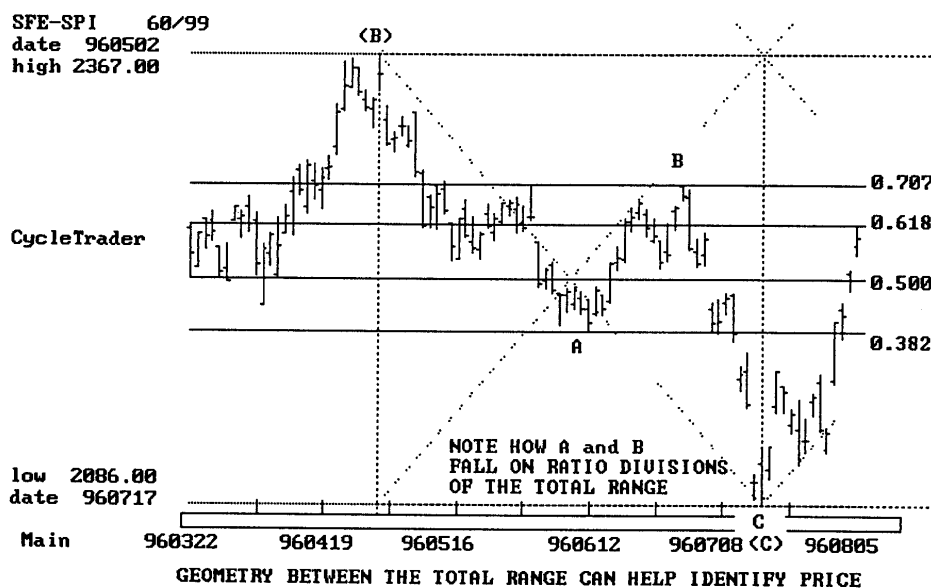
[B]	960502	high	2367
A	960613	low	2194
B	960702	high	2285
C	960717	low	2086

$$2367 - 2285 = 82 \times 2.414 = 198$$

$$2285 - 2086 = 199$$

$$2367 - 2194 = 173 \times 0.618 = 107$$

$$2194 - 2086 = 108$$



W.D. Gann 10-14

SFE - Sydney Share Price Index - 1991 Low

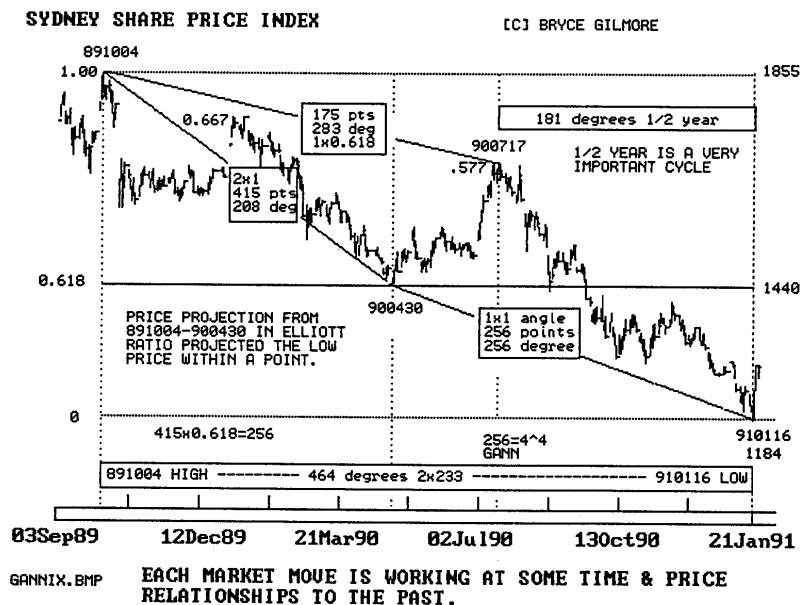
It is important to understand the intricate ways markets can relate in time and price. W.D. Gann and R.N. Elliott opened my eyes and I will never forget it.

By combining both of their disciplines, together with pattern and trend and long term cycle analysis it is possible to explain every market reversal of trend that is important.

At the time of the 1991 low in the All Ordinaries Index I noted the following time and price relationships within the Share Price Index which is the futures derivative. I have often mentioned these relationships to students but, this is the first time I have put them into print. If you study everything contained in this text you will be prepared when similar situations repeat in the future.

Use my examples to get an idea of what to look for when a market changes trend, if you explore the past it will open your eyes to the power possible from this knowledge.

Keep a record of important events



W.D. Gann 10-15

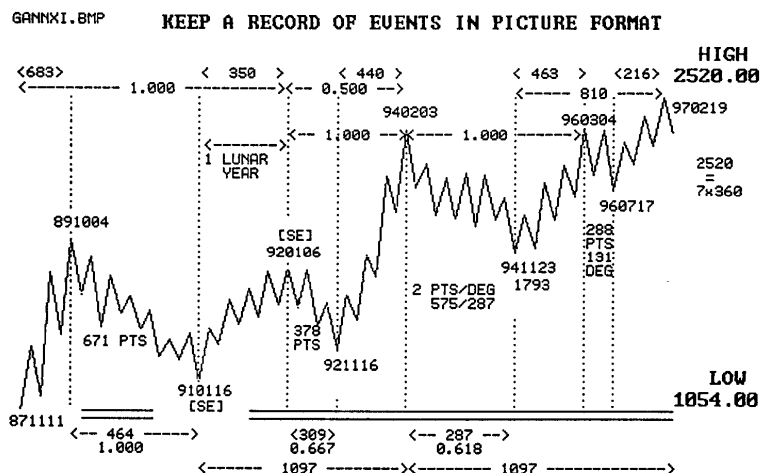
Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Since the 1987 crash the Sydney Share Price Index has traded through 3 major bear markets.

It's important for the future to note that the 1992 decline and the 1994 decline were ratios in time of the 1989-1991 bear market. Any future bear market should relate in time, by ratio, to one of these prior bear markets.

I know that in the future we will experience another bear market similar to one of these, especially in regards to a large price decline. Once the next bear market takes hold I will be looking at future dates that fall on ratios of time to one of these bear markets.

At most major market reversals you will find perfect cycles of time generated from prior highs and lows. Often but not always the TIME or PRICE counts fall on important numbers mentioned on pages 10.3 and 10.4.



Gann repeatedly states in his writings and books, "The future is just a repetition of the past, there is nothing new under the Sun."

The future is working out time and price to that which went before.

If you are prepared to study the past, then, the future will explain itself as it unfolds.

W.D. Gann 10-16



11

R.N. Elliott Wave Analysis

R.N. Elliott introduced his thesis of wave analysis to market watchers back in the 1930's.

Ralph N. Elliott was a retired engineer, who because of health reasons began an exhaustive study into market analysis. Elliott developed his theory, based on natural law, of the way the US share market expanded and contracted, ie., the time and price relationships between bull and bear markets during their development and adjustment stages. He later worked on Wall Street operating a market advisory service.

Elliott's basic tenet was, "All waves of similar degree will relate in both TIME & PRICE amplitude."

Whilst I have already explained the many facets of TIME & PRICE relationships and the way they can occur within a markets structure, it would be careless of me not to review Elliott's teachings in this manual, as I subconsciously use them on a day to day basis myself.

ELLIOTT WAVE STRUCTURES

To keep track of the stages a bull or bear market moves through, Ralph Elliott developed a lettering system to keep track of waves of similar degree.

Waves are broken down into stages from:-

CYCLE	I, II, III, IV, V	
PRIMARY	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]	[A] [B] [C]
INTERMEDIATE	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	(A) (B) (C)
MINOR	1 2 3 4 5	A B C
MINUTE	i ii iii iv v	a b c

Each completed lesser degree wave sequence completes a single wave of higher degree, ie., 1-2-3-4-5 of MINOR degree could complete either wave (1), (3) or (5) of INTERMEDIATE degree. Wave A-B-C of MINOR degree would complete either wave (2) or (4) of INTERMEDIATE degree.



Elliott's Basic Counting Theory

BULL MARKETS

Elliott's rules state that each expansion will unfold in a 5 wave sequence or 7 or 9 waves with extensions.

Waves 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 will be impulse moves MADE UP OF 5 WAVES in the direction of the primary trend.

Waves 2, 4, 6 & 8 will be corrections to the main trend MADE UP OF 3 WAVES as an A-B-C.

BEAR MARKETS

In a bear market the A - wave will most likely contain 5 legs, the B - wave 3 legs and the C - wave 5 legs.

IMPULSE WAVES

Impulse waves determine the trend and contain a minimum of 5 legs.

CORRECTIVE WAVES

Corrective waves normally contain 3 legs.

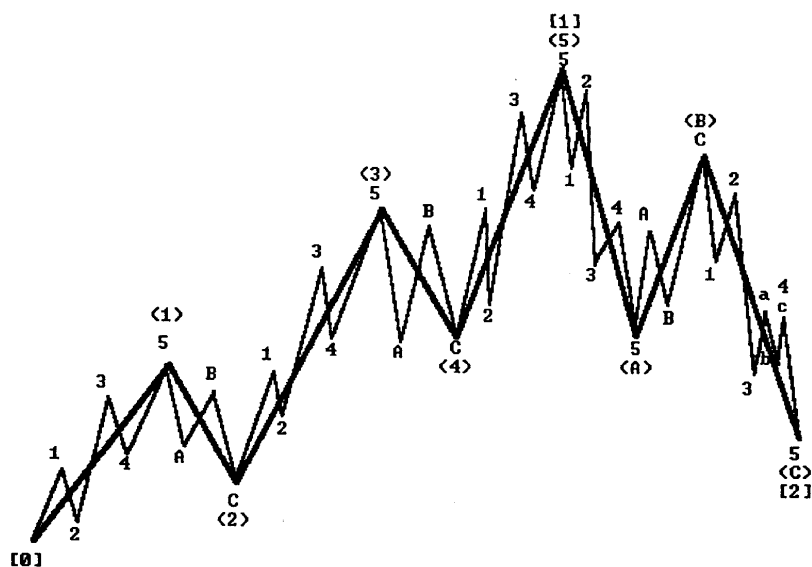


FIG 11.01 EXAMPLE OF ELLIOTT WAVE COUNTING TO LABEL MARKET STRUCTURES

Elliott Wave 11-2



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

There are several important rules one should note about Elliott Wave.

These are:-

1. The overall trend is established by the direction (up or down) of the waves containing 5 leg sequences.
2. Corrective wave patterns in a 5 wave sequence will ALTERNATE. Wave 2 and 4 will alternate in appearance, for instance a simple wave will be followed by a complex looking wave or vice versa.
3. Wave 3 is usually the strongest impulse in appearance and will be accompanied by strong indications of overbought or oversold.
4. Wave 4 corrections will normally terminate within the area of the previous wave 4 of lesser degree. Often a wave 4 will terminate on a 38.2% price retracement of the previous impulse wave or 38.2% of the total advance in the series.
5. Triangles in 4th waves indicate strength in the wave 5.
6. Extensions can only occur in impulse waves and are very common, extensions are far more likely in 3rd or 5th waves.
7. A break of the channel line extended from the termination of waves [2] and [4] signals a major change in trend.

Anyone wishing to make a comprehensive study of Elliott Wave can do so by studying the following two books.

MASTERING ELLIOTT WAVE by Glenn Neely, 1990, is probably the most complete work I have seen on Elliott Wave analysis. Neely deals with the real world and offers an exceptional insight into the patterns formed by market price activity. (223 pages) Neely in my opinion is the expert of Elliott Wave!

ELLIOTT WAVE THEORY by Frost and Prechter, 1978, is the first book on Elliott Wave I started with. This book contains all the basic information but, it is difficult for a novice; it needs to be read 4 or 5 times before the concepts begin to become clear. (190 pages)

Elliott Wave 11-3

The Overall Trend Is Established By The Direction Of The 5 Wave Sequences

The main benefit of this knowledge lies in the fact that trends propagate (grow on themselves). Once the minor waves start growing in 5 waves you can expect the intermediate and primary waves to do the same.

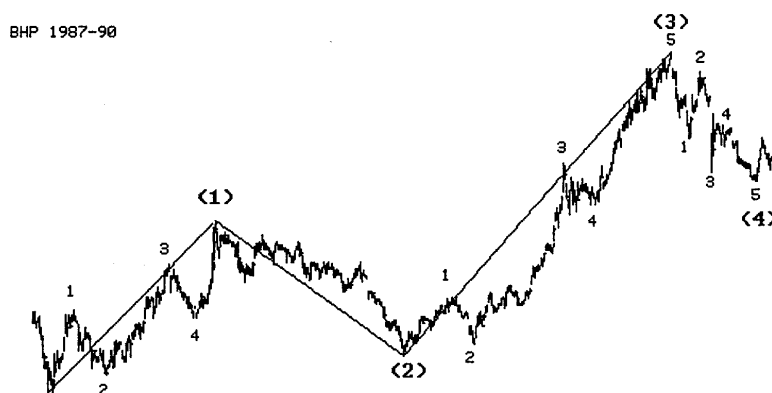


FIG 11.02 TREND IS ESTABLISHED BY THE 5 WAVE SEQUENCES

Generally when a trend is well established the corrections become shallower and shorter in duration. In a strong trend counter trend reactions generally last no longer than 3 days.

Degrees of wave movement can be evaluated by comparing their price ranges and time duration.

For instance when a subsequent correction OVERBALANCES the price and/or time of a prior correction, the move in progress, is usually of a higher degree and the wave count can be re-evaluated.

Continuation of the trend is signalled by the price breaking out to new highs or lows when the reactions are less than those that went before.

Wave 3 in any 5 wave sequence will usually be the strongest and it normally ends with the trend indicators in an extremely overbought or oversold condition.

Corrections i.e., waves 2 and 4 should normally alternate in appearance. Corrective waves take on either "simple" or "complex" forms. A "simple" form will normally be followed by a "complex" form or vice-versa.

Elliott Wave 11-4



Overbought & Oversold Markets (Wave 3)

I have noted that on nearly all occasions, wave 3 in a BULL market impulse ends with the market in an **overbought** condition.

Wave C in a correction often ends with the market in an **oversold** condition.

The best indicator for OVERBOUGHT or OVERSOLD is the RSI and DMI.

RSI - Relative Strength Index 10 day

Overbought when above 80

Oversold when below 20.

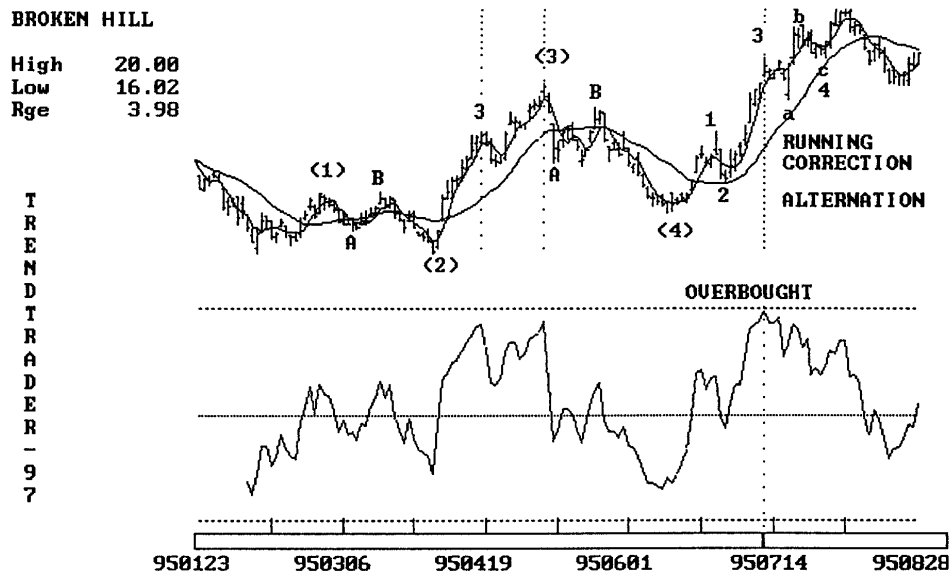
DMI - Directional Movement Index 10 day

Overbought when the + DI rises above 40 and the DMI rises above the +DI.

Extremely overbought when the -DI remains below 10 for 3 days or more.

Reverse applies to for Oversold signals.

The RSI and the DMI are analysis tools designed by J.Welles Wilder Jr. More of his work can be found in his book **NEW CONCEPTS IN TECHNICAL TRADING SYSTEMS, 1978**.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

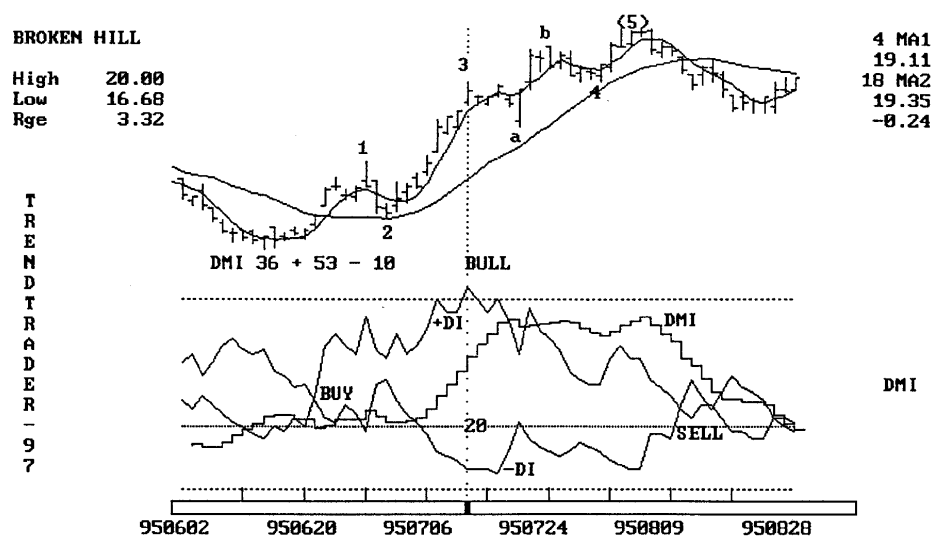


FIG 11.04 DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT INDEX (DMI) READINGS OVERBOUGHT AT WAVE 3

Monitoring trend indicators on a daily basis keeps one alert to the possibility of a change in trend.

I have noticed over the years the more people learn about Elliott Wave the more diverse their opinion of wave counts become.

KEEP IT SIMPLE!

The basic concept is that BULL markets will unfold in a series of 5 waves or sections. 3 will be up and 2 will be corrections. The end of each wave will be labelled 1-2-3-4-5. Waves 2 and 4 are corrective waves. Waves 1, 3, 5 are impulse waves.

IMPULSE WAVES can be subdivided into 5 waves of lesser degree.

Extensions can form in IMPULSE waves, ie., instead of 5 waves they could extend to 7 or 9 waves. Extensions can form in waves 1, 3 or 5 but never in all.

Over long periods I look for a place to identify a wave 3 and then work backwards for my wave count.

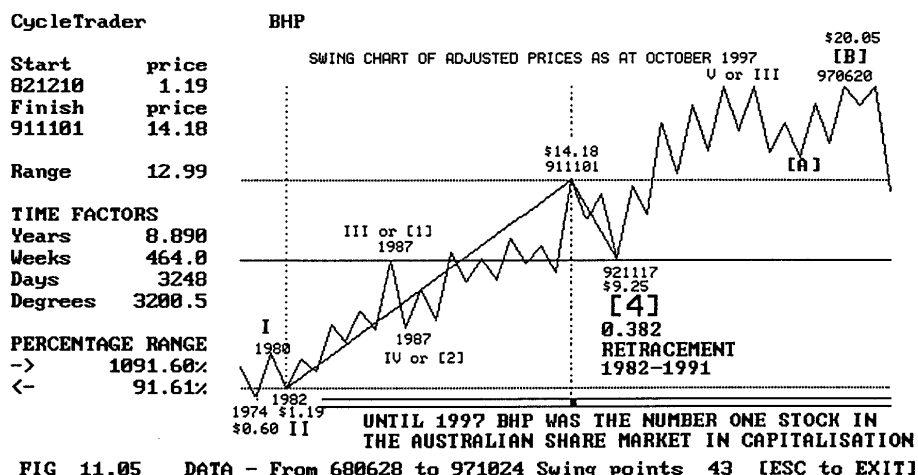
Wave 4 Corrections

Wave 4 corrections will normally terminate within the area of the previous wave 4 of lesser degree. Often a wave 4 will terminate on a 38.2% price retracement of the previous impulse wave or 38.2% of the total advance in the series.

This is an important observation and can help you set price objectives after identifying a wave 3 termination.

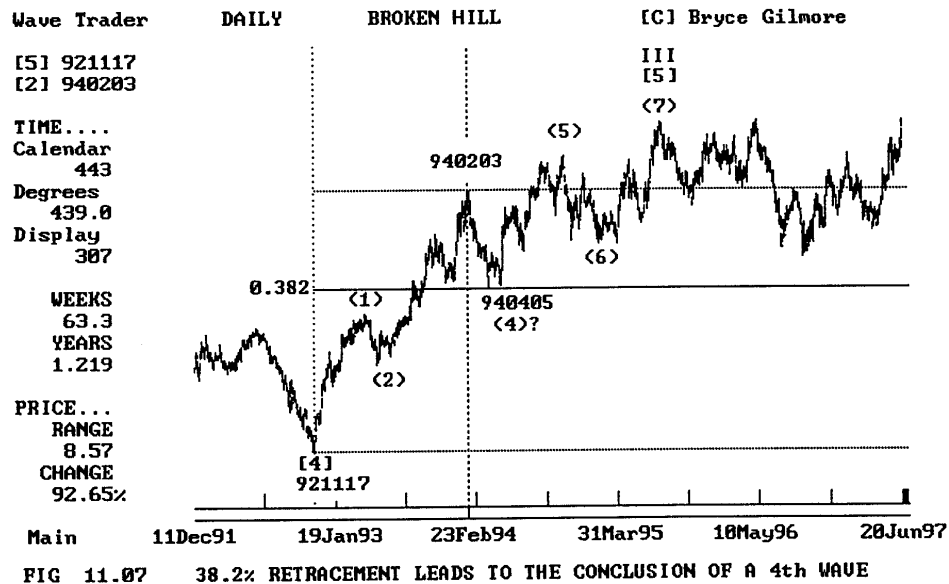
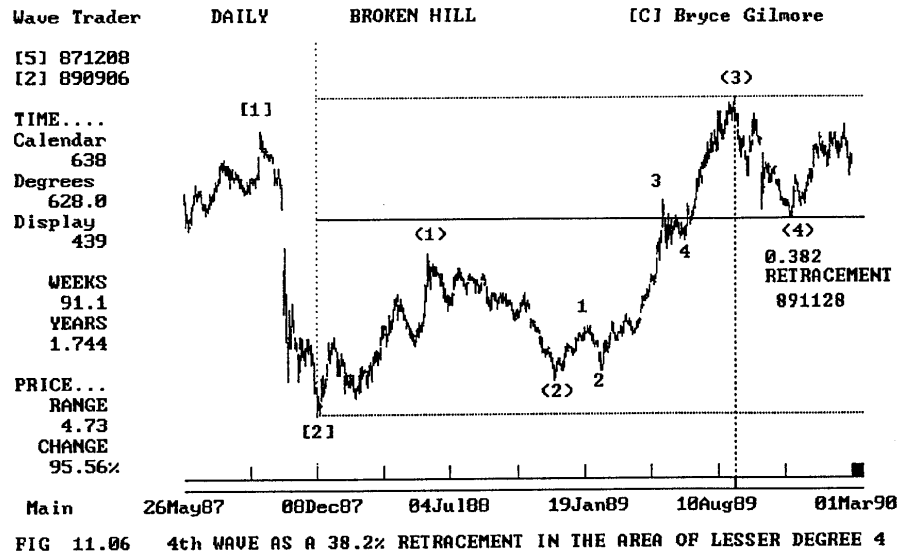
In my first book GEOMETRY OF MARKETS I used BHP (Broken Hill Proprietary Limited) for an extensive example of analysis techniques. It seemed very clear to me back in early 1988 that the high made in 1987, prior to the crash, displayed the character of a 3rd wave of cycle degree. In retrospect the retracement in the 1987 crash was just short of a 50% retracement of all gains made from the 1974 low. Since 1988 this market rose in value more than 2 times its value at the 1987 pre-crash high.

The 921117 low in BHP can clearly be identified as a PRIMARY wave 4 as it retraced 38.2% of all gains made from the 1982 low. This infact gives rise to the question of the 1987 high being a PRIMARY wave 1 instead of a CYCLE wave III. This being the case the \$20.05 high is potentially a CYCLE wave III.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

There have been two other major instances of 38.2% price retracements in BHP over recent years. The November 28, 1989 low and the April 5, 1994 low.



Rule of Alternation

Elliott Wave states that corrective patterns (waves) in a five wave sequence will ALTERNATE. ie., waves 2 and 4 will take on a completely different appearance.

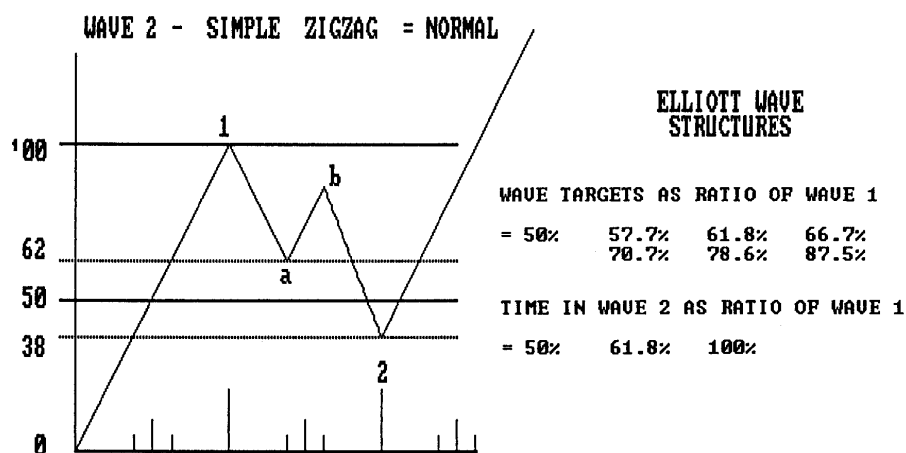
Elliott gave names to the patterns formed in corrective moves:-

- Zig Zag
- Complex Flat
- Double Three
- Running Correction
- Symmetrical Triangle
- Ascending Triangle
- Descending Triangle
- Expanding Triangle

Triangles are far more common in 4th waves so one should expect the wave 2 to take the form of a simple zig zag, complex flat, double three or running correction.

Wave 2

1. Wave 2 normally retraces at least 50% of all the gains made in the wave 1.
2. If Wave 2 is a Zig Zag it can often retrace 61.8%, 70.7% , 78.6%.
3. Wave 2 normally expires on a direct time relationship measured from the duration of Wave 1.



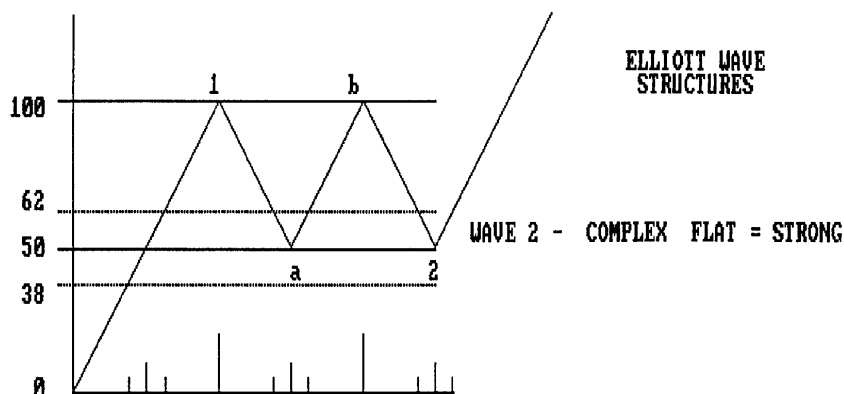
Elliott Wave 11-9



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

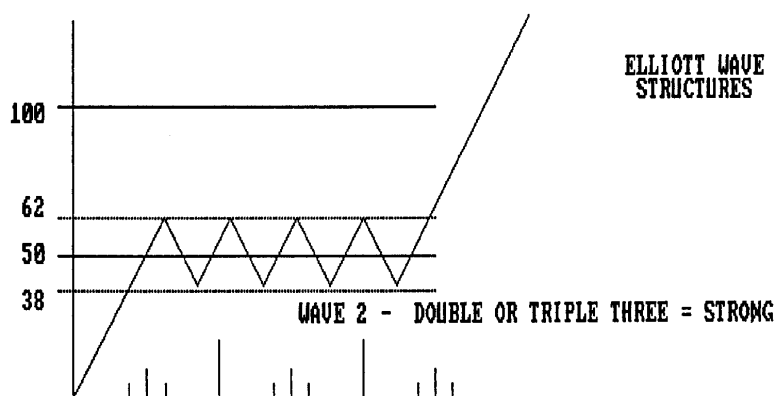
Complex Flat

A complex flat correction implies power in the 3rd wave. A sideways movement in market price over an extended period implies accumulation. When the market eventually breaks to a new high it is doing so because there are more buyers than sellers.



Double Three

The double three wave 2 implies a longer period of accumulation. As the stock or commodity moves into stronger hands. Once prices break up to higher levels there will be little to none available, resulting in an explosive move in the wave 3.



Elliott Wave 11-10



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مرجع آموزش بورس

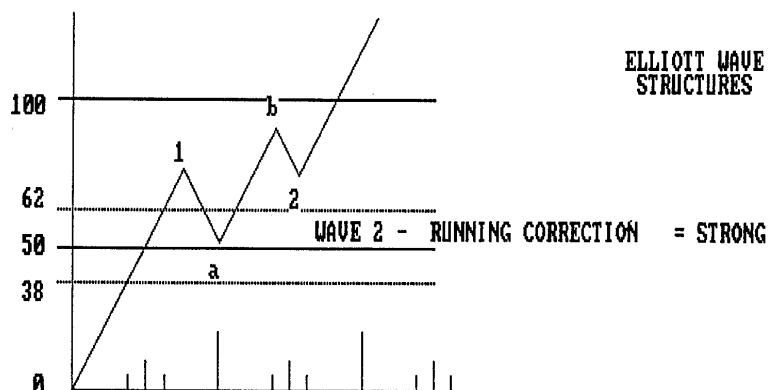


بازنشر:

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

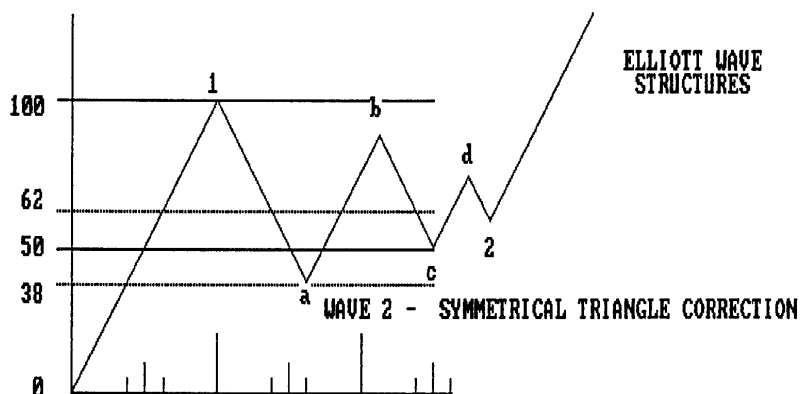
Running Correction

A running correction occurs in an explosive market. Usually because some fundamental news insites a stampede of speculators to buy without worrying what price they pay.



Symmetrical Triangle

A symmetrical triangle occurs in a market where the buyers and sellers are fairly balanced. Volumes continue to decline as the triangle is formed. Each of the legs a, b, c, d, e contract in size inside the range of the prior leg. Quite often the price ranges of the legs will relate by a factor of 0.618.



Elliott Wave 11-11

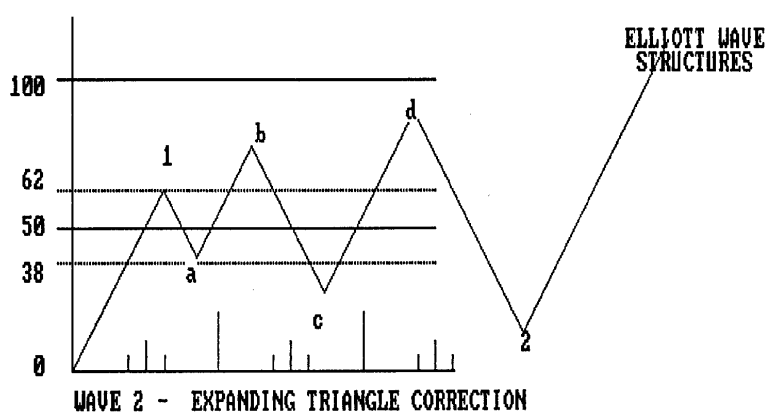


Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

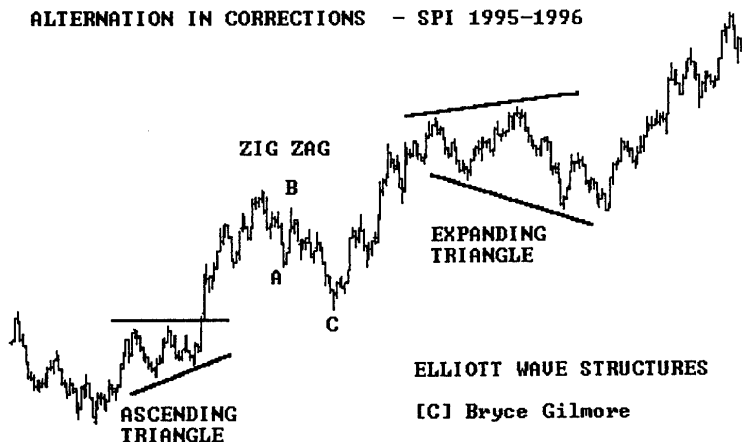
Expanding Triangle

The expanding triangle more often than not forms over long periods of time. The market continues to trade in ever expanding ranges making higher highs in the rallies and lower lows in the declines.

Expanding triangles are very hard to predict and only become obvious well after the outcome is known. Nevertheless as the triangle unfolds there will be definite time and price relationships formed between the legs either directly or via alternate wave relationships.



ALTERNATION IN CORRECTIONS - SPI 1995-1996



• Elliott Wave 11-12



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مرجع آموزش بورس



بازار نشر:

Bullish Consensus

Perhaps the most important consideration of Elliott Wave is how it takes the bullish consensus into account as a trend indicator.

Each type of wave formation holds a character all of its own.

Nevertheless I have noted in recent years, the patterns are becoming more complex due to the speed of communication, and the sophistication of analysis techniques aided by the computer power now available.

With today's computer power, volumes of trade are possible that were never experienced in Elliott's day. That is why I think the explosive moves generated by an overbalance of buyers and sellers are accommodated quickly and result in significant reversals of trend intra-day.

My Summary of Elliott Wave Strong Points

1. Wave 4's normally terminate in the area of the 4th wave of lesser degree.
2. Wave 4's generally retrace 38.2% of prior expansions.
3. Wave 3's are usually the longest and strongest waves, but never the shortest.
4. Wave 3's nearly always terminate with overbought or oversold trend indicator readings.
5. Alternation between corrective waves will be a guide to the position of the market.
6. Time and Price within future trends will be working out ratio relationships to trends that preceded them.
7. One of Elliott's main points was that bear markets endured or retraced 0.618 of the time or price of the preceding bull trend. This was an important observation considering the tools Elliott had to work with at the time.



12

Forecasting Future Dates for Change in Trend

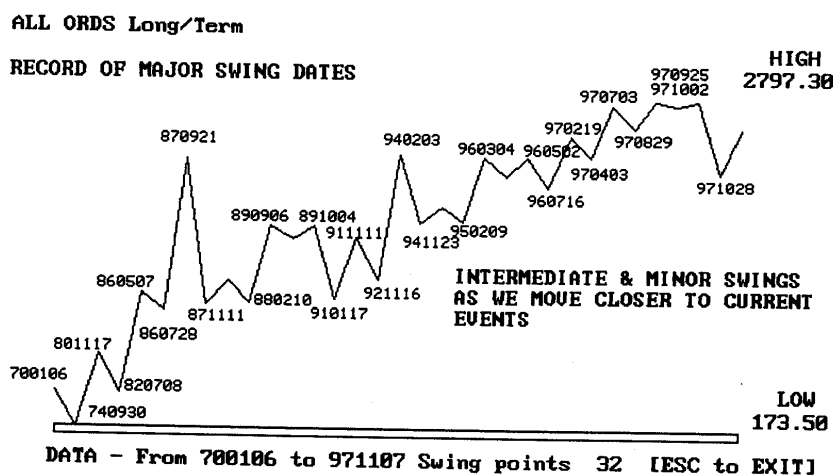
To begin with, I will repeat what I said in the TIME MEASURING TECHNIQUES chapter. The future proportional TIME CYCLE relationships between market trends (market highs to lows / and or / lows to highs / or lows to lows / or highs to highs) will relate as they have in the past, for the future is just a repetition of the past.

W.D. Gann has been quoted as saying, "There is nothing new under the Sun."

Relationships of time elapsed in bull and bear swings will form in one of 3 ways:-

1. **Alternating time cycles.**
2. **Direct time cycles.**
3. **Internal time cycles.**

If you are starting from scratch you will have to make a study of the market you are going to forecast and prepare a swing file of MAJOR, INTERMEDIATE and recent Minor degree swings. I call this an optimised SWING FILE.



Forecasting Time Cycles 12-1



The Random Approach

The random approach is to project multiples and divisions of all major cycles into the future, beginning from the end of the projected cycle. We then look for clusters of dates where conjunctions of cycles meet.

The CycleTrader has a time projection module which allows me to prepare time cycle projections. Either in calendar days or solar degrees, I then sort the results into chronological date order reports.

The only problem with this approach, is that, the more cycles you project the more information you add to the analysis. You can end up with a random calculation falling on just about every day of the year.

INFORMATION REPORT - CycleTrader		[C] 1997	B.T.GILMORE
TIME CYCLE	6467 DAYS	700106	- 870921
TIME CYCLE	4739 DAYS	740930	- 870921
TIME CYCLE	2499 DAYS	801117	- 870921
TIME CYCLE	1901 DAYS	820708	- 870921
TIME CYCLE	502 DAYS	860507	- 870921
TIME CYCLE	420 DAYS	860728	- 870921
TIME CYCLE	6518 DAYS	700106	- 871111
TIME CYCLE	4790 DAYS	740930	- 871111
TIME CYCLE	2550 DAYS	801117	- 871111
TIME CYCLE	1952 DAYS	820708	- 871111
TIME CYCLE	5455 DAYS	740930	- 890906
TIME CYCLE	3215 DAYS	801117	- 890906
TIME CYCLE	2617 DAYS	820708	- 890906
TIME CYCLE	716 DAYS	870921	- 890906
TIME CYCLE	665 DAYS	871111	- 890906
TIME CYCLE	3115 DAYS	820708	- 910117
TIME CYCLE	1163 DAYS	871111	- 910117
TIME CYCLE	498 DAYS	890906	- 910117
TIME CYCLE	470 DAYS	891004	- 910117
TIME CYCLE	1512 DAYS	870921	- 911111
TIME CYCLE	1461 DAYS	871111	- 911111
TIME CYCLE	796 DAYS	890906	- 911111
TIME CYCLE	768 DAYS	891004	- 911111
TIME CYCLE	298 DAYS	910117	- 911111
TIME CYCLE	1883 DAYS	870921	- 921116
TIME CYCLE	1832 DAYS	871111	- 921116
TIME CYCLE	1167 DAYS	890906	- 921116
TIME CYCLE	1139 DAYS	891004	- 921116
TIME CYCLE	669 DAYS	910117	- 921116
TIME CYCLE	371 DAYS	911111	- 921116

EXAMPLE OF RANDOM CYCLE PROJECTION TECHNIQUES

To illustrate the random approach I have taken 30 major cycles between 1970 and 1992. The projections are in calendar days, all the ratios from chapter 1 are used.

I have produced a report for the year 1994 to show the results.

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1997 B.T. GILMORE
 ALL ORDS Long/Term Major Direct Time Projections

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
3 Jan 1994	0.354	413.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
3 Jan 1994	0.618	413.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
15 Jan 1994	1.000	796.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
22 Jan 1994	0.236	432.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
23 Jan 1994	2.236	1600.0	870921 -	890906	716	DAYS
23 Jan 1994	0.354	1102.0	820708 -	910117	3115	DAYS
25 Jan 1994	0.382	435.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
30 Jan 1994	0.500	1607.0	801117 -	890906	3215	DAYS
3 Feb 1994	2.236	1113.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS
3 Feb 1994	0.236	444.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
4 Feb 1994	0.382	445.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
5 Feb 1994	0.667	446.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
9 Feb 1994	0.618	1617.0	820708 -	890906	2617	DAYS
17 Feb 1994	0.250	458.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
17 Feb 1994	1.236	458.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
25 Feb 1994	1.236	2349.0	820708 -	870921	1901	DAYS
1 Mar 1994	0.250	470.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
2 Mar 1994	0.577	842.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
2 Mar 1994	2.828	842.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
2 Mar 1994	1.272	471.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
3 Mar 1994	0.707	472.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
6 Mar 1994	0.354	2307.0	700106 -	871111	6518	DAYS
17 Mar 1994	0.500	2369.0	740930 -	870921	4739	DAYS
25 Mar 1994	1.000	1163.0	871111 -	910117	1163	DAYS
1 Apr 1994	0.577	872.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
9 Apr 1994	0.447	509.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
20 Apr 1994	0.382	1189.0	820708 -	910117	3115	DAYS
21 Apr 1994	0.447	521.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
23 Apr 1994	3.000	894.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
24 Apr 1994	1.414	524.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
25 Apr 1994	0.786	525.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
1 May 1994	0.618	902.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
5 May 1994	1.272	2418.0	820708 -	870921	1901	DAYS
26 May 1994	1.500	556.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
31 May 1994	2.618	1230.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
2 Jun 1994	0.500	2395.0	740930 -	871111	4790	DAYS
2 Jun 1994	0.618	934.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
4 Jun 1994	3.142	936.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
8 Jun 1994	0.500	569.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
12 Jun 1994	2.618	1740.0	871111 -	890906	665	DAYS
17 Jun 1994	0.667	1745.0	820708 -	890906	2617	DAYS
17 Jun 1994	1.236	949.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
19 Jun 1994	1.236	2412.0	820708 -	871111	1952	DAYS
22 Jun 1994	0.500	583.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
26 Jun 1994	0.382	2470.0	700106 -	870921	6467	DAYS
9 Jul 1994	1.618	600.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
12 Jul 1994	0.667	974.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
14 Jul 1994	1.272	976.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
19 Jul 1994	0.333	610.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
21 Jul 1994	1.236	983.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
25 Jul 1994	1.000	2499.0	801117 -	870921	2499	DAYS

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-3

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1997 B.I. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term Direct Major Time Cycles Cont.

FUTURE ICR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
30 Jul 1994	3.330	992.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
5 Aug 1994	5.000	2510.0	860507 -	870921	502	DAYS
5 Aug 1994	0.333	627.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
12 Aug 1994	2.618	1303.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS
15 Aug 1994	0.667	1008.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
19 Aug 1994	1.272	1012.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
20 Aug 1994	1.732	642.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
26 Aug 1994	0.354	648.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
27 Aug 1994	0.333	1816.0	740930 -	890906	5455	DAYS
28 Aug 1994	1.272	2482.0	820708 -	871111	1952	DAYS
4 Sep 1994	0.382	2489.0	700106 -	871111	6518	DAYS
4 Sep 1994	0.577	657.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
7 Sep 1994	2.828	1329.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
8 Sep 1994	0.707	1032.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
13 Sep 1994	0.354	666.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
16 Sep 1994	1.000	669.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
20 Sep 1994	0.577	673.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS

FUTURE ICR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
30 Sep 1994	0.707	1850.0	820708 -	890906	2617	DAYS
5 Oct 1994	0.577	1855.0	801117 -	890906	3215	DAYS
14 Oct 1994	0.707	1068.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
16 Oct 1994	0.382	699.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
20 Oct 1994	0.618	703.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
22 Oct 1994	1.902	705.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
24 Oct 1994	2.618	1874.0	870921 -	890906	716	DAYS
30 Oct 1994	2.828	1880.0	871111 -	890906	665	DAYS
31 Oct 1994	1.414	1085.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
4 Nov 1994	1.000	2550.0	801117 -	871111	2550	DAYS
5 Nov 1994	0.382	719.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
7 Nov 1994	0.618	721.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
9 Nov 1994	0.447	1392.0	820708 -	910117	3115	DAYS
25 Nov 1994	2.828	1408.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS
27 Nov 1994	3.000	1410.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
28 Nov 1994	2.000	742.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
10 Dec 1994	1.414	1125.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS

FUTURE ICR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
15 Dec 1994	0.667	759.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
19 Dec 1994	2.058	763.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
20 Dec 1994	0.354	1931.0	740930 -	890906	5455	DAYS
24 Dec 1994	1.236	1437.0	871111 -	910117	1163	DAYS
2 Jan 1995	0.786	1148.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
3 Jan 1995	0.667	778.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
6 Jan 1995	1.500	1152.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
30 Jan 1995	1.414	2688.0	820708 -	870921	1901	DAYS
30 Jan 1995	0.707	805.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
1 Feb 1995	3.142	1476.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
4 Feb 1995	1.272	1479.0	871111 -	910117	1163	DAYS
11 Feb 1995	0.786	1188.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
12 Feb 1995	0.447	818.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
13 Feb 1995	0.618	1986.0	801117 -	890906	3215	DAYS
15 Feb 1995	4.000	1192.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
17 Feb 1995	1.500	1194.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
19 Feb 1995	3.000	1494.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS

press any key

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-4

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

To reduce the confusion created by using so many ratios you could reduce the report to only KEY ratios such as:-

0.333, 0.382, 0.447, 0.500, 0.577, 0.618, 0.667, 0.707, 1.000, 1.4142, 1.618, 2.000

The 1994 high fell on the 3rd February with the bear market low on the 23rd November 1994. A bear market double bottom fell on 9th February 1995.

The time cycle relationships for the 1994 high and the 1995 low are illustrated in the **TIME ANALYSIS section 4**. You can see how much easier trend changes are to identify, after the event, than with this simple direct wave approach.

To complete the RANDOM APPROACH, projection tables for ALTERNATE CYCLES are also required.

If one were forecasting a date for the 1994 high you would need to project ratios of all major expansion cycles from 1974 to 1992 off the 1991 and 1992 low. To forecast the dates of the 1994 and 1995 lows one needs to project ratios of all major declines from the 1994 high.

The only Alternate wave projections falling on the 1994 high were 0.667 of the 871111 - 890906 time from the 1992 low and 1.500 times the 910117 - 911111 time from the 1992 low.

PROJECTING ALTERNATE BEAR MARKETS from the 1994 high.

Bear Campaign		Days	Degrees	
700106	-	740930	1728	1701
801117	-	820708	598	591
870921	-	871111	51	51
870921	-	880210	142	143
890906	-	910117	498	493
891004	-	910117	470	465
911111	-	921116	371	366

1994 BEAR MARKET TERMINATED on the following times.

940203	-	941123	293	287
940203	-	950209	371	366

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-5



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

INFORMATION REPORT - CycleTrader IC1 1997 B.T.GILMORE

SOLAR ICR	1701	940203
SOLAR ICR	591	940203
SOLAR ICR	51	940203
SOLAR ICR	143	940203
SOLAR ICR	493	940203
SOLAR ICR	465	940203
SOLAR ICR	366	940203

PRIOR BEAR MARKET CYCLES PROJECTED FROM THE 1994 HIGH DATE

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader IC1 1997 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term Alternate Bear Market ICR's

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
5 Nov 1994	0.577	268.3	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
8 Nov 1994	1.902	272.0	143	- 940203	143	SOLAR
11 Nov 1994	0.750	274.5	366	- 940203	366	SOLAR
21 Nov 1994	0.577	284.5	493	- 940203	493	SOLAR
22 Nov 1994	2.000	286.0	143	- 940203	143	SOLAR
23 Nov 1994	0.486	287.2	591	- 940203	591	SOLAR
24 Nov 1994	0.618	287.4	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
24 Nov 1994	0.786	287.7	366	- 940203	366	SOLAR
30 Nov 1994	2.058	294.3	143	- 940203	143	SOLAR
2 Dec 1994	0.500	295.5	591	- 940203	591	SOLAR
2 Dec 1994	0.636	295.7	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
2 Dec 1994	0.809	296.1	366	- 940203	366	SOLAR
11 Dec 1994	0.618	304.7	493	- 940203	493	SOLAR
16 Dec 1994	0.667	310.1	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
19 Dec 1994	0.636	313.5	493	- 940203	493	SOLAR
25 Dec 1994	2.236	319.8	143	- 940203	143	SOLAR
26 Dec 1994	0.875	320.3	366	- 940203	366	SOLAR
3 Jan 1995	0.667	328.8	493	- 940203	493	SOLAR
3 Jan 1995	0.707	328.8	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
15 Jan 1995	0.577	341.0	591	- 940203	591	SOLAR
23 Jan 1995	0.707	348.5	493	- 940203	493	SOLAR
23 Jan 1995	0.750	348.8	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
8 Feb 1995	0.618	365.2	591	- 940203	591	SOLAR
8 Feb 1995	0.786	365.5	465	- 940203	465	SOLAR
9 Feb 1995	1.000	366.0	366	- 940203	366	SOLAR
13 Feb 1995	0.750	369.8	493	- 940203	493	SOLAR
17 Feb 1995	2.618	374.4	143	- 940203	143	SOLAR
19 Feb 1995	0.636	375.9	591	- 940203	591	SOLAR

It wasn't surprising that the 23rd November 1994 was a significant low day. Within a 3 day band Time "squared" 4 prior bear markets. The important observation is they related on the Geometric Series, 0.486, 0.618 and 0.786. Then the 2.000 to 1 with the 1987-88 time range within a degree.

The 9th February 1995 low formed a similar relationship with 3 prior bear market projections "squaring", 0.618, 0.786 and 1.000.

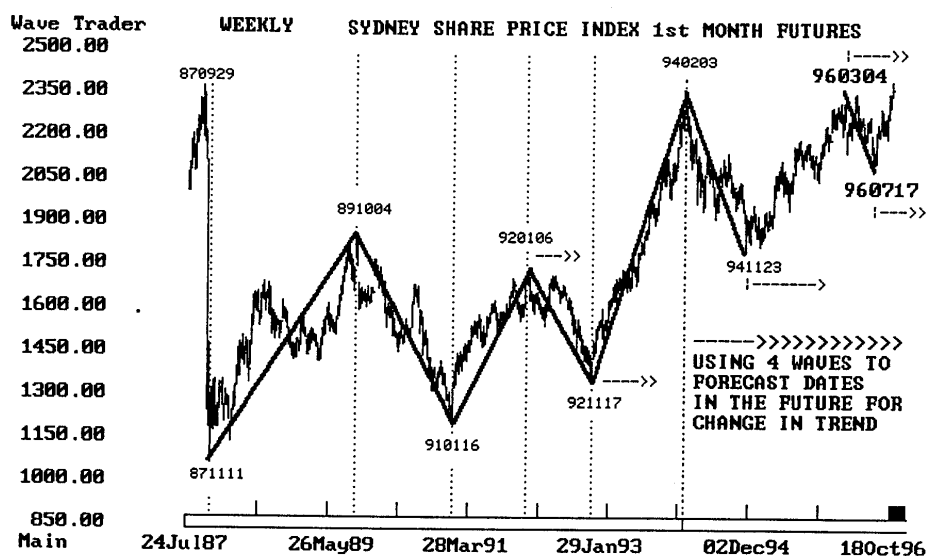
The power of Elliott's theory, "All waves of similar degree will relate in time amplitude", becomes more of a reality when you witness situations like this.

Combine 4 Swing Cycles with Alternate Wave Projections

If you follow this practice it is impossible for any important change in trend “signal day” to escape your analysis.

Any student of Elliott Wave understands the significance of **ALTERNATE WAVE** relationships. Here you are comparing the time in the prior trend of similar direction to the current trend in progress.

When you project future dates from long term cycles you are better equipped to filter random and non random dates.



If you want to predict future dates, follow these examples. You can forget about anything else you have learnt, you don't need it. If you want to identify market change in trend dates as they occur you will need a CycleTrader.

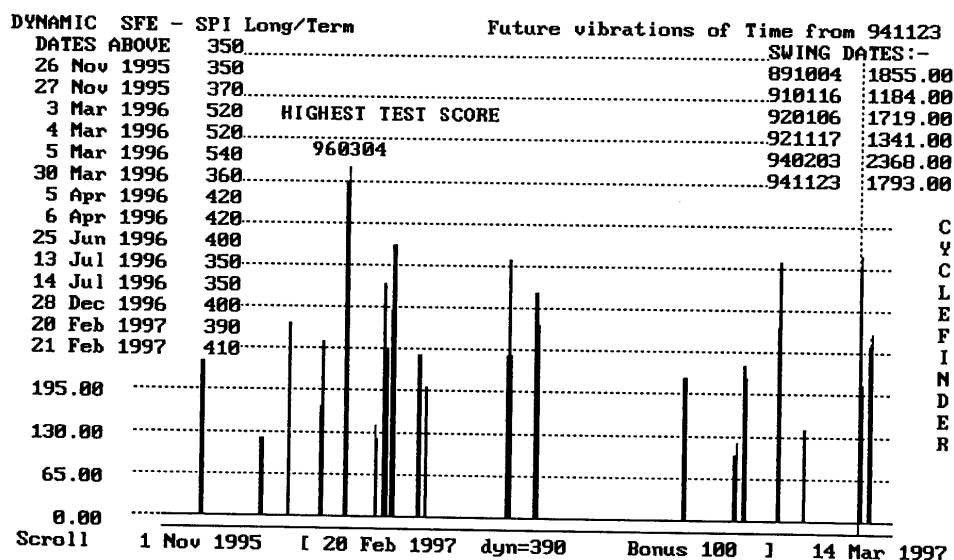
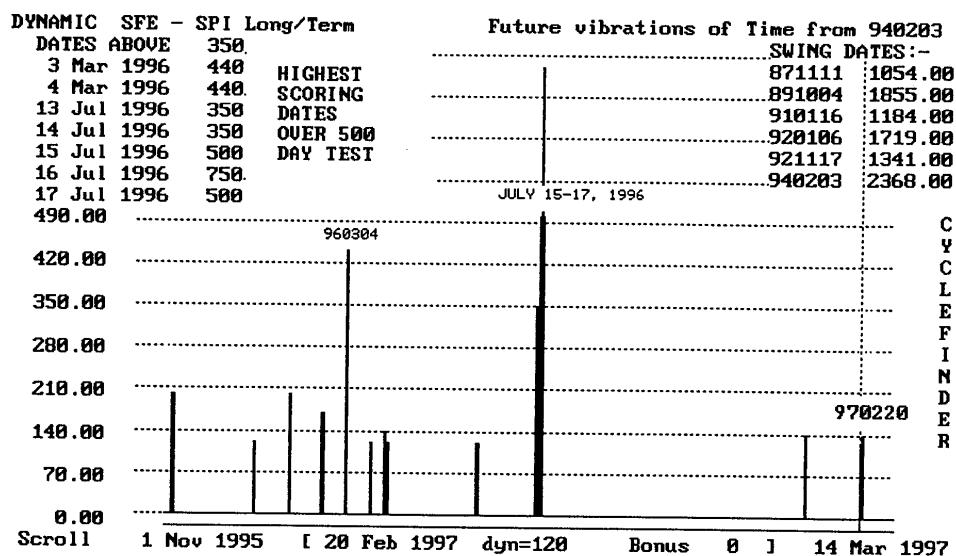
Project **TIME CYCLE RATIOS** of important cycles from relevant chart points and observe dates where there are clusters of geometric and harmonic relationships.

The future is only a repetition of the past in some geometric form or ratio. Gann says, “there is nothing new under the Sun.”

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

CycleTrader CYCLEFINDER Reports

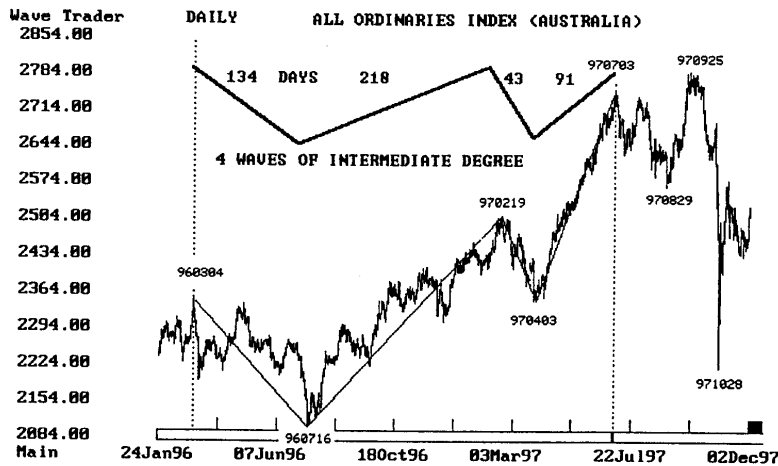
I have automated my template approach to uncover future dates of importance. It takes me about 2 minutes to run these routines over a 500 day test period.



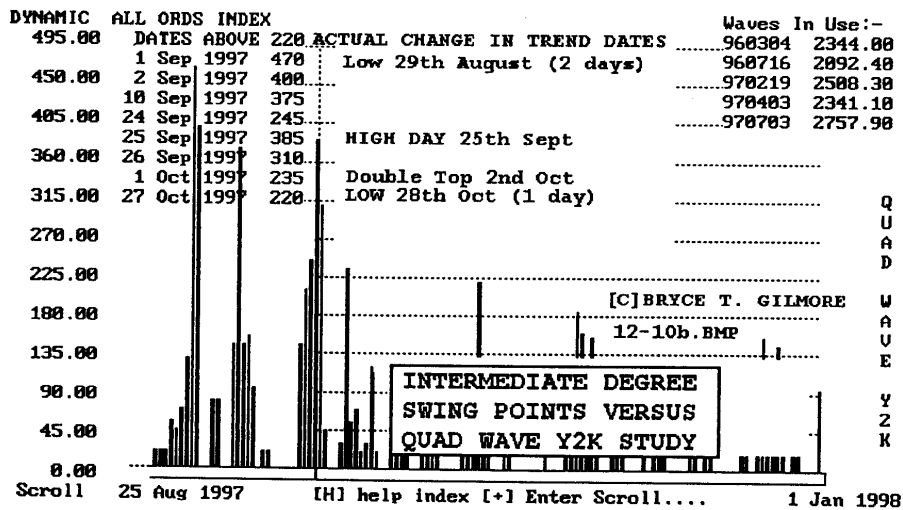
Forecasting Time Cycles 12-9

4 Waves (Quad Wave) of Intermediate Degree Approach

Future change in trend dates should be evident by the ratio relationships found between the waves of intermediate degree. The Elliott Wave theory states, "All waves of similar degree will relate in TIME AMPLITUDE". My 4 cycle wave approach weights the relationships using a scoring approach.



Here is an example below of the CycleTrader Quad Wave report using the swing points listed in the upper right corner of the display. The forecast dates can be compared with the actual dates of the future swings.



Forecasting Time Cycles 12-10

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

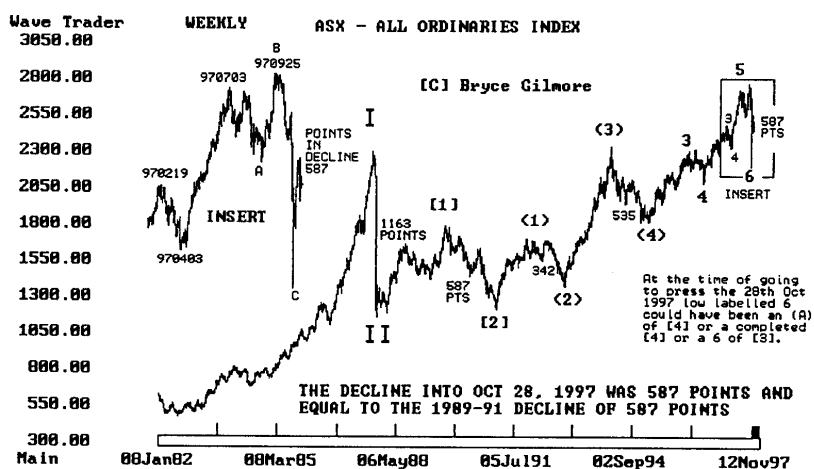
CycleTrader Y2K TIME CYCLE RATIO REPORT [C] 1999 B.T. GILMORE								
ALL ORDS Long/Term				TCR REPORT for... 1997 09 25				
Strikes	TIME CYCLE DATES	TC	Proj Days	ratio	TC	Proj Degrees	ratio	
0.618	970219 to 970703	134	84	0.627	130.6	81.0	0.620	
0.236	960716 to 970703	352	84	0.239	347.4	81.0	0.233	
0.667	960716 to 970403	261	175	0.670	259.5	168.9	0.651	
0.447	960304 to 970403	395	175	0.443	389.6	168.9	0.433	
1.000	960716 to 970219	218	218	1.000	216.7	211.6	0.977	
0.618	960304 to 970219	352	218	0.619	346.8	211.6	0.610	

Report produced using CycleFinder [Alt X (5-2)] routine and the 4 waves.

Elliott Wave Counting

The advantage of using an Elliott Wave approach to market swings is that it helps put the TIME CYCLE calculations into a degree of relative importance.

Over long periods of time the MAJOR DEGREE SWINGS stand out quite clearly.

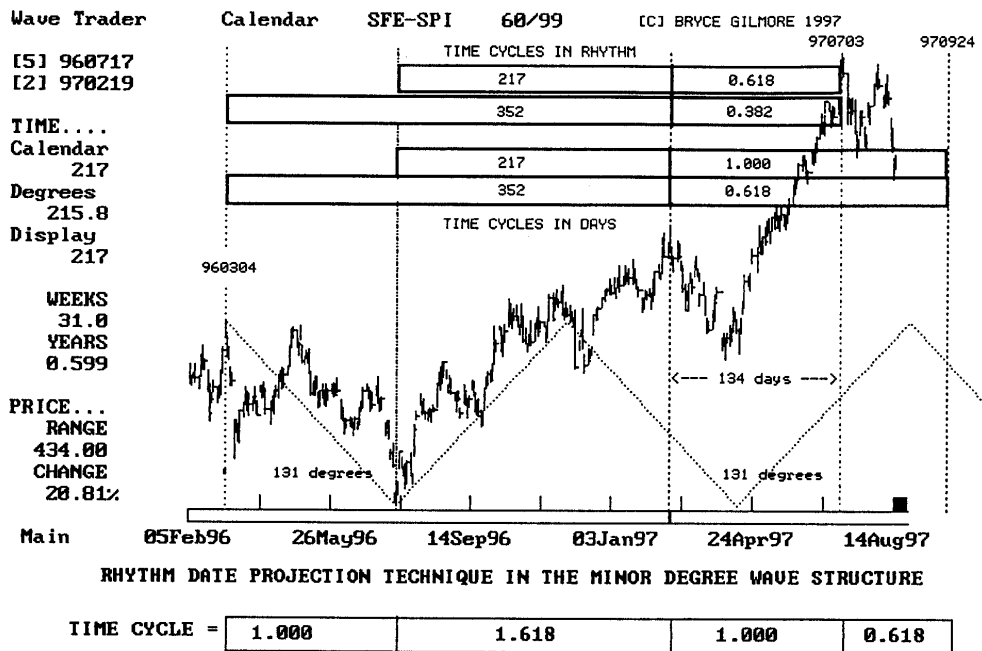


Try and maintain an Elliott Wave count so your future time projection calculations can be rated for importance.

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-11

The Rhythm Approach

A studious analyst can sometimes (not always) predict whether the future date calculation will be a market high or low, depending on the way the past sequences have unfolded.



Situations like the one that exists above, where a rhythm between 3 swing highs and the July 96 swing low, allows for an easy calculation of the next rhythm date.

$$\begin{aligned}
 960304 - 970219 &= 352 & 0.382 \times 352 &= 134 & &= 970703 \\
 960717 - 970219 &= 217 & 0.618 \times 217 &= 134 & &= 970703
 \end{aligned}$$

The continuation of the geometric RHYTHM would give the following dates.

$$\begin{aligned}
 960304 - 970219 &= 352 & 0.618 \times 352 &= 217 & &= 970924 \\
 960717 - 970219 &= 217 & 1.000 \times 217 &= 217 & &= 970924
 \end{aligned}$$

Future RHYTHM dates could be termed “signal” days or “pressure” days.

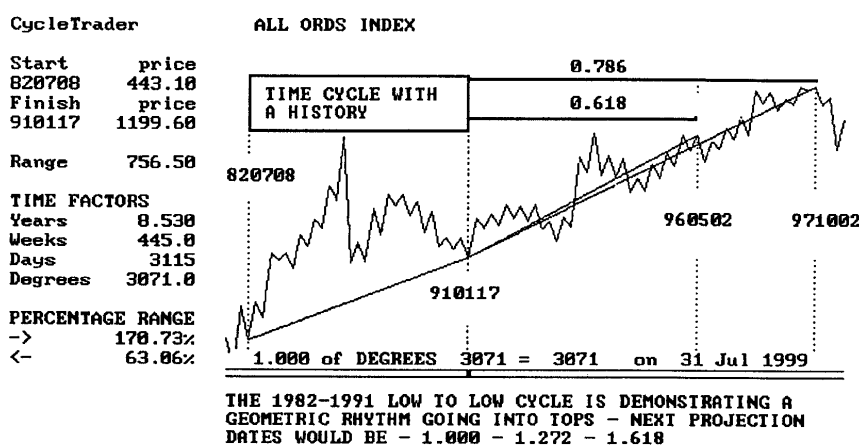
Future progressions can be calculated from any 3 points if you found an arithmetic or harmonic ratio combination signalling a 4th swing high or low.

Search out reliable time sequences

Each of the following time cycle events are now “written in stone” so to speak. If we use the knowledge gained from the past market movement, the future will be less complicated for us to analyse.

What I am trying to teach you to do, is to find a MAJOR cycle that has a history of working a series of ratios into tops or bottoms. Then use it for your future forecasts.

If you can uncover an existing repetitive pattern in any market it allows you to become an insider. Next time the same pattern repeats, and the market is in a position to change trend, it gives you a massive edge.



Given that the 1982 to 1991, low to low cycle of 3115 days has synchronised with two subsequent market tops on a projection ratio of 0.618 and 0.786 we can assume that future "pressure points" will fall on ratios of 1.000, 1.272 and 1.618.

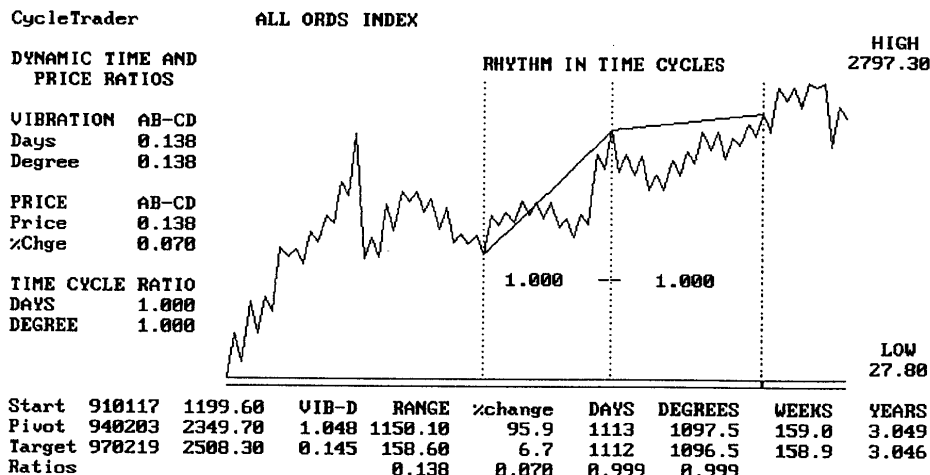
A cycle projection of 1.000 will fall on 29th - 31st July 1999, ie., 3115 days from the 1991 low date.

The 1.272 or (3115 * 1.272 = 3962 days from the 1991 low) falls on the 22nd November 2001. The 1.618 ratio projection falls on the 4th November 2004.

These "pressure dates" (within 5 days - because of the long term nature of the calculations) should be monitored for market "highs", in the case of a low I would still respect the cycle - but wait for a confirmation.

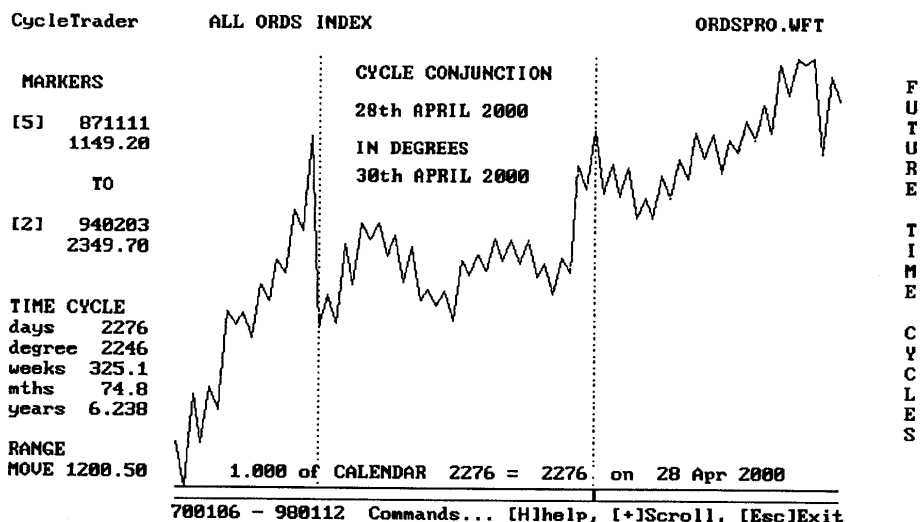
Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Dynamic Cycle Times 1.000 to 1.000, 1.618 & 2.000



1.000 to 1.000, 1.618 and 2.000 cycle projections are very important conjunction dates for change of trend. Often you can find a major market pivot that has demonstrated a reliable performance. In this case any future 1.00 to 1.00 Time Cycle Ratio Date with the ASX-All Ordinaries 3rd February, 1994 high date could be an important "signal day".

I am always monitoring dates that cycle at 1.00 to 1.00 off the 1994 high.



Forecasting Time Cycles 12-14

Example of Future Dates using 2 major Pivots

If you work with MAJOR degree pivots you can be prepared DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS and even YEARS in advance.

We already know, from the market activity, that the 1994 high and low were major reversals of trend basis Elliott Wave. If we were to project ratios of time, off these two pivots and every prior swing of similar degree, we can isolate future dates that may be important.

Using the CycleTrader, we can test the future dates and examine how they fit in with the rest of the market cycles.

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader ICI 1998 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term Long term cycle dates - 1994 pivots

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE
11 Jan 1998	0.618	1438.0	870921 -	940203	2327 DAYS
11 Feb 1998	0.618	1176.0	890906 -	941123	1904 DAYS
27 Feb 1998	1.618	1192.0	921116 -	941123	737 DAYS
15 Apr 1998	0.500	1239.0	880210 -	941123	2478 DAYS
30 May 1998	0.500	1284.0	871111 -	941123	2569 DAYS
25 Jun 1998	0.500	1310.0	870921 -	941123	2620 DAYS
3 Jul 1998	1.000	1611.0	890906 -	940203	1611 DAYS
22 Jul 1998	2.000	1630.0	911111 -	940203	815 DAYS
30 Aug 1998	1.500	1669.0	910117 -	940203	1113 DAYS
29 Sep 1998	1.000	1406.0	910117 -	941123	1406 DAYS
6 Dec 1998	2.000	1474.0	921116 -	941123	737 DAYS
8 Jan 1999	1.618	1800.0	910117 -	940203	1113 DAYS
1 Feb 1999	0.618	1531.0	880210 -	941123	2478 DAYS
29 Mar 1999	0.618	1587.0	871111 -	941123	2569 DAYS
30 Apr 1999	0.618	1619.0	870921 -	941123	2620 DAYS
12 Jun 1999	1.500	1662.0	911111 -	941123	1108 DAYS
20 Oct 1999	1.618	1792.0	911111 -	941123	1108 DAYS
18 Nov 1999	0.500	2114.0	820708 -	940203	4228 DAYS
28 Jan 2000	1.000	2185.0	880210 -	940203	2185 DAYS
9 Feb 2000	1.000	1904.0	890906 -	941123	1904 DAYS
9 Mar 2000	2.000	2226.0	910117 -	940203	1113 DAYS
28 Apr 2000	1.000	2276.0	871111 -	940203	2276 DAYS
18 Jun 2000	1.000	2327.0	870921 -	940203	2327 DAYS
1 Sep 2000	1.500	2109.0	910117 -	941123	1406 DAYS
12 Sep 2000	0.500	2413.0	801117 -	940203	4826 DAYS
15 Sep 2000	1.500	2416.0	890906 -	940203	1611 DAYS
17 Dec 2000	2.000	2216.0	911111 -	941123	1108 DAYS
30 Jan 2001	0.500	2260.0	820708 -	941123	4521 DAYS
13 Feb 2001	1.618	2274.0	910117 -	941123	1406 DAYS
24 Mar 2001	1.618	2606.0	890906 -	940203	1611 DAYS
30 Mar 2001	0.618	2612.0	820708 -	940203	4228 DAYS
5 Sep 2001	1.000	2478.0	880210 -	941123	2478 DAYS
25 Nov 2001	0.500	2559.0	801117 -	941123	5119 DAYS
5 Dec 2001	1.000	2569.0	871111 -	941123	2569 DAYS

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Projecting future dates using existing RHYTHM cycles

Take any 1.000 to 1.000, 0.750, 0.707, 0.667, 0.618, 0.500 existing cycle and check back to see if it has similar rhythm with the past in Arithmetic, Geometric or Harmonic ratios.

If it does then project the next ratio in the family for a rhythm date.

Geometric rhythm:

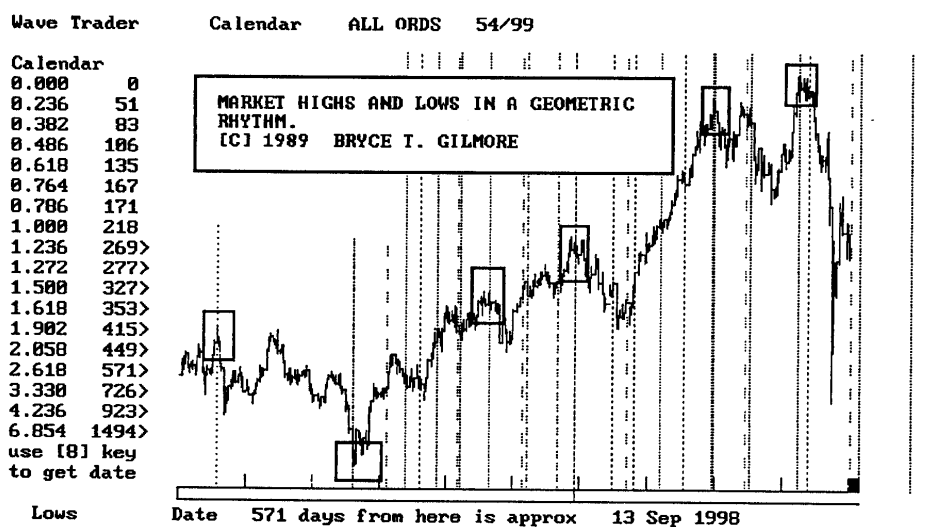
1.272 1.618 2.058 2.618 3.33 4.236

Harmonic rhythm:

1.000 1.4142 2.000 2.828 4.000 5.66

Arithmetic rhythm:

1.333 1.500 1.667 1.750 2.000 3.000

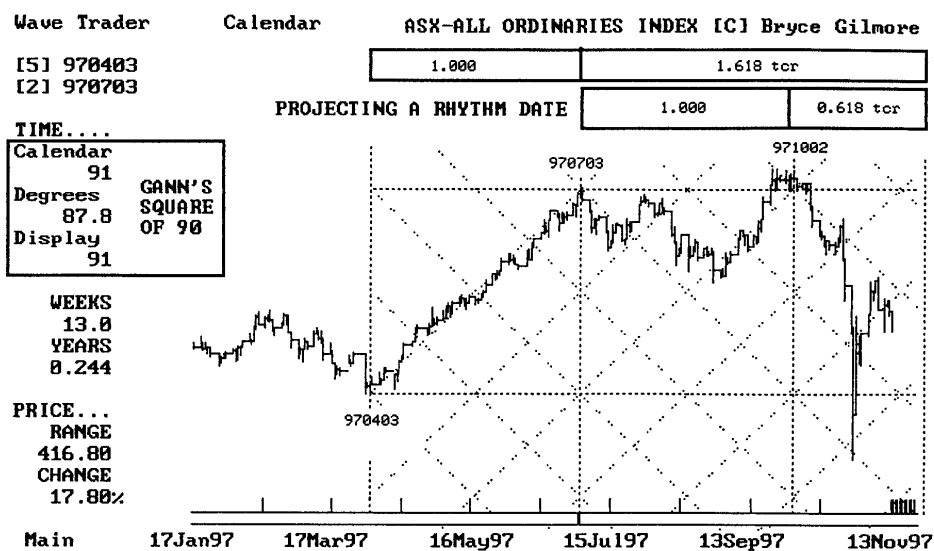


Take any 1.000 to 0.618 existing cycle and project future dates using the following ratios.

1.000 1.618 2.618 4.236

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-16

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



The double top on 971002 came in as the highest high in the Sydney Futures Share Price Index. Both 970925 and 971002 are legitimate cycle pivot highs.

These three swing dates - 970403 low - 970703 high and the 971002 high are square in time, ie., 91 days and 91 days and 87.8 and 87.9 degrees.

The next RHYTHM "squares" on these individual TIME CYCLES are:-

<p>970403-970703 91 days / 87.8 deg from 970703 1.500 1.618 2.000 2.618 3.000 3.236 4.000</p>	<p>970703-971002 91 days / 87.9 deg 971002 0.500 0.618 1.000 1.618 2.000 2.236 3.000</p>	<p>970403-971002 182 days / 176 deg 971002 0.250 0.309 0.500 0.809 1.000 1.118 1.500</p>
--	---	---

On page 12-18 you can see the date projections in degrees, how many students can calculate these dates by hand. Further on in this section there are tables for you to use to calculate future dates. Tables are included for both Calendar and Solar degree time counts.

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-17

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Identifying RHYTHM and calculating future conjunctions isolates important future dates.

This technique allows one to eliminate the randomness and noise associated with simple ratio projection methods.

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE
ALL ORDS INDEX RHYTHM PIVOTS 970403-970703-971002

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
3 Feb 1998	0.707	124.3	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
3 Feb 1998	1.414	124.3	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
10 Feb 1998	0.750	131.8	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
10 Feb 1998	1.500	131.9	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
17 Feb 1998	0.786	138.2	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
20 Feb 1998	2.618	230.0	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
21 Feb 1998	0.809	142.2	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
21 Feb 1998	1.618	142.3	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
25 Feb 1998	1.667	146.6	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
3 Mar 1998	1.732	152.3	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
4 Mar 1998	1.750	153.9	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
10 Mar 1998	2.828	248.4	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
25 Mar 1998	3.000	263.5	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
26 Mar 1998	1.000	175.8	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
26 Mar 1998	2.000	175.9	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
31 Mar 1998	2.058	181.0	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
15 Apr 1998	3.236	284.3	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
16 Apr 1998	1.118	196.5	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
16 Apr 1998	2.236	196.6	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
24 Apr 1998	3.330	292.5	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
24 Jun 1998	4.000	351.4	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
24 Jun 1998	1.500	263.6	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
24 Jun 1998	3.000	263.8	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES

LOOK FOR THE TRIPLE HITS FOR RHYTHM REPEATING AGAIN AND AGAIN

TEST THE FUTURE DATES WITH THE BIG PICTURE CYCLES

CycleTrader		TIME CYCLE REPORT				[C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE			
ALL ORDS Long/Term		TCR REPORT for... 19980221							
Ratios	DAYS	DEGREES	TIME CYCLE	DATES	DAY TC	DAY PJ	DEG TC	DEG PJ	
1.250	1.250	1.250	700106	to 820708	4566	5707	4500.2	5626.7	
0.577	0.576	0.577	700106	to 871111	6518	3755	6422.9	3704.1	
3.330	3.331	3.314	921116	to 940203	444	1479	440.0	1458.3	

To do this I use a longterm swing chart and the search routine in the CycleFinder module - mark out the range to test with the [5]-[2] markers and invoke the Alt X routine - type in the future date to test and let the computer do the work.

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

CycleTrader		TIME CYCLE REPORT				[C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE				
		ALL ORDS Long/Term				TCR REPORT for... 19980325				
Ratios	DAYS	DEGREES	TIME CYCLE	DATES	DAY	TC - DAY	PJ	DEG	TC - DEG	PJ
2.828	2.829	2.830	740930	to 801117	2240	6337	2208.3	6249.3		
0.707	0.707	0.707	801117	to 910117	3713	2624	3661.6	2587.7		
0.447	0.446	0.447	801117	to 921116	4382	1955	4319.1	1930.2		

CycleTrader		TIME CYCLE REPORT				[C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE				
		ALL ORDS Long/Term				TCR REPORT for... 19980416				
Ratios	DAYS	DEGREES	TIME CYCLE	DATES	DAY	TC - DAY	PJ	DEG	TC - DEG	PJ
0.577	0.576	0.577	740930	to 890906	5455	3144	5376.9	3102.4		
2.058	2.059	2.059	801117	to 860728	2079	4280	2049.8	4221.2		
1.618	1.619	1.619	860728	to 910117	1634	2646	1611.8	2609.4		
0.250	0.250	0.250	870921	to 960304	3087	773	3046.2	762.1		
0.486	0.486	0.488	871130	to 941123	2550	1240	2513.2	1225.3		
0.500	0.500	0.502	880210	to 941123	2478	1240	2440.0	1225.3		
1.118	1.119	1.122	911111	to 941123	1108	1240	1092.3	1225.3		
0.236	0.236	0.236	921116	to 970403	1599	378	1579.3	372.5		
4.236	4.232	4.276	940203	to 941123	293	1240	286.6	1225.3		
0.447	0.442	0.452	960716	to 971002	443	196	435.3	196.8		
0.875	0.871	0.900	970219	to 971002	225	196	218.6	196.8		
1.118	1.077	1.120	970403	to 971002	182	196	175.8	196.8		

If you follow my examples you will be able to forecast future dates where market cycles conjunct and change in trend is possible. If you do your work properly you should be able to isolate at least 2 days each month where a reversal of trend is possible. When you get close to the dates the market action will tell you how important they are going to be.

One word of warning for traders I need to stress is:-

Just because the cycles are conjunct does not in itself mean there will definitely be a change in trend, the daily patterns will give the hint. There have been many times I expected to see a change in trend and it did not eventuate. You can use that to your advantage just the same. If a change in trend does not occur within 1 trading day of your strong conjunctions stay with the prevailing trend for the cycles are extending.

Note to software developers:-

These methodologies are my own and are subject to my copyright - the CycleTrader is the only software capable of, and approved for use of these copyright methodologies. Any infringements of my copyrights will be subject to litigation. My personal research and development of the time cycle relationships present in tradable markets has been on record since 1986.

Counting time by degrees

It is very important to monitor time counts and time cycle relationships in both CALENDAR days and SOLAR degrees.

This table will make it easy for you to COUNT time by degrees.

NOTE:

You will have to make an allowance when you are in a leap year for the 29th February.

EXAMPLE 1.

Time between two dates in the same year:

April 3rd to July 3rd
July 3rd = 182
April 3rd = 94
Difference = 88 degrees

EXAMPLE 2.

Finding a future date in the same year:

February 19th plus 144 degrees
February 19th = 51
= 51+144 = 195
July 17th = 195

EXAMPLE 3.

Finding a future date in another year:

July 3rd plus 216 degrees
July 3rd = 182
= 182+216 = 398
over 360 = 398-360 = 38 in the next year
February 6th = 38

EXAMPLE 4.

Counting degrees between 21st September 1987 and 3rd February 1994

September 21st = 259	December 31st = 360	$360-259 = 101$
1988-1993	6 years by 360	$360 \times 6 = 2160$
February 3rd = 35	add 35	35
Total Degrees between 21/9/87 and 3/2/94 is.....		2296



SOLAR DEGREE TABLE

01-Jan	1	01-Mar	61	01-May	121	01-Jul	180	01-Sep	239	01-Nov	300
02-Jan	2	02-Mar	62	02-May	122	02-Jul	181	02-Sep	240	02-Nov	301
03-Jan	3	03-Mar	63	03-May	123	03-Jul	182	03-Sep	241	03-Nov	302
04-Jan	4	04-Mar	64	04-May	124	04-Jul	183	04-Sep	242	04-Nov	303
05-Jan	5	05-Mar	65	05-May	125	05-Jul	184	05-Sep	243	05-Nov	304
06-Jan	6	06-Mar	66	06-May	126	06-Jul	185	06-Sep	244	06-Nov	305
07-Jan	7	07-Mar	67	07-May	127	07-Jul	186	07-Sep	245	07-Nov	306
08-Jan	8	08-Mar	68	08-May	128	08-Jul	186	08-Sep	246	08-Nov	307
09-Jan	9	09-Mar	69	09-May	129	09-Jul	187	09-Sep	247	09-Nov	308
10-Jan	10	10-Mar	70	10-May	130	10-Jul	188	10-Sep	248	10-Nov	309
11-Jan	11	11-Mar	71	11-May	131	11-Jul	189	11-Sep	249	11-Nov	310
12-Jan	12	12-Mar	72	12-May	132	12-Jul	190	12-Sep	250	12-Nov	311
13-Jan	13	13-Mar	73	13-May	133	13-Jul	191	13-Sep	251	13-Nov	312
14-Jan	14	14-Mar	74	14-May	134	14-Jul	192	14-Sep	252	14-Nov	313
15-Jan	15	15-Mar	75	15-May	135	15-Jul	193	15-Sep	253	15-Nov	314
16-Jan	17	16-Mar	76	16-May	135	16-Jul	194	16-Sep	254	16-Nov	315
17-Jan	18	17-Mar	77	17-May	136	17-Jul	195	17-Sep	255	17-Nov	316
18-Jan	19	18-Mar	78	18-May	137	18-Jul	196	18-Sep	256	18-Nov	317
19-Jan	20	19-Mar	79	19-May	138	19-Jul	197	19-Sep	257	19-Nov	318
20-Jan	21	20-Mar	80	20-May	139	20-Jul	198	20-Sep	258	20-Nov	319
21-Jan	22	21-Mar	81	21-May	140	21-Jul	199	21-Sep	259	21-Nov	320
22-Jan	23	22-Mar	82	22-May	141	22-Jul	200	22-Sep	260	22-Nov	321
23-Jan	24	23-Mar	83	23-May	142	23-Jul	201	23-Sep	261	23-Nov	322
24-Jan	25	24-Mar	84	24-May	143	24-Jul	201	24-Sep	262	24-Nov	323
25-Jan	26	25-Mar	85	25-May	144	25-Jul	202	25-Sep	263	25-Nov	324
26-Jan	27	26-Mar	86	26-May	145	26-Jul	203	26-Sep	264	26-Nov	325
27-Jan	28	27-Mar	87	27-May	146	27-Jul	204	27-Sep	265	27-Nov	326
28-Jan	29	28-Mar	88	28-May	147	28-Jul	205	28-Sep	266	28-Nov	327
29-Jan	30	29-Mar	89	29-May	148	29-Jul	206	29-Sep	267	29-Nov	328
30-Jan	31	30-Mar	90	30-May	149	30-Jul	207	30-Sep	268	30-Nov	329
31-Jan	32	31-Mar	91	31-May	150	31-Jul	208	01-Oct	269	01-Dec	330
01-Feb	33	01-Apr	92	01-Jun	151	01-Aug	209	02-Oct	270	02-Dec	331
02-Feb	34	02-Apr	93	02-Jun	152	02-Aug	210	03-Oct	271	03-Dec	332
03-Feb	35	03-Apr	94	03-Jun	153	03-Aug	211	04-Oct	272	04-Dec	333
04-Feb	36	04-Apr	95	04-Jun	154	04-Aug	212	05-Oct	273	05-Dec	334
05-Feb	37	05-Apr	96	05-Jun	155	05-Aug	213	06-Oct	274	06-Dec	335
06-Feb	38	06-Apr	97	06-Jun	156	06-Aug	214	07-Oct	275	07-Dec	336
07-Feb	39	07-Apr	98	07-Jun	157	07-Aug	215	08-Oct	276	08-Dec	337
08-Feb	40	08-Apr	99	08-Jun	158	08-Aug	216	09-Oct	277	09-Dec	338
09-Feb	41	09-Apr	100	09-Jun	159	09-Aug	217	10-Oct	278	10-Dec	339
10-Feb	42	10-Apr	101	10-Jun	160	10-Aug	218	11-Oct	279	11-Dec	340
11-Feb	43	11-Apr	102	11-Jun	161	11-Aug	219	12-Oct	280	12-Dec	341
12-Feb	44	12-Apr	103	12-Jun	162	12-Aug	220	13-Oct	281	13-Dec	342
13-Feb	45	13-Apr	104	13-Jun	163	13-Aug	221	14-Oct	282	14-Dec	343
14-Feb	46	14-Apr	105	14-Jun	164	14-Aug	222	15-Oct	283	15-Dec	344
15-Feb	47	15-Apr	106	15-Jun	164	15-Aug	223	16-Oct	284	16-Dec	345
16-Feb	48	16-Apr	106	16-Jun	165	16-Aug	223	17-Oct	285	17-Dec	346
17-Feb	49	17-Apr	107	17-Jun	166	17-Aug	224	18-Oct	286	18-Dec	347
18-Feb	50	18-Apr	108	18-Jun	167	18-Aug	225	19-Oct	287	19-Dec	348
19-Feb	51	19-Apr	109	19-Jun	168	19-Aug	226	20-Oct	288	20-Dec	349
20-Feb	52	20-Apr	110	20-Jun	169	20-Aug	227	21-Oct	289	21-Dec	350
21-Feb	53	21-Apr	111	21-Jun	170	21-Aug	228	22-Oct	290	22-Dec	351
22-Feb	54	22-Apr	112	22-Jun	171	22-Aug	229	23-Oct	291	23-Dec	352
23-Feb	55	23-Apr	113	23-Jun	172	23-Aug	230	24-Oct	292	24-Dec	353
24-Feb	56	24-Apr	114	24-Jun	173	24-Aug	231	25-Oct	293	25-Dec	354
25-Feb	57	25-Apr	115	25-Jun	174	25-Aug	232	26-Oct	294	26-Dec	355
26-Feb	58	26-Apr	116	26-Jun	175	26-Aug	233	27-Oct	295	27-Dec	356
27-Feb	59	27-Apr	117	27-Jun	176	27-Aug	234	28-Oct	296	28-Dec	357
28-Feb	60	28-Apr	118	28-Jun	177	28-Aug	235	29-Oct	297	29-Dec	358
		29-Apr	119	29-Jun	178	29-Aug	236	30-Oct	298	30-Dec	359
		30-Apr	120	30-Jun	179	30-Aug	237	31-Oct	299	31-Dec	360
						31-Aug	238				

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-21

Counting Calendar Days

This table will make it easy for you to COUNT time in calendar days.

NOTE:

You will have to make an allowance when you are in a leap year for the 29th February.

EXAMPLE 1.

Time between two dates in the same year:

April 3rd to July 3rd

July 3rd = 184

April 3rd = 93

Difference = 91 days

EXAMPLE 2.

Finding a future date in the same year:

February 19th plus 144 days

February 19th = 50

= 50+144 = 194

July 13th = 194

EXAMPLE 3.

Finding a future date in another year:

July 3rd plus 216 days

July 3rd = 184

= 184+216 = 400

over 365 = 400-365 = 35 in the next year

February 4th = 35

EXAMPLE 4.

Counting days between 21st September 1987 and 3rd February 1994

September 21st = 264 December 31st = 365 365-264 = 101

1988-1993 6 years by 365 365 x 6 = 2190

Leap years 1988 & 1992 2

February 3rd = 34 add 34 34

Total Days between 21/9/87 and 3/2/94 is..... 2327



CALENDAR DAY COUNTER

01-Jan	1	01-Mar	60	01-May	121	01-Jul	182	01-Sep	244	01-Nov	305
02-Jan	2	02-Mar	61	02-May	122	02-Jul	183	02-Sep	245	02-Nov	306
03-Jan	3	03-Mar	62	03-May	123	03-Jul	184	03-Sep	246	03-Nov	307
04-Jan	4	04-Mar	63	04-May	124	04-Jul	185	04-Sep	247	04-Nov	308
05-Jan	5	05-Mar	64	05-May	125	05-Jul	186	05-Sep	248	05-Nov	309
06-Jan	6	06-Mar	65	06-May	126	06-Jul	187	06-Sep	249	06-Nov	310
07-Jan	7	07-Mar	66	07-May	127	07-Jul	188	07-Sep	250	07-Nov	311
08-Jan	8	08-Mar	67	08-May	128	08-Jul	189	08-Sep	251	08-Nov	312
09-Jan	9	09-Mar	68	09-May	129	09-Jul	190	09-Sep	252	09-Nov	313
10-Jan	10	10-Mar	69	10-May	130	10-Jul	191	10-Sep	253	10-Nov	314
11-Jan	11	11-Mar	70	11-May	131	11-Jul	192	11-Sep	254	11-Nov	315
12-Jan	12	12-Mar	71	12-May	132	12-Jul	193	12-Sep	255	12-Nov	316
13-Jan	13	13-Mar	72	13-May	133	13-Jul	194	13-Sep	256	13-Nov	317
14-Jan	14	14-Mar	73	14-May	134	14-Jul	195	14-Sep	257	14-Nov	318
15-Jan	15	15-Mar	74	15-May	135	15-Jul	196	15-Sep	258	15-Nov	319
16-Jan	16	16-Mar	75	16-May	136	16-Jul	197	16-Sep	259	16-Nov	320
17-Jan	17	17-Mar	76	17-May	137	17-Jul	198	17-Sep	260	17-Nov	321
18-Jan	18	18-Mar	77	18-May	138	18-Jul	199	18-Sep	261	18-Nov	322
19-Jan	19	19-Mar	78	19-May	139	19-Jul	200	19-Sep	262	19-Nov	323
20-Jan	20	20-Mar	79	20-May	140	20-Jul	201	20-Sep	263	20-Nov	324
21-Jan	21	21-Mar	80	21-May	141	21-Jul	202	21-Sep	264	21-Nov	325
22-Jan	22	22-Mar	81	22-May	142	22-Jul	203	22-Sep	265	22-Nov	326
23-Jan	23	23-Mar	82	23-May	143	23-Jul	204	23-Sep	266	23-Nov	327
24-Jan	24	24-Mar	83	24-May	144	24-Jul	205	24-Sep	267	24-Nov	328
25-Jan	25	25-Mar	84	25-May	145	25-Jul	206	25-Sep	268	25-Nov	329
26-Jan	26	26-Mar	85	26-May	146	26-Jul	207	26-Sep	269	26-Nov	330
27-Jan	27	27-Mar	86	27-May	147	27-Jul	208	27-Sep	270	27-Nov	331
28-Jan	28	28-Mar	87	28-May	148	28-Jul	209	28-Sep	271	28-Nov	332
29-Jan	29	29-Mar	88	29-May	149	29-Jul	210	29-Sep	272	29-Nov	333
30-Jan	30	30-Mar	89	30-May	150	30-Jul	211	30-Sep	273	30-Nov	334
31-Jan	31	31-Mar	90	31-May	151	31-Jul	212	01-Oct	274	01-Dec	335
01-Feb	32	01-Apr	91	01-Jun	152	01-Aug	213	02-Oct	275	02-Dec	336
02-Feb	33	02-Apr	92	02-Jun	153	02-Aug	214	03-Oct	276	03-Dec	337
03-Feb	34	03-Apr	93	03-Jun	154	03-Aug	215	04-Oct	277	04-Dec	338
04-Feb	35	04-Apr	94	04-Jun	155	04-Aug	216	05-Oct	278	05-Dec	339
05-Feb	36	05-Apr	95	05-Jun	156	05-Aug	217	06-Oct	279	06-Dec	340
06-Feb	37	06-Apr	96	06-Jun	157	06-Aug	218	07-Oct	280	07-Dec	341
07-Feb	38	07-Apr	97	07-Jun	158	07-Aug	219	08-Oct	281	08-Dec	342
08-Feb	39	08-Apr	98	08-Jun	159	08-Aug	220	09-Oct	282	09-Dec	343
09-Feb	40	09-Apr	99	09-Jun	160	09-Aug	221	10-Oct	283	10-Dec	344
10-Feb	41	10-Apr	100	10-Jun	161	10-Aug	222	11-Oct	284	11-Dec	345
11-Feb	42	11-Apr	101	11-Jun	162	11-Aug	223	12-Oct	285	12-Dec	346
12-Feb	43	12-Apr	102	12-Jun	163	12-Aug	224	13-Oct	286	13-Dec	347
13-Feb	44	13-Apr	103	13-Jun	164	13-Aug	225	14-Oct	287	14-Dec	348
14-Feb	45	14-Apr	104	14-Jun	165	14-Aug	226	15-Oct	288	15-Dec	349
15-Feb	46	15-Apr	105	15-Jun	166	15-Aug	227	16-Oct	289	16-Dec	350
16-Feb	47	16-Apr	106	16-Jun	167	16-Aug	228	17-Oct	290	17-Dec	351
17-Feb	48	17-Apr	107	17-Jun	168	17-Aug	229	18-Oct	291	18-Dec	352
18-Feb	49	18-Apr	108	18-Jun	169	18-Aug	230	19-Oct	292	19-Dec	353
19-Feb	50	19-Apr	109	19-Jun	170	19-Aug	231	20-Oct	293	20-Dec	354
20-Feb	51	20-Apr	110	20-Jun	171	20-Aug	232	21-Oct	294	21-Dec	355
21-Feb	52	21-Apr	111	21-Jun	172	21-Aug	233	22-Oct	295	22-Dec	356
22-Feb	53	22-Apr	112	22-Jun	173	22-Aug	234	23-Oct	296	23-Dec	357
23-Feb	54	23-Apr	113	23-Jun	174	23-Aug	235	24-Oct	297	24-Dec	358
24-Feb	55	24-Apr	114	24-Jun	175	24-Aug	236	25-Oct	298	25-Dec	359
25-Feb	56	25-Apr	115	25-Jun	176	25-Aug	237	26-Oct	299	26-Dec	360
26-Feb	57	26-Apr	116	26-Jun	177	26-Aug	238	27-Oct	300	27-Dec	361
27-Feb	58	27-Apr	117	27-Jun	178	27-Aug	239	28-Oct	301	28-Dec	362
28-Feb	59	28-Apr	118	28-Jun	179	28-Aug	240	29-Oct	302	29-Dec	363
		29-Apr	119	29-Jun	180	29-Aug	241	30-Oct	303	30-Dec	364
		30-Apr	120	30-Jun	181	30-Aug	242	31-Oct	304	31-Dec	365
						31-Aug	243				

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-23

FUTURE DATES TO MONITOR

01-Jan	01-Mar	01-May	01-Jul	01-Sep	01-Nov
02-Jan	02-Mar	02-May	02-Jul	02-Sep	02-Nov
03-Jan	03-Mar	03-May	03-Jul	03-Sep	03-Nov
04-Jan	04-Mar	04-May	04-Jul	04-Sep	04-Nov
05-Jan	05-Mar	05-May	05-Jul	05-Sep	05-Nov
06-Jan	06-Mar	06-May	06-Jul	06-Sep	06-Nov
07-Jan	07-Mar	07-May	07-Jul	07-Sep	07-Nov
08-Jan	08-Mar	08-May	08-Jul	08-Sep	08-Nov
09-Jan	09-Mar	09-May	09-Jul	09-Sep	09-Nov
10-Jan	10-Mar	10-May	10-Jul	10-Sep	10-Nov
11-Jan	11-Mar	11-May	11-Jul	11-Sep	11-Nov
12-Jan	12-Mar	12-May	12-Jul	12-Sep	12-Nov
13-Jan	13-Mar	13-May	13-Jul	13-Sep	13-Nov
14-Jan	14-Mar	14-May	14-Jul	14-Sep	14-Nov
15-Jan	15-Mar	15-May	15-Jul	15-Sep	15-Nov
16-Jan	16-Mar	16-May	16-Jul	16-Sep	16-Nov
17-Jan	17-Mar	17-May	17-Jul	17-Sep	17-Nov
18-Jan	18-Mar	18-May	18-Jul	18-Sep	18-Nov
19-Jan	19-Mar	19-May	19-Jul	19-Sep	19-Nov
20-Jan	20-Mar	20-May	20-Jul	20-Sep	20-Nov
21-Jan	21-Mar	21-May	21-Jul	21-Sep	21-Nov
22-Jan	22-Mar	22-May	22-Jul	22-Sep	22-Nov
23-Jan	23-Mar	23-May	23-Jul	23-Sep	23-Nov
24-Jan	24-Mar	24-May	24-Jul	24-Sep	24-Nov
25-Jan	25-Mar	25-May	25-Jul	25-Sep	25-Nov
26-Jan	26-Mar	26-May	26-Jul	26-Sep	26-Nov
27-Jan	27-Mar	27-May	27-Jul	27-Sep	27-Nov
28-Jan	28-Mar	28-May	28-Jul	28-Sep	28-Nov
29-Jan	29-Mar	29-May	29-Jul	29-Sep	29-Nov
30-Jan	30-Mar	30-May	30-Jul	30-Sep	30-Nov
31-Jan	31-Mar	31-May	31-Jul		
01-Feb	01-Apr	01-Jun	01-Aug	01-Oct	01-Dec
02-Feb	02-Apr	02-Jun	02-Aug	02-Oct	02-Dec
03-Feb	03-Apr	03-Jun	03-Aug	03-Oct	03-Dec
04-Feb	04-Apr	04-Jun	04-Aug	04-Oct	04-Dec
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11-Feb	11-Apr	11-Jun	11-Aug	11-Oct	11-Dec
12-Feb	12-Apr	12-Jun	12-Aug	12-Oct	12-Dec
13-Feb	13-Apr	13-Jun	13-Aug	13-Oct	13-Dec
14-Feb	14-Apr	14-Jun	14-Aug	14-Oct	14-Dec
15-Feb	15-Apr	15-Jun	15-Aug	15-Oct	15-Dec
16-Feb	16-Apr	16-Jun	16-Aug	16-Oct	16-Dec
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18-Feb	18-Apr	18-Jun	18-Aug	18-Oct	18-Dec
19-Feb	19-Apr	19-Jun	19-Aug	19-Oct	19-Dec
20-Feb	20-Apr	20-Jun	20-Aug	20-Oct	20-Dec
21-Feb	21-Apr	21-Jun	21-Aug	21-Oct	21-Dec
22-Feb	22-Apr	22-Jun	22-Aug	22-Oct	22-Dec
23-Feb	23-Apr	23-Jun	23-Aug	23-Oct	23-Dec
24-Feb	24-Apr	24-Jun	24-Aug	24-Oct	24-Dec
25-Feb	25-Apr	25-Jun	25-Aug	25-Oct	25-Dec
26-Feb	26-Apr	26-Jun	26-Aug	26-Oct	26-Dec
27-Feb	27-Apr	27-Jun	27-Aug	27-Oct	27-Dec
28-Feb	28-Apr	28-Jun	28-Aug	28-Oct	28-Dec
	29-Apr	29-Jun	29-Aug	29-Oct	29-Dec
	30-Apr	30-Jun	30-Aug	30-Oct	30-Dec
			31-Aug	31-Oct	31-Dec

Forecasting Time Cycles 12-24



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باز نشر :

13

Forecasting Future Price Levels For Change in Trend

Section 3, **Price Measuring Techniques** provides the basis for the following techniques.

There are so many ways price highs and lows can relate to each other it makes the mind boggle. Once one begins to make projections of price levels in minor, intermediate and primary degree the possibilities become endless.

What we have to work with is the Elliott Wave and Gann Methodologies applied to waves of similar degree.

The Elliott Wave, Gann and Gilmore procedures we will use are:-

1. Expansions of a prior range.
2. Alternate wave projections.
3. Internal wave projections.

Once all the calculations have been completed you will then have to assess the results to see how they fit logically.

Let's define the objective:-

To forecast price resistance levels in a rising market.

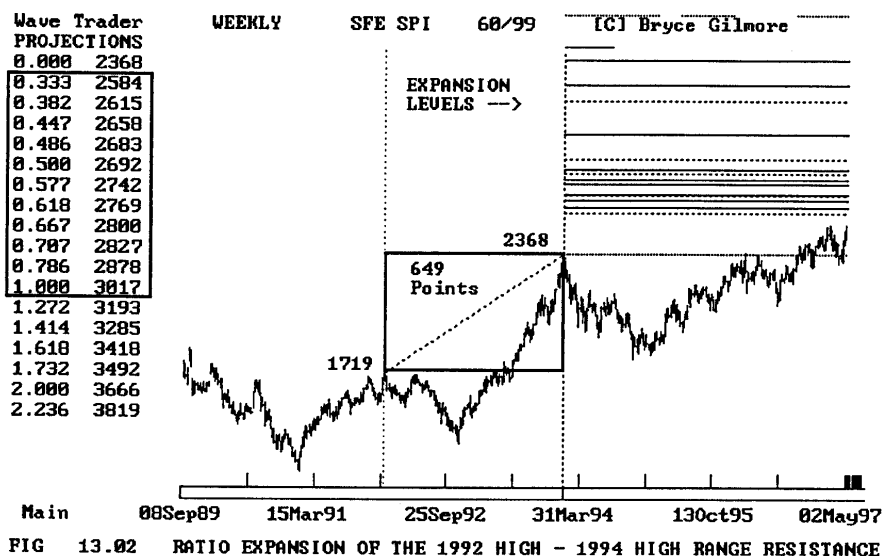
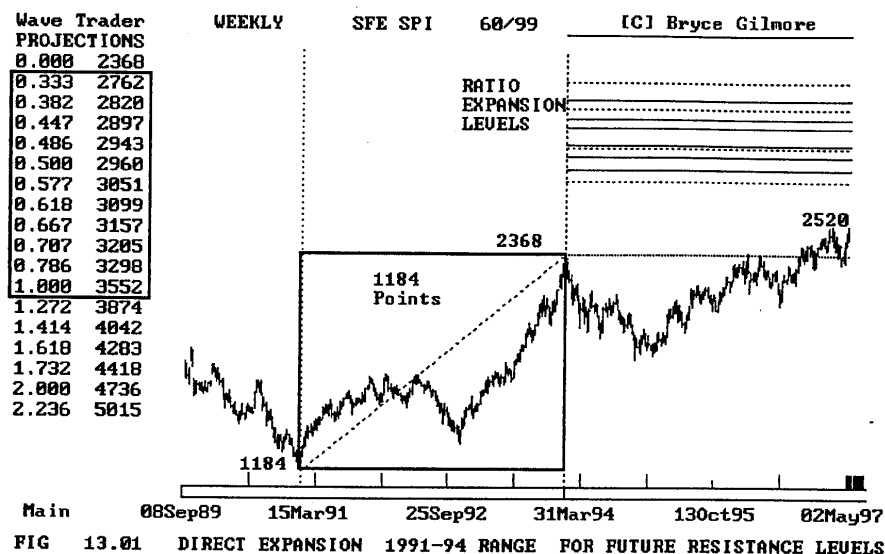
The best way I can illustrate my method is to recount the calculations I made for the Sydney Share Price Index, prior to my talk at the SFE Expo in Melbourne on Monday, May 5th 1997.

At the Expo I gave a 50 minute talk based on Elliott Wave Principles. I stated in front of 250 odd people I was bullish on the current market position, and my next major price objective for the 1st Month futures was 2820. The markets all time high at that date had been 2526 just the week before, 6 points higher than the 19th February 1997 high.

I noted at the time there were a lot of bearish people in the audience.

Price Resistance Levels Based on Past Ranges

The first step is to calculate all the EXPANSIONS and ALTERNATE wave PROJECTION levels of the Intermediate degree ranges.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

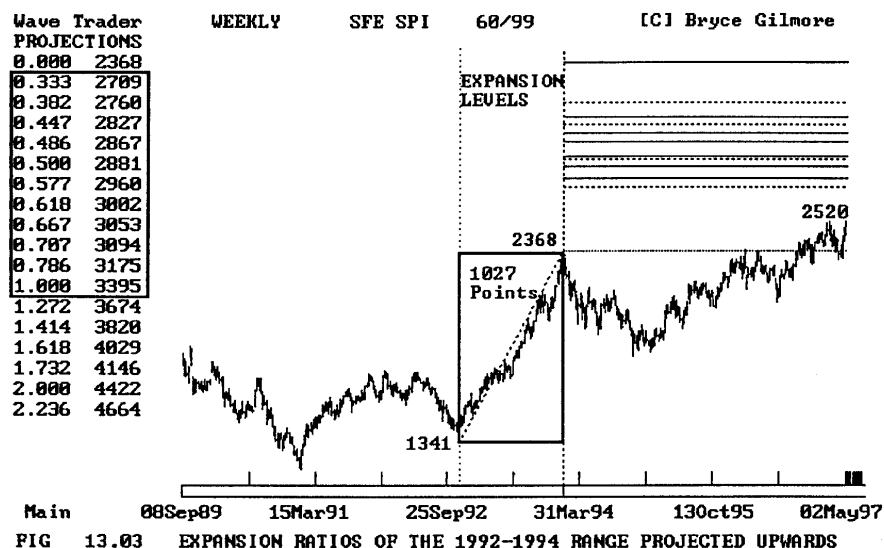
Each of the charts and price projection levels are self explanatory. Once the calculations have been observed you look for clusters at the same price level.

You must remember, that prior to these calculations being made, we already have the knowledge there is an existing Geometry between the ranges we are using.

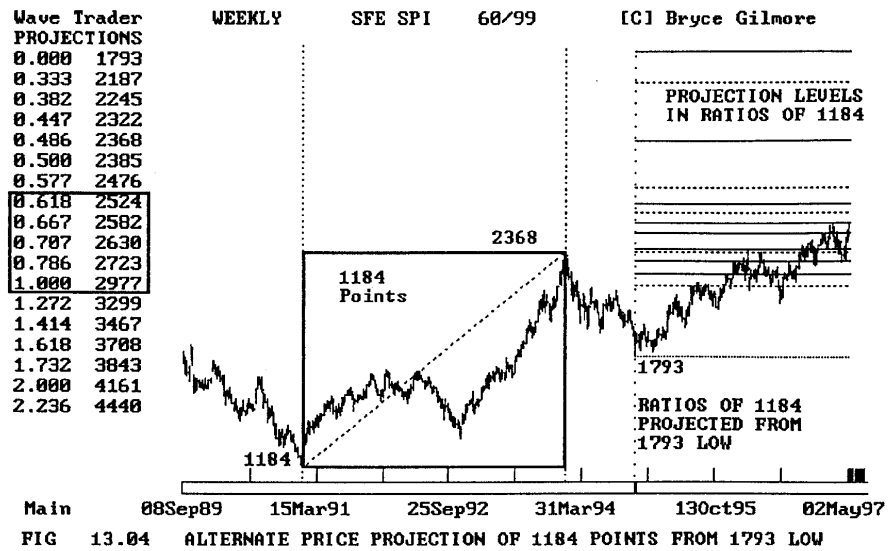
<p>FIG 13.01</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2762</td><td>0.333</td></tr> <tr><td>2820</td><td>0.382</td></tr> <tr><td>2897</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2943</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2960</td><td>0.500</td></tr> <tr><td>3051</td><td>0.577</td></tr> <tr><td>3099</td><td>0.618</td></tr> <tr><td>3157</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3205</td><td></td></tr> </table>	2762	0.333	2820	0.382	2897		2943		2960	0.500	3051	0.577	3099	0.618	3157		3205		<p>FIG 13.02</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2742</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2769</td><td>0.618</td></tr> <tr><td>2800</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2827</td><td>0.707</td></tr> <tr><td>2878</td><td>0.786</td></tr> <tr><td>3017</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3193</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3285</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3418</td><td></td></tr> </table>	2742		2769	0.618	2800		2827	0.707	2878	0.786	3017		3193		3285		3418		<p>FIG 13.03</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2709</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2760</td><td>0.382</td></tr> <tr><td>2827</td><td>0.447</td></tr> <tr><td>2867</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2881</td><td>0.500</td></tr> <tr><td>2960</td><td>0.577</td></tr> <tr><td>3002</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3053</td><td>0.667</td></tr> <tr><td>3094</td><td>0.707</td></tr> </table>	2709		2760	0.382	2827	0.447	2867		2881	0.500	2960	0.577	3002		3053	0.667	3094	0.707
2762	0.333																																																							
2820	0.382																																																							
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2960	0.500																																																							
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3002																																																								
3053	0.667																																																							
3094	0.707																																																							

Strongest resistance levels with 3 hits are:-
 2760-69 2820-2827

Second preferences with 2 hits are:-
 2878-2881 2960 3051-3 3094-99

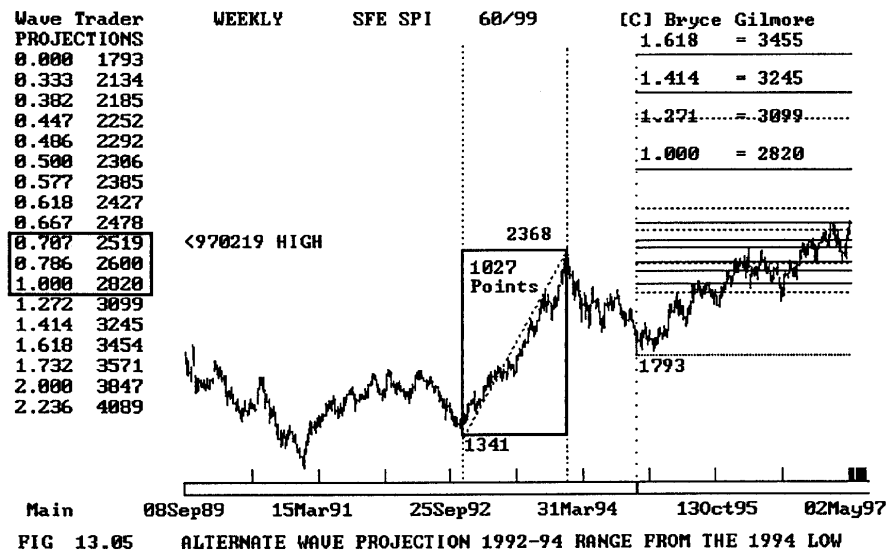


Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

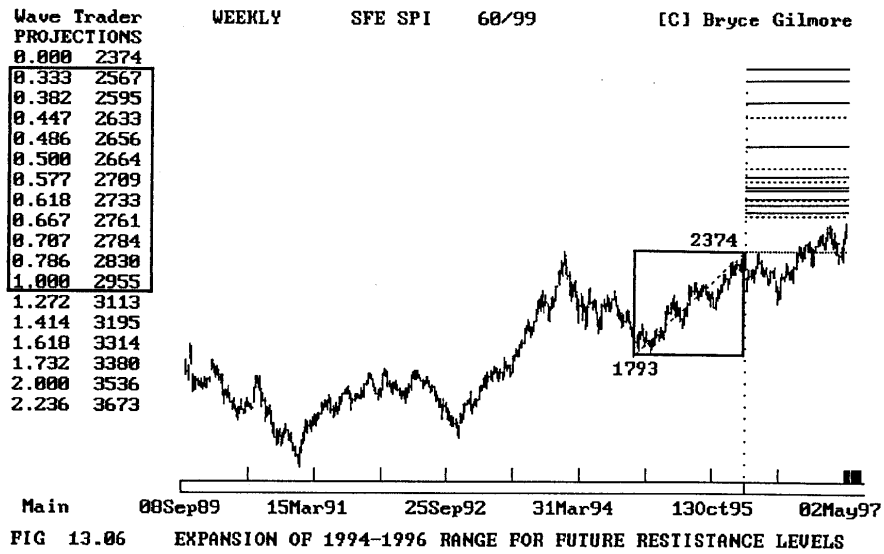


It is interesting to note that the range projections in Figs 13.04 and 13.05 had conjunctions at 2524 and 2519 on ratios of 0.618 and 0.707.

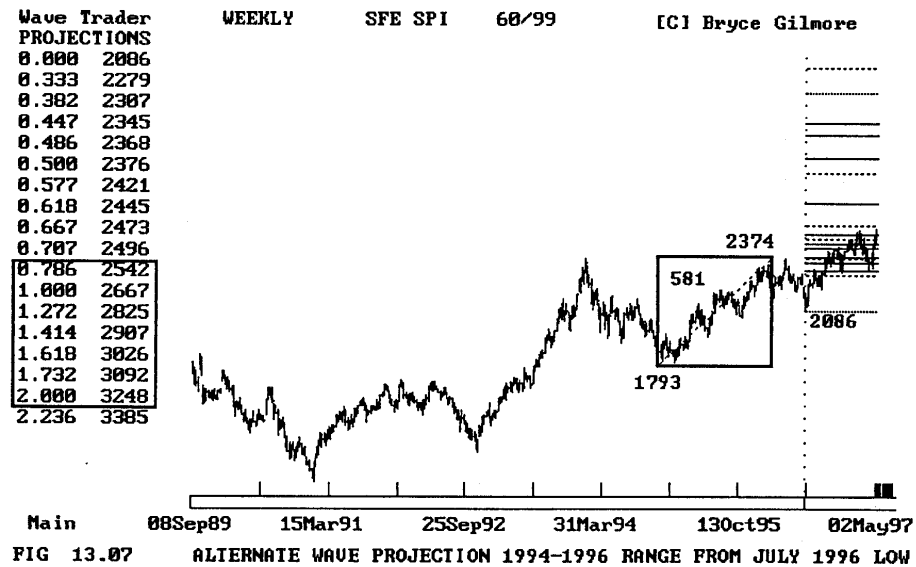
The next harmonic ratio 1.000 in Fig 13.05 falls at 2820.



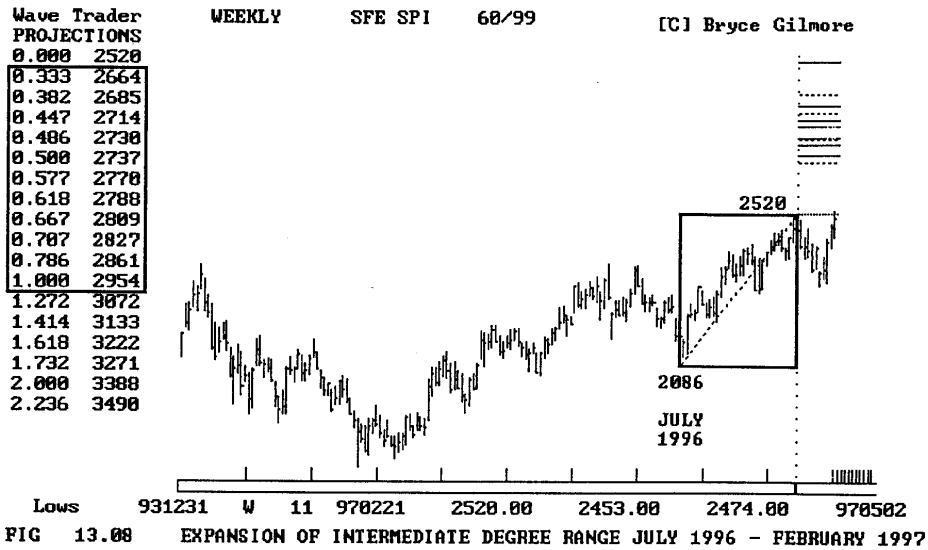
Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



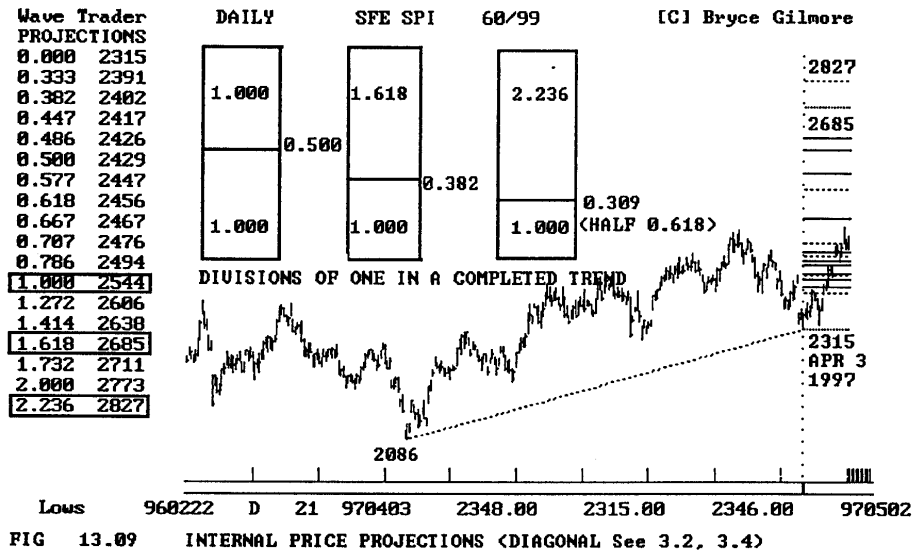
The RHYTHM projections in Fig 13.06 and 13.07 are 0.786 and 1.272 at 2830 and 2825.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



When I began to focus on the Minor Degree geometry I found a double hit at 2827 as a 0.707 projection in Fig 13.08 and a diagonal projection of 2.236 in Fig 13.09.



Summary of Charts 13.01 to 13.09

Fig 13.01	2762	2820
Fig 13.02	2769	2827
Fig 13.03	2760	2827
Fig 13.04	2723	2977
Fig 13.05		2820
Fig 13.06	2761	2830
Fig 13.07		2825
Fig 13.08	2770	2827
Fig 13.09	2773	2827

The target prices calculated in the range 2760-2773 fell in 6 out of the 9 charts, 2820-2830 was projected in 8 out of the 9 charts.

This is not an after the event demonstration, as I am on record, at both the 5th May 1997, Sydney Futures Exchange, Melbourne Expo, and my own Dynamic Time and Price Trading Seminar, held in Melbourne Saturday, May 10th 1997. At both venues I supplied my next major price target for the SPI 1st month futures as 2820. This is fact, it is written in stone and the calculations were made **5 months in advance**.

The market finally reached the outside target of 2827 (intra-day high) on the 2nd October 1997 and fell 617 points in 26 days.



FIG 13.10 SHARE PRICE INDEX MADE HIGH AT 2827 ON OCTOBER 2nd 1997

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

PRICE PROJECTION LEVELS		For future high targets										Sydney Share Price Index 1st Month				
		13.01	13.02	13.03	13.04	13.05	13.06	13.07	13.08	13.09	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW		
START	1184	1719	1341	1184	1341	1793	1793	2086	2086	1793	1793	2086	2086	2368		
END	2368	2368	2368	2368	2368	2374	2374	2520	2315	2827	2827	2210	2827	2827		
FROM	2368	2368	2368	1793	1793	2374	2086	2520	2315	2827	2827	2210	2827	2827		
RANGE	1184	649	1027	1184	1027	581	581	434	229	1034	1034	741	459			
D-A-I-Wave	D	D	D	A	A	D	A	D	I	D	A	D	D			
0.25	2664	2530	2625	2089	2050	2519	2231	2629	2372	3086	2469	3012	2942			
0.3	2723	2563	2676	2148	2101	2548	2260	2650	2384	3137	2520	3049	2965			
0.333	2762	2584	2710	2187	2135	2567	2279	2685	2391	3171	2554	3074	2980			
0.382	2820	2616	2760	2245	2185	2596	2308	2666	2402	3222	2605	3110	3002			
0.447	2897	2658	2827	2322	2252	2634	2346	2714	2417	3289	2672	3158	3032			
0.486	2943	2683	2867	2368	2292	2656	2368	2731	2426	3330	2713	3187	3050			
0.5	2960	2693	2892	2385	2307	2665	2377	2737	2430	3344	2727	3198	3057			
0.577	3051	2742	2961	2476	2386	2307	2421	2770	2447	3424	2807	3255	3092			
0.618	3100	2769	3003	2525	2428	2333	2445	2788	2457	3466	2849	3285	3111			
0.667	3158	2801	3053	2583	2478	2762	2474	2809	2468	3517	2900	3321	3133			
0.707	3205	2827	3094	2630	2519	2785	2497	2827	2477	3558	2941	3351	3152			
0.75	3256	2855	3138	2681	2563	2810	2522	2846	2487	3603	2986	3383	3171			
0.786	3299	2878	3175	2724	2600	2810	2543	2861	2495	3640	3023	3409	3188			
0.875	3404	2936	3267	2829	2692	2882	2594	2900	2515	3732	3115	3475	3229			
1	3552	3017	3395	2977	2829	2955	2667	2954	2544	3861	3244	3568	3286			
1.272	3874	3194	3674	3299	3099	3113	2825	3072	2606	4142	3525	3770	3411			
1.414	4042	3286	3820	3467	3245	3196	2908	3134	2639	4289	3672	3875	3476			
1.618	4284	3418	4030	3709	3455	3314	3026	3222	2686	4500	3883	4026	3570			
1.732	4419	3492	4147	3844	3572	3380	3092	3272	2712	4618	4001	4110	3622			
2	4736	3666	4422	4161	3847	3536	3248	3388	2773	4895	4278	4309	3745			
2.236	5015	3819	4664	4440	4089	3673	3385	3490	2827	5139	4522	4484	3853			
2.5	5328	3991	4936	4753	4361	3827	3539	3605	2888	5412	4795	4680	3975			
2.618	5468	4067	5057	4893	4482	3895	3607	3656	2915	5534	4917	4767	4029			
2.828	5716	4203	5272	5141	4687	4017	3729	3747	2963	5751	5134	4923	4125			
3	5920	4315	5449	5345	4874	4117	3829	3827	2963	5929	5312	5050	4204			
4	7104	4864	6476	6529	5901	4698	4410	4256	3231	6963	6346	5791	4663			
5	8288	5613	7503	7713	6928	5279	4991	4690	3460	7997	7380	6532	5122			

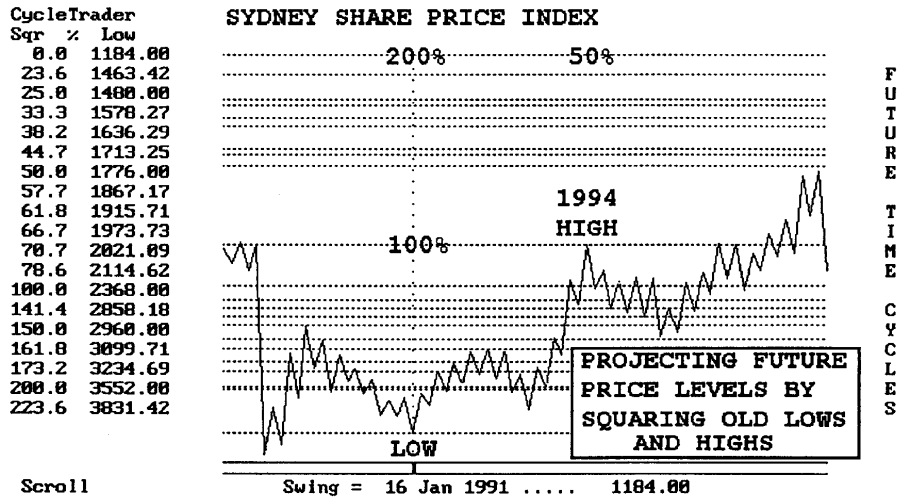
Examine these tables for price clusters once the Sydney Share Price Index trades higher than the 2827 high.

Forecasting using Percentage Change to Price

In addition to the price projection techniques just explained you can back up your calculations by calculating important percentage change levels from major highs and lows.

It is quite common for past highs and lows to "SQUARE" ratio gains and declines with future change in trend levels.

The Sydney Share Price Index made an exact 100% gain from the 1991 low into the 1994 high. This would indicate to me that any future "squarings" of these two levels, ie., 1991 low, 1184 and 1994 high, 2368 would be important. For instance the 150% level from the 1991 low is the same level as a 25% increase from the 1994 high, 2960. Likewise 200% and 50% would give a target price of 3552.



The same principles also apply for "squaring" percentage declines into lows, refer to 3-7 and 10.9. The strongest level in a decline is a 50% fall in value.

I have included a table of percentage increases for the SPI for important highs and lows from the 1991 low up until the Oct 1997 low. You can look for clusters of levels and evaluate their future relationships with the price projection methods.

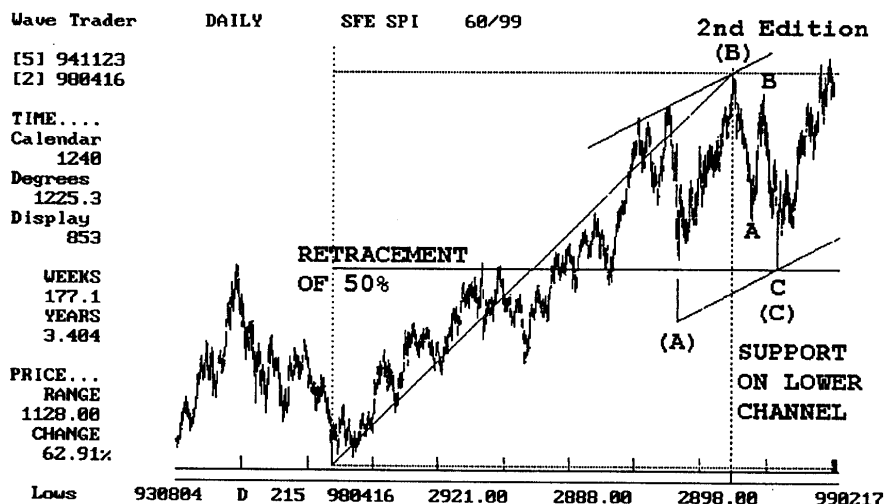
Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Percentage Change to Price Levels		2368	2374	2086	2520	2315	2827	2210
highs	lows	1719	1341	1793	2063	2849	2063	2210
20.0%	1184	2063	1609	2152	2842	2849	2063	2210
23.6%	1421	2125	1657	2216	2927	2934	2125	2652
25.0%	1463	2149	1676	2241	2960	2968	2149	2732
33.3%	1578	2291	1788	2390	3157	2968	2291	2763
38.2%	1636	2376	1853	2478	3157	3165	2376	2946
44.7%	1713	2487	1940	2594	3273	3281	2487	3054
48.6%	1759	2554	1993	2664	3426	3435	2554	3198
50.0%	1776	2579	2012	2690	3519	3528	2579	3284
57.7%	1867	2711	2115	2828	3552	3561	2711	3315
61.8%	1916	2781	2170	2901	3734	3744	2781	3485
66.7%	1974	2866	2235	2989	3831	3841	2866	3576
70.7%	2021	2934	2289	3061	3947	3957	2934	3684
75.0%	2072	3008	2347	3138	4042	4052	3008	3772
78.6%	2115	3070	2395	3202	4144	4155	3070	3868
87.5%	2220	3223	2514	3362	4229	4240	3223	3947
100.0%	2368	3438	2682	3586	4440	4451	3438	4144
111.8%	2508	3641	2840	3798	4736	4748	3641	4420
125.0%	2664	3868	3017	3988	5015	5028	3868	4681
133.3%	2762	4010	3129	4183	5328	5342	4010	4973
141.4%	2858	4150	3237	4328	5525	5539	4150	5156
150.0%	2960	4298	3353	4483	5716	5731	4298	5335
161.8%	3100	4500	3511	4694	5920	5935	4500	5525
166.7%	3158	4585	3576	4782	6199	6215	4585	5786
173.2%	3235	4696	3664	4898	6315	6331	4696	5894
175.0%	3256	4727	3688	4931	6469	6486	4727	6038
200.0%	3552	5157	4023	5379	6512	6529	5157	6078
223.6%	3831	5563	4339	5802	7104	7122	5563	6630
250.0%	4144	6017	4694	6276	7663	7682	6017	7152
261.8%	4284	6219	4852	6487	8288	8309	6219	7735
282.8%	4532	6580	5133	6864	8567	8589	6580	7996
300.0%	4736	6876	5364	7172	9065	9088	6876	8460
					9472	9496		8840

Forecasting Price Levels in a falling Market (2nd Edition)

Start by making price retracement calculations for the critical ranges working back from the high.

Look for levels common to 2 or more ranges.



How to Forecast Support in the next SPI Bear Market (2nd Edition)

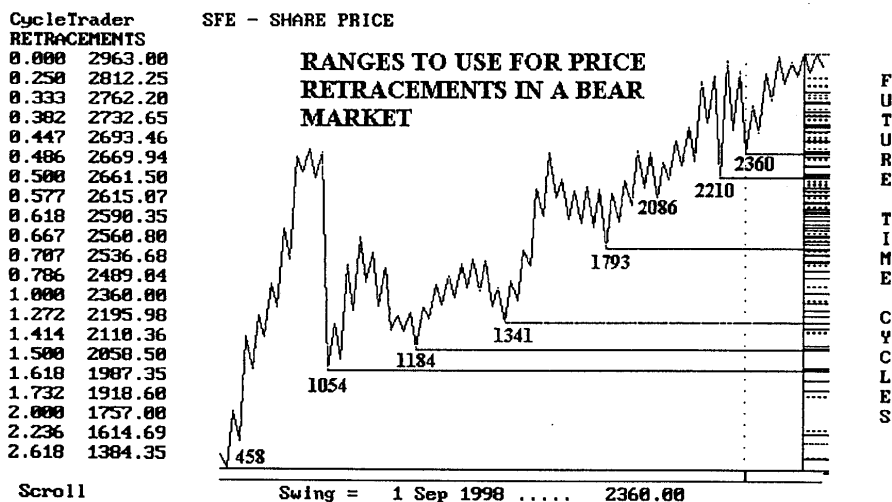
It is now 18th February 1999 and I have been making additions to this chapter for a second edition printing. A high of 2963 was made in the SPI on the 4th February, 1999. Exactly 5 years from the 1994 high.

As yet this high has not been confirmed as a major bull market high, although if you review all of the prior calculations the 2960 level was a critical resistance point in this markets structure.

The first step you will take to forecast support for the next MAJOR bear market is to take the last major range up and calculate ratio retracement levels. This range begins from the 1st September, 1998 low 2360. You can then take the major ranges starting from:-

28th October, 1997	-	low	2210
17th July, 1996	-	low	2086
23rd November, 1994	-	low	1793
16th November, 1992	-	low	1341
17th January, 1991	-	low	1184
11th November, 1987	-	low	1054
CONTRACT LOW			458

A realistic expectation would be a 38.2% retracement of the range beginning from the 1184 low and the ultimate high.



Previous Bear Market Ranges and % Declines

It will pay you to become familiar with the point and % change declines, in prior bear markets of similar degree, as future declines will most likely relate to one or more of them.

For instance the major bear markets and sharp declines in the **Share Price Index** have been:-

1987 crash	1333.5	55.9%
1989 - 1991	671	36.2%
1992	378	22%
1994	575	24.3%
1997	617	21.8%
1998	561	19.2%

Falls in value of between 19% and 24% are common and should be viewed as a minimum objective in any future bear market.

I would also repeat these processes for the Cash (**All Ordinaries Index**) and monitor them as well.

1970 - 1974	275	61.3%
1980 - 1982	303	40.6%
1987 crash	1163	50.3%
1989 - 1991	587	32.9%
1992	342	20.2%
1994	535	22.8%
1997	587	21%
1998	508	17.6%

An interesting co-incidence I have observed is that you can add some of these together and relate them as groups. For instance $275+303+587 = 1165$, $587+342+535 = 1464$ and $303+1163 = 1466$.

In any case, always bear in mind the Elliott Wave Theory of markets, which suggests, any major decline in prices should terminate in the vicinity of the 4th wave of lesser degree. In the case of the Australian Share Market this would be somewhere between the 1994 high 2368, and the 1994 low 1793, basis the Share Price Index.



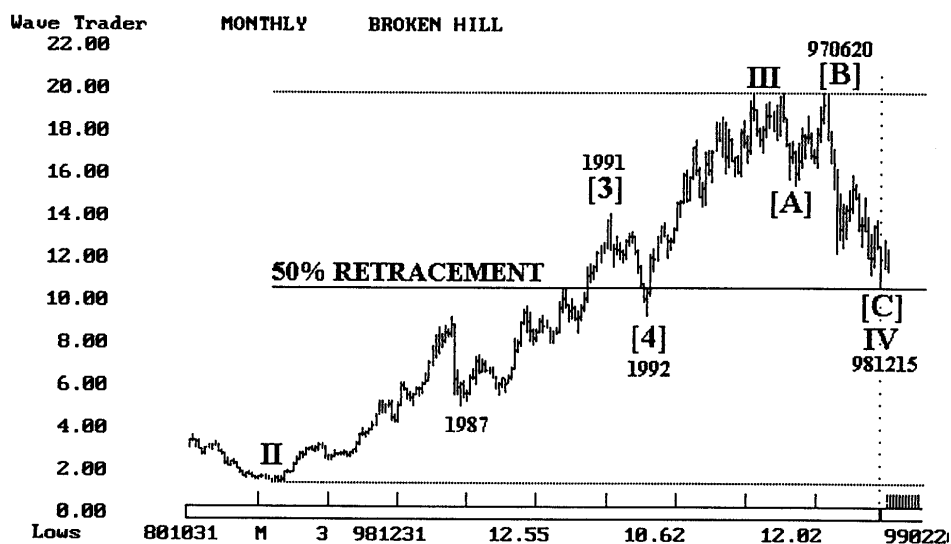
Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd (Updated)

In an earlier section of this manual I used BHP to demonstrate ways to count Elliott Waves. At the time of printing the 1st edition of this manual, BHP was entrenched in a bear market which began from a double top at \$20.05 on the 20th June, 1997. See 11-7 which was written over a year ago.

Over the past year the decline continued with major restructuring taking place within the company. On the 15th December 1998, BHP made low at \$10.62 and has held this support for over 2 months.

It looks like the rot has been contained and the technical position is perfect as the 50% retracement for a IV wave of cycle degree has terminated in the vicinity of the 4th wave of lesser degree.

Alternately if the low of \$10.62 is taken out the next support is at the 50% retracement of the range up from the 1974 low or at the 50% decline in value from the June 20, 1997 high.



14

Planetary Cycles

The seasons spring, summer, fall and winter, on the Earth, are the direct effect of our planetary movement around the Sun. Tidal movement is the result of gravity forces from the Moon in orbit around the Earth.

There is a line of thought called **financial astrology** that claims market cycles can be predicted from the planetary cycles and planetary aspects.

Personally, I have witnessed instances, where the length of a bull market or bear market has terminated in the time of a Mercury, Venus or Mars year or a ratio thereof. I'm not so sure that one needs to utilize this information in an analysis, but I will provide the necessary information anyway.

Planetary Years

The planets of our solar system orbit the Sun; planets in order of closest to furthest from the Sun are:-

SUN	Days	Years
Mercury	88	
Venus	225	
Earth	365	1
Mars	687	1.88
Jupiter	4331	11.86
Saturn		29.46
Uranus		84.01
Neptune		164.7
Pluto		247.69

Planets travel around the Sun in elliptical paths speeding up and slowing down the rate of travel through the circle of 360 degrees relative to calendar days.

This means that a fraction of a year, say 90° of the orbit, will be longer or shorter in calendar days than another segment of 90°.

It is important for new students of financial astrology to understand how to plot the positions of the planets. For this we use an Ephemeris.



Heliocentric Planetary Positions

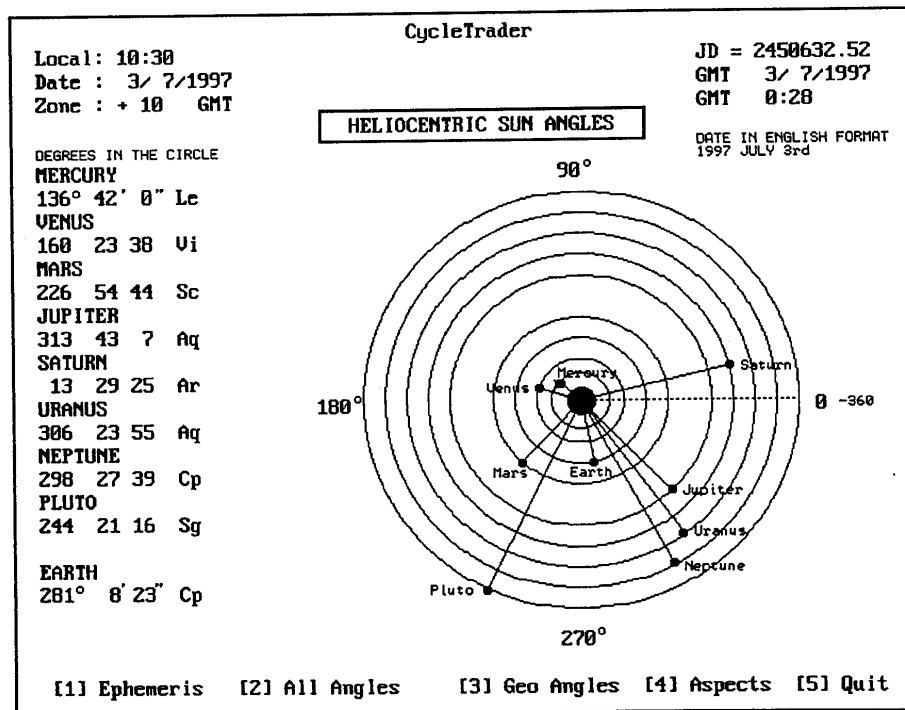
CycleTrader contains an ephemeris to plot planetary positions between 4000 BC and 4000 AD.

The 0° (degree) of the circle represents the location of the Earth and Sun at the September 22nd, Equinox. 90° is the December 22nd, Solstice.
180° is the March 21st, Equinox. 270° is the June 21st, Solstice.

An **Equinox** occurs twice a year when the Earth is on equal plane, ie., upright in axis with the Sun - Daylight hours are equal to darkness hours.

A **Solstice** occurs twice a year and marks when the Earth is at maximum tilt to the Sun - It is either the shortest daylight hours or longest daylight hours of the year, depending on which side of the equator you live on.

W.D. Gann taught that the Equinox and Solstice dates were important natural cycle dates and it was possible to get a change of trend on these dates in seasonal markets.



Geocentric Planetary Positions

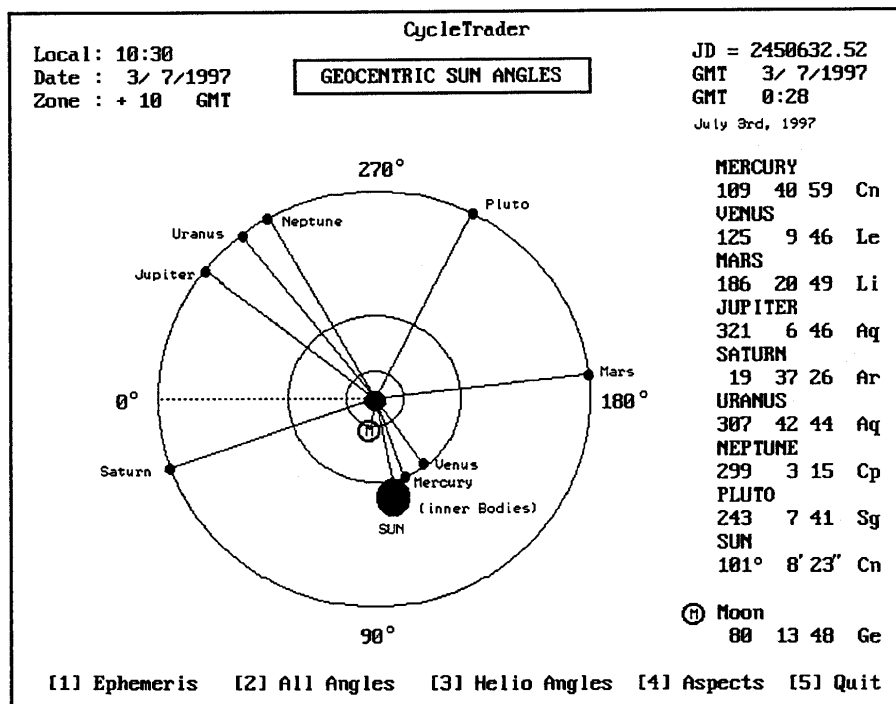
Geocentric planetary positions relate to the co-ordinates of the planets relative to someone on Earth looking out at the location of the planets.

The 0° (degree) position of the Sun represents the March 21st, Equinox. The Sun to Earth angles are 180° opposed to the heliocentric co-ordinates.

The other planets co-ordinates from Earth have to be calculated by vectors from their heliocentric position relative to the Sun and the Earth's position.

Much of the work I have seen on financial astrology is based on geocentric planetary cycles. One approach available is a book by Donald Bradley, "Stock Market Prediction". Another is "Astro-economics" written by L.J. Jensen.

Astro Economics is the study of regular economic cycles as they relate to planetary positions. Some schools of thought have devised ways of weighting planetary aspects as either positive or negative. Results are compared with the past and future predictions are based on the past observations.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Planetary Aspects

An Aspect is the term given to an angular relationship (degrees in the 360° circle) between two planets when sighted from a third planetary body.

There are **8 aspects** of importance according to **JOHANNES KEPLER** (1571-1630).

Aspect	Angle	Ratio	RATIOS
CONJUNCT	0°	360°	
SEXTILE	60°	1:5	60:300
QUINTILE	72°	1:4	72:288
QUADRATURE	90°	1:3	90:270
TRINE	120°	1:2	120:240
SESQUIQUADRATURE	135°	3:5	135:225
BIQUINTILE	144°	2:3	144:216
OPPOSITION	180°	1:1	180:180

The 90° aspect is often referred to as **SQUARE**.

This is most probably **the origin of W.D. Gann's Time by Degree counts**. Not because of the aspects, but because of Kepler's laws of mathematical form. If you view the RATIOS column, I have inserted, it all appears to fit like a glove.

CycleTrader									
Local: 10:30		PLANETARY ASPECTS						GMT 3/ 7/1997	
Date : 3/ 7/1997								GMT 0:28	
Zone : + 10 GMT								3rd JULY 1997	
SYDNEY - AUSTRALIA									
Heliocentric Aspects									
SUN	Mer	Ven	Mars	Jup	Sat	Urn	Nep	Plu	
Ven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mars	SQR 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*** Mercury and Mars are 90 degrees when vectors are taken to the SUN
Jup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sat	-	-	-	SEX 60	-	-	-	-	
Urn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nep	-	-	1:4 72	-	-	-	-	-	
Plu	-	-	-	-	-	-	SEX 60	-	
Earth	2:3 144	TRI 120	-	-	SQR 90	-	-	-	
Geocentric Aspects									
EARTH	Mer	Ven	Mars	Jup	Sat	Urn	Nep	Plu	
Ven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mars	-	SEX 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	*** Mars and Venus are at 60 degrees when vectors are taken to Earth
Jup	-	-	3:5 135	-	-	-	-	-	
Sat	SQR 90	-	-	SEX 60	-	-	-	-	
Urn	-	-	TRI 120	-	1:4 72	-	-	-	
Nep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plu	3:5	TRI 120	-	-	3:5 135	-	-	-	
Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
[+] FORWARD 24 HOURS					[-] BACK 24 HOURS				
[1] Ephemeris					[2] All Angles [3] Helio Angles [4] Geo Angles [5] Quit				

Perigee, Apogee, Equinox and Solstice

The **Perigee** is the point in a planets orbit where it reaches its closest distance to the Sun.

The **Apogee** is the point in a planets orbit where it reaches its furthestmost distance from the Sun.

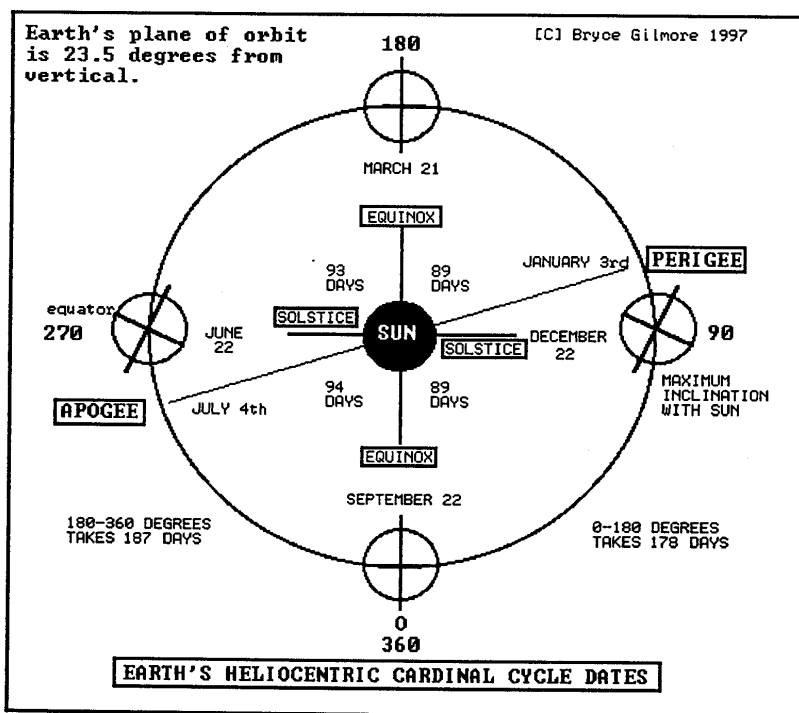
Earth's perigee occurs in early January and the apogee in early July. The rate of change between degrees and calendar days progressively speeds up between the apogee and the perigee. Likewise it progressively slows down between the perigee and the apogee.

The **Perigee, January 3rd**, each year is another cyclic date to remember for a possible change in trend.

The **Apogee, July 4th**, each year is also equally important.

Solstice and Equinox dates are also important natural cycle dates each year.

Equinoxes fall on September 22 and March 21, Solstices fall on December 22 and June 22 each year, within 1 day.



Lunar Cycles - Solar Eclipse

The new Moon occurs every 29.53 days, so does the full Moon, they are 14.76 days apart, and never vary.

The gravity effect of the Moon's position in its orbit creates a variation for the tidal forces on the Earth. The gravity effect is not restricted to the oceans but also to the Earth's crust. It has been proven that the most forceful effect of the Moon is at the new Moon period when the Moon is directly between the Sun and the Earth. This is the time when the Sun and the Moon join forces with their gravity effect

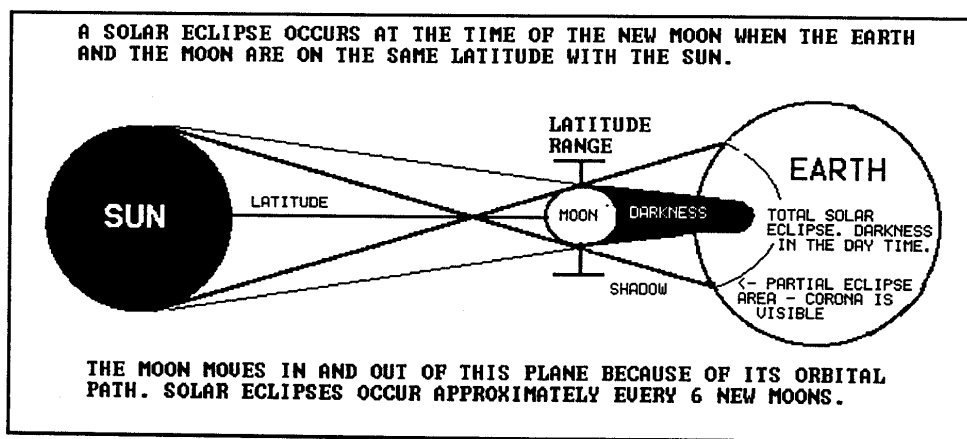
Gravity effects water more visually than any other Earth bound compound, and as we know water is the life blood of the planet. People are 80% water!

The solar eclipse cycle is normally every 177 days or 6 new moons. Although it can reduce to 5 or expand to 7 cycles. The most powerful effects are felt when the Moon is exactly on the same latitude to the Sun as the Earth is.

I have seen numerous articles endeavouring to correlate market change in trend with new and full moons, perhaps the most outstanding are those correlations with the new Moon on a solar eclipse.

My recommendation is that every market timer should monitor the new Moon periods and the solar eclipse dates and see how they figure in the dynamic time cycles of that market.

The technical public have already been conditioned to look to "buy on a full Moon and sell on a new Moon".



Lunar Eclipse

A lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon is behind the Earth on the same latitude and the shadow of the Earth causes the full moon to go into darkness. If this phenomena occurs at night it has an unsettling effect on nature.

In my research of market activity I have not really found the lunar eclipse to be anymore useful, as a signal day, than an ordinary full moon.

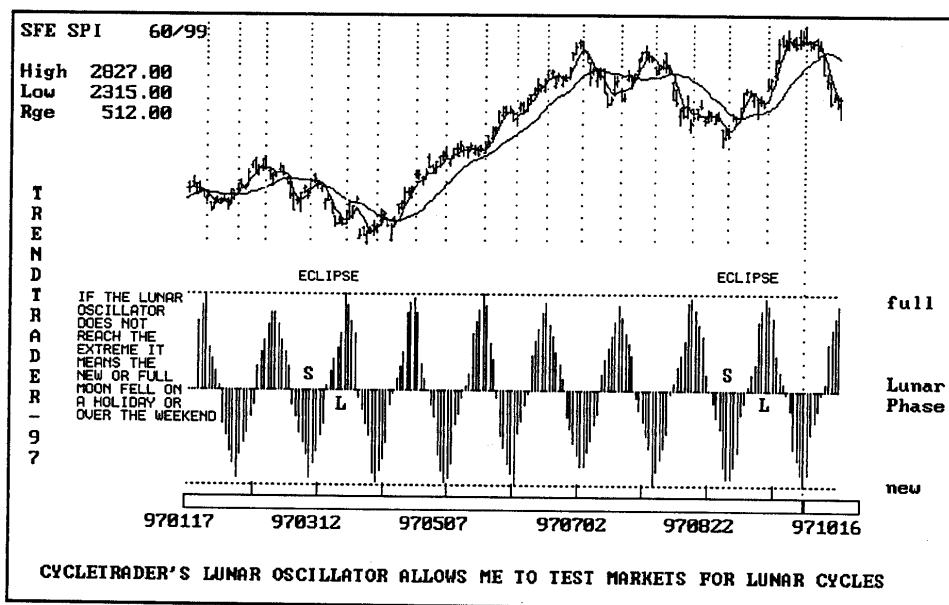
Nevertheless it is in everyone's interest to monitor such activity and examine how these times fit into the dynamic structure of each market.

When dynamic cycle times and natural cycle times CONJUNCT then it could be a very important time signal, always be observant.

Monitor future dates for-

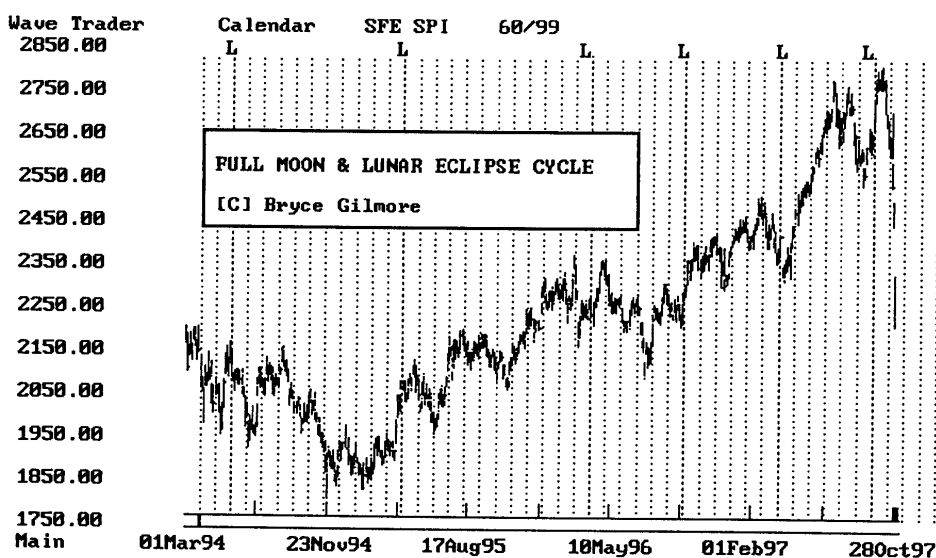
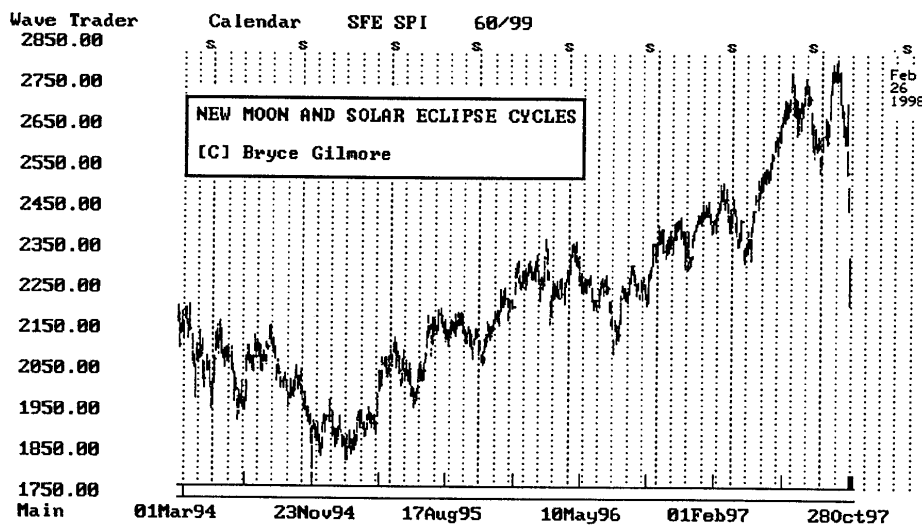
Combinations of Lunar cycles (New/Full/Eclipse) happening at the same time as other events such as Equinox, Solstice, Apogee, Perigee or Time by degree counts.

Below is an example of the new/full moon oscillations for 9 months, which included 2 eclipse periods.



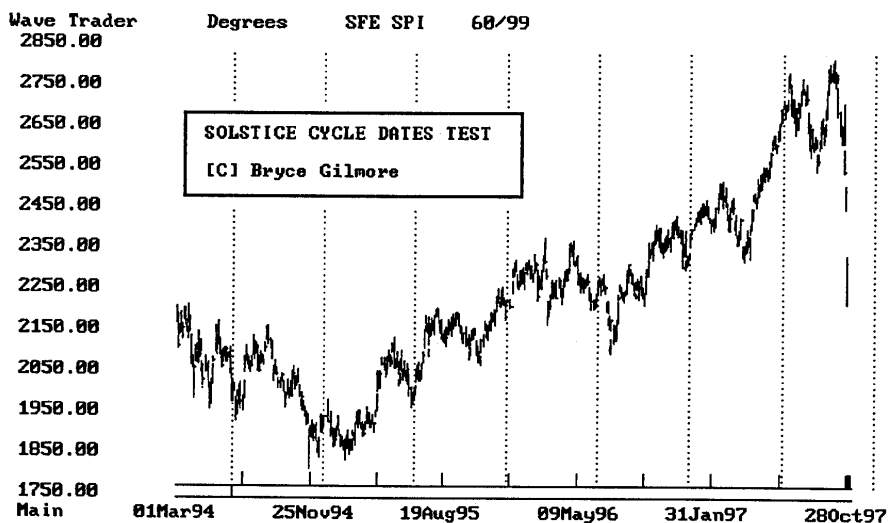
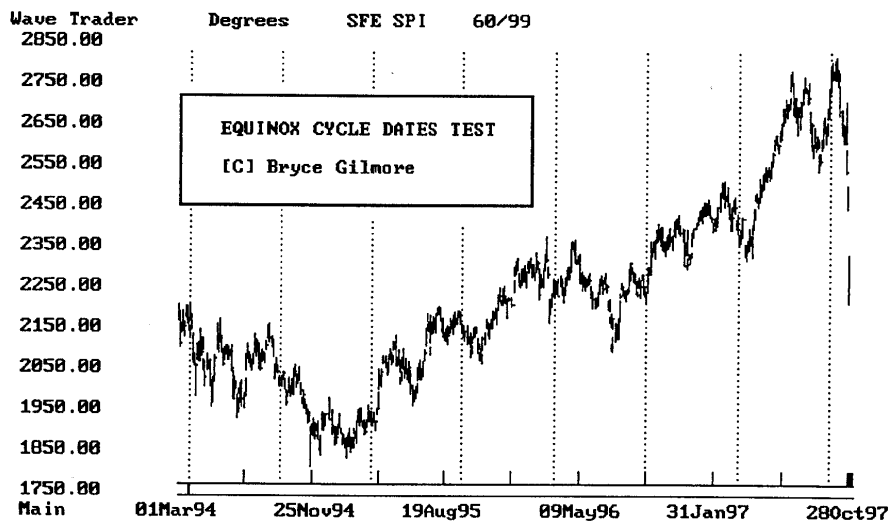
New and Full Moon cycles

I have constructed a SHARE PRICE INDEX chart between March 1st, 1994 and October 28th 1997 so you can see if the New or Full moon cycle is a useful timing tool.



Example of Equinox & Solstice Cycles

Although this is not an exhaustive test it does cover a three and one half year time frame. You can judge for yourself if these natural cycles represent an important timing tool.

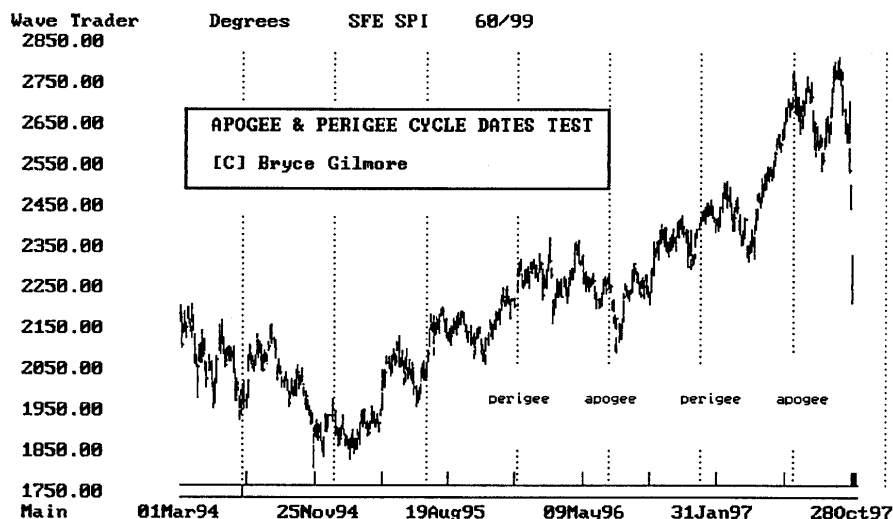


Planetary Cycles 14-9



Apogee & Perigee Cycles

This example uses the same sample data as the previous ones covering the new and full moons and equinox, solstice cycles.



In the past I have given examples of these cycles, at major market highs and lows, and the information has had a lot of merit. The problem I now have with years of research, is I have not been able to quantify how to use this information in a trading plan. You can see for yourself the hit and miss record these cycles have.

My methods of analysis these days are strictly dynamic for each market as it plots its own course. I believe that if the planetary cycles are valid they will be evident within the market structure as it unfolds.

My current view is to use dynamic time and price analysis, if you at least understand the planetary phenomena, it may from time to time have a natural cause and effect on the markets you are trading. Each market creates its own cycles, the planetary influence may be a factor, but the dynamic ratio analysis of time will over-ride any natural cycle date.

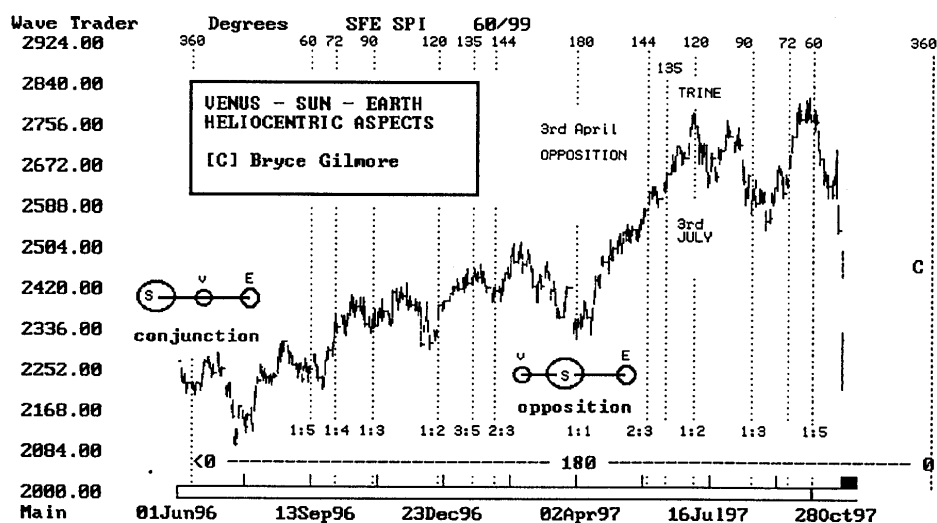
If you get a natural cycle date such as an apogee, perigee, solar eclipse, equinox or solstice coinciding with strong rhythmic dynamic time cycles, then you could say you have a very strong tradeable signal.

Venus - Earth - Sun Aspects

Perhaps the most inviting phase I have noted within the study of planetary cycles is the way *ASPECTS* can often coincide with some major market tops and bottoms.

The Venus - Earth synodical period is fairly consistent at 584 days, ie., the Venus - Earth - Sun angles return to their same position every 584 days.

From this sample the most powerful angular relationships for Venus appear to be 1:1 at opposition - 180, 1:5 at sextile - 60 and 1:2 at trine - 120 degrees.



Aspect	Degrees	Dates
Conjunction	360	11 Jun 1996 & 16 Jan 1998
Sextile	1:5 60	14 Sep 1996 & 5 Oct 1997
Quintile	1:4 72	3 Oct 1996 & 17 Sep 1997
Square	1:3 90	31 Oct 1996 & 19 Aug 1997
Trine	1:2 120	20 Dec 1996 & 4 July 1997
Sesquiquadrature	3:5 135	14 Jan 1997 & 12 June 1997
Biquintile	2:3 144	31 Jan 1997 & 29 May 1997
Opposition	1:1 180	3 April 1997

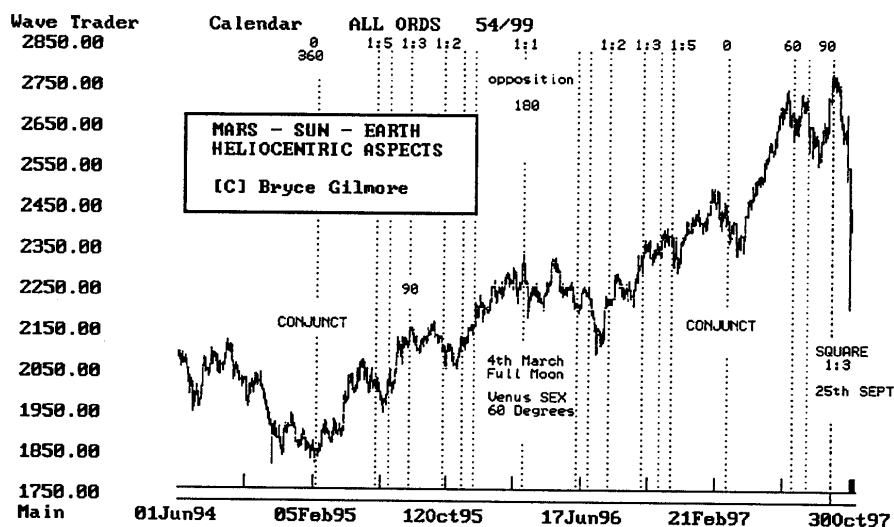
Significant market swings highlighted

Mars - Earth - Sun Aspects

The Mars - Earth synodical period is an inconsistent cycle in as much as Mars has an irregular elliptical orbit around the Sun. Donald Bradley in "Stock Market Prediction" lists the cycle as 2.1354 years, ie., 780 days. The synodical time between the Conjunctions of 12th February, 1995 and 17th March, 1997 shown below took 764 days, 2.093 years. The half cycle to 4th March, 1996 opposition took 386 days and the next half cycle took 378 days.

Conjunction	Opposition	Earth	Time Counts	
11 May 1984		230°		
10 Jul 1986		287°		790
	25 Aug 1987	331°	411	
28 Sep 1988		5°	400	811
	30 Sep 1989	7°	367	767
28 Nov 1990		65°	424	791
	8 Nov 1991	45°	345	769
8 Jan 1993		108°	427	772
	27 Dec 1993	95°	353	780
12 Feb 1995		143°	412	765
	4 Mar 1996	164°	386	798
17 Mar 1997		176°	378	764

This test over 12 years shows how much the Synodical periods can vary.



Planetary Cycles 14-12

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

Of the major Conjunctions and Oppositions listed overleaf significant market reversals of trend fell within orbs of 2°.

OPPOSITIONS.

25th August 1987.	Dow Jones & S&P 500 made high.
4th October 1989.	All Ordinaries began a 15 month bear market.
11th November 1991.	All Ordinaries began a 12 month bear market.
4th March 1996.	All Ordinaries began a 5 month bear market.

CONJUNCTIONS.

10th February 1995.	All Ordinaries began a 55 week bull market.
---------------------	---

Aspect	Degrees	Dates
Conjunction	360	12 Feb 1995
Sextile	1:5 60	3 June 1995
Quintile	1:4 72	27 June 1995
Square	1:3 90	3 Aug 1995
Trine	1:2 120	8 Oct 1995
Sesquiquadrature	3:5 135	12 Nov 1995
Biquintile	2:3 144	3 Dec 1995
Opposition	1:1 180	4 March 1996
Biquintile	2:3 144	10 June 1996
Sesquiquadrature	3:5 135	3 July 1996
Trine	1:2 120	8 Aug 1996
Square	1:3 90	9 Oct 1996
Quintile	1:4 72	11 Nov 1996
Sextile	1:5 60	2 Dec 1996
Conjunction	360	17 March 1997
Sextile	1:5 60	16 July 1997
Quintile	1:4 72	12 Aug 1997
Square	1:3 90	25 September 1997

Significant market swings highlighted

Although this study does nothing to prove or disprove the Astro-economic fraternity claims, it is nevertheless a starting point for further discussion and research.

In time one may find a useful way of using this information in a trading plan. I have the tools to carry out the research, all it is going to take is a student with the desire to get the answers.



All Ordinaries Index - Heliocentric Study 1994-1996

To assist your research and information, I have prepared some ephemerid tables by quarter years 1994 through to the middle of 1996. This study is intended as an example of how you may explore coincidences of planetary positions at market change in trend dates. I don't wish to influence anyone's opinion so I am leaving this work to the student.

Planetary positions are calculated on the hour for each day at GMT - Greenwich Mean Time, this is on the 0° longitude, the meridian passing through Greenwich, England where the Sun crosses each day at noon.

Ephemeris time is based on the circle of 360°, but each day count is based on our normal daily clock (Universal Time). Midday is an even number and midnight is on the 0.5 increments.

If you wanted, you could get the exact minute of the aspects forming. For my research work within 1 hour of orb is satisfactory.

You can study the data and the charts to arrive at your own conclusions.

As the planets get further away from the Earth the synodical periods lessen to just over a year.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1994 First Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
1/ 1/1994	Pluto	135.02	3:5 - 135	34333.79	GMT 7:00
3/ 1/1994			PERIGEE		
3/ 1/1994	Mercury	179.92	OPPOSITION	34336.29	GMT 19:00
6/ 1/1994	Saturn	134.99	3:5 - 135	34339.42	GMT 22:00
11/ 1/1994	Neptune	179.97	OPPOSITION	34343.79	GMT 7:00
11/ 1/1994			New Moon		GMT 23: 0
12/ 1/1994	Uranus	179.99	OPPOSITION	34345.21	GMT 17:00
16/ 1/1994	Saturn	144.00	2:3 - 144	34348.54	GMT 1:00
16/ 1/1994	Pluto	120.00	trine	34348.63	GMT 3:00
17/ 1/1994	VENUS	179.99	OPPOSITION	34349.54	GMT 1:00
19/ 1/1994	Mercury	144.07	2:3 - 144	34351.71	GMT 5:00
22/ 1/1994	Mercury	134.98	3:5 - 135	34354.58	GMT 2:00
22/ 1/1994	Jupiter	90.02	square	34355.08	GMT 14:00
26/ 1/1994	Mercury	120.01	trine	34358.71	GMT 5:00
27/ 1/1994			Full Moon		GMT 13:15
1/ 2/1994	Mercury	90.06	square	34365.46	GMT 23:00
5/ 2/1994	Mercury	72.01	1:4 - 72	34369.00	GMT 12:00
10/ 2/1994			New Moon		GMT 14:30
10/ 2/1994	Jupiter	72.02	1:4 - 72	34374.25	GMT 18:00
14/ 2/1994	Pluto	90.01	square	34378.38	GMT 21:00
15/ 2/1994	Neptune	144.03	2:3 - 144	34379.46	GMT 23:00
16/ 2/1994	Neptune	143.99	2:3 - 144	34379.50	GMT 0:00
17/ 2/1994	Uranus	144.00	2:3 - 144	34381.08	GMT 14:00
20/ 2/1994	Mercury	0.01	CONJUNCT	34383.83	GMT 8:00
21/ 2/1994	Saturn	180.00	OPPOSITION	34385.21	GMT 17:00
23/ 2/1994	Jupiter	60.00	sextile	34387.13	GMT 15:00
24/ 2/1994	Neptune	135.02	3:5 - 135	34388.46	GMT 23:00
25/ 2/1994	Neptune	134.97	3:5 - 135	34388.50	GMT 0:00
26/ 2/1994			Full Moon		GMT 1: 0
26/ 2/1994	Uranus	134.99	3:5 - 135	34390.13	GMT 15:00
4/ 3/1994	Pluto	72.03	1:4 - 72	34396.38	GMT 21:00
12/ 3/1994	Neptune	119.99	trine	34403.54	GMT 1:00
12/ 3/1994			New Moon		GMT 7: 0
13/ 3/1994	Uranus	120.02	trine	34405.25	GMT 18:00
15/ 3/1994	Mercury	59.91	sextile	34406.79	GMT 7:00
17/ 3/1994	Pluto	60.00	sextile	34408.50	GMT 0:00
20/ 3/1994	VENUS	144.01	2:3 - 144	34411.63	GMT 3:00
20/ 3/1994			EQUINOX		GMT 20: 0
22/ 3/1994	Mercury	71.90	1:4 - 72	34413.50	GMT 0:00
27/ 3/1994			Full Moon		GMT 11:15
28/ 3/1994	MARS	144.02	2:3 - 144	34419.75	GMT 6:00
30/ 3/1994	Saturn	144.02	2:3 - 144	34422.46	GMT 23:00
31/ 3/1994	Saturn	143.98	2:3 - 144	34422.50	GMT 0:00
1/ 4/1994	Mercury	89.94	square	34423.54	GMT 1:00

Planetary Cycles 14-15

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1994 Second Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 4/1994	VENUS	135.01	3:5 - 135	34426.29	GMT 19:00
9/ 4/1994	Saturn	135.00	3:5 - 135	34431.92	GMT 10:00
11/ 4/1994			New Moon		GMT 0:15
11/ 4/1994	Neptune	90.03	square	34434.00	GMT 12:00
13/ 4/1994	Uranus	90.00	square	34435.96	GMT 11:00
14/ 4/1994	Mercury	119.96	trine	34436.92	GMT 10:00
19/ 4/1994	Mercury	134.97	3:5 - 135	34441.92	GMT 10:00
22/ 4/1994	Mercury	143.95	2:3 - 144	34444.50	GMT 0:00
23/ 4/1994	MARS	135.02	3:5 - 135	34445.63	GMT 3:00
25/ 4/1994	Saturn	120.02	trine	34447.75	GMT 6:00
25/ 4/1994			Full Moon		GMT 20: 0
27/ 4/1994	VENUS	120.02	trine	34449.96	GMT 11:00
30/ 4/1994	Neptune	72.00	1:4 - 72	34452.58	GMT 2:00
30/ 4/1994	Jupiter	0.02	CONJUNCT	34452.83	GMT 8:00
30/ 4/1994	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	34452.92	GMT 10:00
2/ 5/1994	Uranus	72.01	1:4 - 72	34454.63	GMT 3:00
7/ 5/1994	Mercury	144.04	2:3 - 144	34459.83	GMT 8:00
9/ 5/1994	Mercury	134.93	3:5 - 135	34461.54	GMT 1:00
10/ 5/1994			Solar Eclipse		GMT 17: 0
11/ 5/1994	Mercury	120.02	trine	34464.42	GMT 22:00
12/ 5/1994	Neptune	60.00	sextile	34465.04	GMT 13:00
14/ 5/1994	Uranus	60.02	sextile	34467.17	GMT 16:00
17/ 5/1994	Pluto	0.01	CONJUNCT	34470.25	GMT 18:00
18/ 5/1994	Mercury	90.02	square	34470.96	GMT 11:00
23/ 5/1994	Mercury	71.98	1:4 - 72	34475.83	GMT 8:00
25/ 5/1994			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 3:45
27/ 5/1994	Mercury	60.09	sextile	34479.67	GMT 4:00
27/ 5/1994	Saturn	90.01	square	34479.88	GMT 9:00
6/ 6/1994	MARS	120.02	trine	34489.50	GMT 0:00
9/ 6/1994			New Moon		GMT 8:15
11/ 6/1994	VENUS	90.02	square	34495.38	GMT 21:00
15/ 6/1994	Saturn	72.00	1:4 - 72	34499.33	GMT 20:00
21/ 6/1994			SOLSTICE		GMT 14: 0
23/ 6/1994			Full Moon		GMT 11:45
25/ 6/1994	Mercury	0.07	CONJUNCT	34508.88	GMT 9:00
28/ 6/1994	Saturn	60.02	sextile	34512.33	GMT 20:00

Planetary Cycles 14-16



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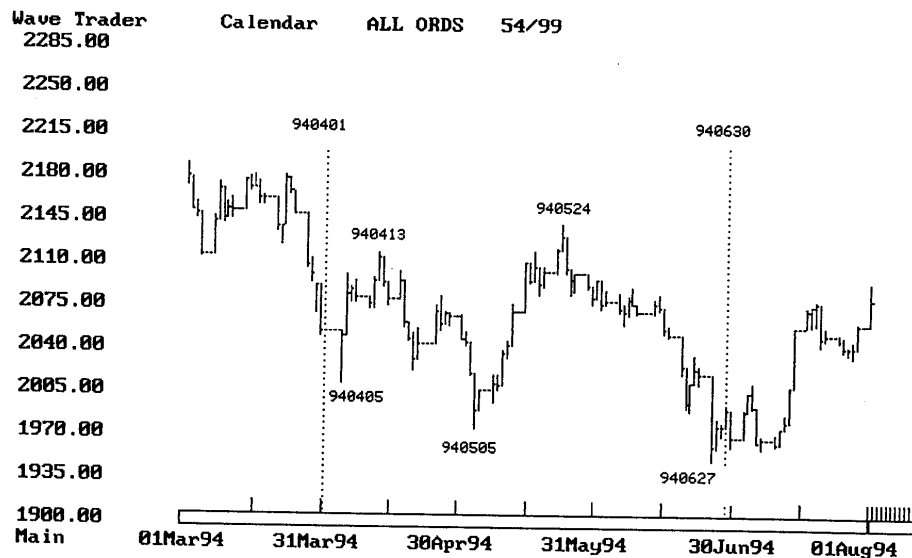


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مرجع آموزش بورس

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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



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Planetary Cycles 14-17

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1994 Third Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
4/ 7/1994			APOGEE		
7/ 7/1994	Jupiter	59.99	sextile	34520.79	GMT 7:00
8/ 7/1994			New Moon		GMT 21:30
9/ 7/1994	VENUS	72.01	1:4 - 72	34522.67	GMT 4:00
14/ 7/1994	Neptune	0.01	CONJUNCT	34528.13	GMT 15:00
17/ 7/1994	Uranus	0.03	CONJUNCT	34530.63	GMT 3:00
19/ 7/1994	Mercury	59.92	sextile	34532.58	GMT 2:00
19/ 7/1994	Pluto	60.00	sextile	34533.46	GMT 23:00
21/ 7/1994	Jupiter	72.01	1:4 - 72	34534.50	GMT 0:00
22/ 7/1994	Mercury	72.00	1:4 - 72	34535.67	GMT 4:00
22/ 7/1994			Full Moon		GMT 20:30
26/ 7/1994	Mercury	89.99	square	34539.71	GMT 5:00
27/ 7/1994	VENUS	60.03	sextile	34541.29	GMT 19:00
1/ 8/1994	Pluto	71.98	1:4 - 72	34546.08	GMT 14:00
3/ 8/1994	Mercury	135.05	3:5 - 135	34548.42	GMT 22:00
5/ 8/1994	Mercury	143.91	2:3 - 144	34550.08	GMT 14:00
7/ 8/1994			New Moon		GMT 8:30
10/ 8/1994	Jupiter	89.98	square	34554.92	GMT 10:00
13/ 8/1994	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	34557.54	GMT 1:00
20/ 8/1994	Pluto	90.00	square	34565.00	GMT 12:00
21/ 8/1994			Full Moon		GMT 7: 0
23/ 8/1994	Mercury	144.02	2:3 - 144	34567.71	GMT 5:00
24/ 8/1994	MARS	90.03	square	34568.54	GMT 1:00
26/ 8/1994	Mercury	135.06	3:5 - 135	34571.04	GMT 13:00
1/ 9/1994	Saturn	0.01	CONJUNCT	34577.17	GMT 16:00
2/ 9/1994	Mercury	120.05	trine	34577.63	GMT 3:00
5/ 9/1994			New Moon		GMT 18:30
13/ 9/1994	Jupiter	119.98	trine	34588.67	GMT 4:00
15/ 9/1994	Neptune	60.01	sextile	34590.92	GMT 10:00
18/ 9/1994	Uranus	60.00	sextile	34593.71	GMT 5:00
18/ 9/1994	Mercury	90.06	square	34593.83	GMT 8:00
19/ 9/1994			Full Moon		GMT 20:15
20/ 9/1994	Pluto	120.01	trine	34596.17	GMT 16:00
23/ 9/1994			EQUINOX		GMT 6: 0
27/ 9/1994	Neptune	71.99	1:4 - 72	34603.25	GMT 18:00
27/ 9/1994	Mercury	72.07	1:4 - 72	34603.33	GMT 20:00
29/ 9/1994	Jupiter	134.99	3:5 - 135	34605.33	GMT 20:00
30/ 9/1994	Uranus	71.98	1:4 - 72	34606.08	GMT 14:00

Planetary Cycles 14-18

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1994 Fourth Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
2/10/1994	MARS	72.02	1:4 - 72	34608.42	GMT 22:00
3/10/1994	MARS	71.98	1:4 - 72	34608.50	GMT 0:00
3/10/1994	Mercury	60.02	sextile	34608.79	GMT 7:00
5/10/1994			New Moon		GMT 3:45
6/10/1994	Pluto	135.00	3:5 - 135	34611.54	GMT 1:00
9/10/1994	Jupiter	144.00	2:3 - 144	34615.25	GMT 18:00
15/10/1994	Pluto	143.99	2:3 - 144	34620.71	GMT 5:00
16/10/1994	Neptune	90.01	square	34621.63	GMT 3:00
19/10/1994	Uranus	89.97	square	34624.50	GMT 0:00
19/10/1994			Full Moon		GMT 12: 0
21/10/1994	Mercury	0.05	CONJUNCT	34626.71	GMT 5:00
27/10/1994	MARS	60.02	sextile	34632.63	GMT 3:00
1/11/1994	Mercury	60.06	sextile	34638.46	GMT 23:00
2/11/1994	VENUS	0.03	CONJUNCT	34639.42	GMT 22:00
3/11/1994	VENUS	0.02	CONJUNCT	34639.50	GMT 0:00
3/11/1994			Solar Eclipse		GMT 13:30
3/11/1994	Saturn	59.98	sextile	34640.17	GMT 16:00
4/11/1994	Mercury	71.94	1:4 - 72	34640.79	GMT 7:00
8/11/1994	Mercury	89.93	square	34644.63	GMT 3:00
15/11/1994	Neptune	119.99	trine	34651.79	GMT 7:00
16/11/1994	Saturn	72.01	1:4 - 72	34652.54	GMT 1:00
16/11/1994	Mercury	119.98	trine	34652.58	GMT 2:00
17/11/1994	Jupiter	180.00	OPPOSITION	34654.33	GMT 20:00
18/11/1994			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 6:45
18/11/1994	Uranus	120.00	trine	34654.83	GMT 8:00
20/11/1994	Pluto	179.98	OPPOSITION	34656.92	GMT 10:00
21/11/1994	Mercury	134.95	3:5 - 135	34657.79	GMT 7:00
25/11/1994	Mercury	143.96	2:3 - 144	34661.50	GMT 0:00
30/11/1994	Neptune	135.01	3:5 - 135	34666.75	GMT 6:00
2/12/1994			New Moon		GMT 23:45
3/12/1994			New Moon		GMT 0: 0
3/12/1994	Uranus	135.00	3:5 - 135	34669.83	GMT 8:00
4/12/1994	Saturn	90.00	square	34670.92	GMT 10:00
9/12/1994	Neptune	144.00	2:3 - 144	34675.67	GMT 4:00
12/12/1994	Uranus	144.01	2:3 - 144	34678.79	GMT 7:00
14/12/1994	Mercury	179.93	OPPOSITION	34680.58	GMT 2:00
18/12/1994			Full Moon		GMT 2: 0
22/12/1994			SOLSTICE		GMT 2: 0
26/12/1994	Pluto	144.02	2:3 - 144	34692.63	GMT 3:00
26/12/1994	Jupiter	143.99	2:3 - 144	34692.75	GMT 6:00

Planetary Cycles 14-20



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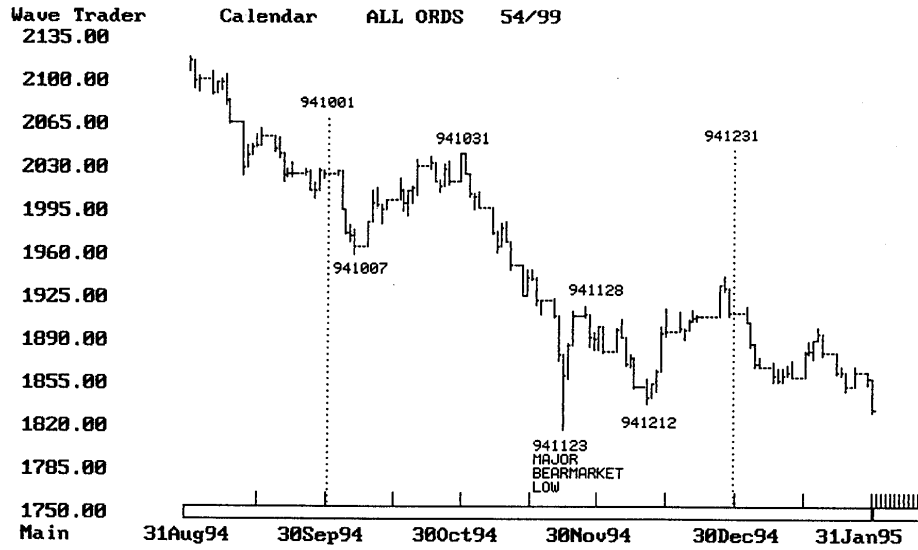
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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends



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Planetary Cycles 14-21

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1995 First Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
1/ 1/1995	Mercury	144.09	2:3 - 144	34698.58	GMT 2:00
1/ 1/1995			New Moon		GMT 10:45
3/ 1/1995			PERIGEE		
3/ 1/1995	Saturn	120.00	trine	34701.38	GMT 21:00
4/ 1/1995	Pluto	134.99	3:5 - 135	34701.54	GMT 1:00
4/ 1/1995	Mercury	135.04	3:5 - 135	34702.00	GMT 12:00
4/ 1/1995	Jupiter	135.00	3:5 - 135	34702.29	GMT 19:00
9/ 1/1995	Mercury	120.09	trine	34706.83	GMT 8:00
13/ 1/1995	Neptune	179.98	OPPOSITION	34711.21	GMT 17:00
16/ 1/1995			Full Moon		GMT 20:15
16/ 1/1995	Mercury	90.03	square	34714.46	GMT 23:00
17/ 1/1995	Uranus	179.98	OPPOSITION	34714.50	GMT 0:00
18/ 1/1995	Pluto	120.03	trine	34716.33	GMT 20:00
19/ 1/1995	Saturn	135.00	3:5 - 135	34716.58	GMT 2:00
20/ 1/1995	Mercury	71.93	1:4 - 72	34718.25	GMT 18:00
20/ 1/1995	Jupiter	119.99	trine	34718.25	GMT 18:00
23/ 1/1995	Mercury	59.97	sextile	34720.58	GMT 2:00
28/ 1/1995	Saturn	143.99	2:3 - 144	34725.71	GMT 5:00
30/ 1/1995			New Moon		GMT 22:45
3/ 2/1995	Mercury	0.02	CONJUNCT	34732.46	GMT 23:00
10/ 2/1995	VENUS	59.99	sextile	34739.00	GMT 12:00
12/ 2/1995	MARS	0.01	CONJUNCT	34740.58	GMT 2:00
15/ 2/1995			Full Moon		GMT 12: 0
17/ 2/1995	Pluto	90.01	square	34746.13	GMT 15:00
18/ 2/1995	Neptune	143.99	2:3 - 144	34746.92	GMT 10:00
21/ 2/1995	Jupiter	90.01	square	34750.29	GMT 19:00
21/ 2/1995	Uranus	144.01	2:3 - 144	34750.42	GMT 22:00
23/ 2/1995	Mercury	59.90	sextile	34751.88	GMT 9:00
27/ 2/1995	Neptune	135.03	3:5 - 135	34755.88	GMT 9:00
1/ 3/1995			New Moon		GMT 11:45
1/ 3/1995	Mercury	71.96	1:4 - 72	34757.96	GMT 11:00
2/ 3/1995	VENUS	71.98	1:4 - 72	34759.13	GMT 15:00
2/ 3/1995	Uranus	135.02	3:5 - 135	34759.46	GMT 23:00
3/ 3/1995	Uranus	134.98	3:5 - 135	34759.50	GMT 0:00
6/ 3/1995	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	34762.54	GMT 1:00
7/ 3/1995	Pluto	71.99	1:4 - 72	34764.17	GMT 16:00
11/ 3/1995	Mercury	89.95	square	34768.08	GMT 14:00
13/ 3/1995	Jupiter	72.02	1:4 - 72	34769.75	GMT 6:00
14/ 3/1995	Neptune	120.02	trine	34770.96	GMT 11:00
17/ 3/1995			Full Moon		GMT 1:15
18/ 3/1995	Uranus	120.00	trine	34774.67	GMT 4:00
19/ 3/1995	Pluto	60.03	sextile	34776.25	GMT 18:00
21/ 3/1995			EQUINOX		GMT 2: 0
26/ 3/1995	Jupiter	60.00	sextile	34782.88	GMT 9:00
27/ 3/1995	Mercury	119.98	trine	34783.54	GMT 1:00
31/ 3/1995			New Moon		GMT 2: 0
1/ 4/1995	Mercury	134.93	3:5 - 135	34789.46	GMT 23:00
2/ 4/1995	Mercury	135.05	3:5 - 135	34789.50	GMT 0:00
2/ 4/1995	VENUS	89.99	square	34789.54	GMT 1:00

Planetary Cycles 14-22

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1995 Second Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
5/ 4/1995	Mercury	143.94	2:3 - 144	34792.50	GMT 0:00
12/ 4/1995	Saturn	144.00	2:3 - 144	34800.13	GMT 15:00
14/ 4/1995	Neptune	90.01	square	34801.50	GMT 0:00
14/ 4/1995	Mercury	179.92	OPPOSITION	34802.04	GMT 13:00
15/ 4/1995			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 12:15
17/ 4/1995	Uranus	90.01	square	34805.42	GMT 22:00
21/ 4/1995	Mercury	143.96	2:3 - 144	34809.29	GMT 19:00
22/ 4/1995	Saturn	135.02	3:5 - 135	34809.63	GMT 3:00
23/ 4/1995	Mercury	135.08	3:5 - 135	34810.96	GMT 11:00
26/ 4/1995	Mercury	119.99	trine	34813.79	GMT 7:00
29/ 4/1995			Solar Eclipse		GMT 17:30
2/ 5/1995	Mercury	90.07	square	34819.83	GMT 8:00
2/ 5/1995	Neptune	72.00	1:4 - 72	34820.08	GMT 14:00
6/ 5/1995	Mercury	71.98	1:4 - 72	34824.13	GMT 15:00
6/ 5/1995	Uranus	72.01	1:4 - 72	34824.13	GMT 15:00
8/ 5/1995	Saturn	119.99	trine	34825.63	GMT 3:00
9/ 5/1995	Mercury	60.06	sextile	34827.42	GMT 22:00
14/ 5/1995			Full Moon		GMT 21: 0
15/ 5/1995	Neptune	60.02	sextile	34832.54	GMT 1:00
19/ 5/1995	Uranus	60.01	sextile	34836.71	GMT 5:00
20/ 5/1995	Pluto	0.02	CONJUNCT	34838.08	GMT 14:00
21/ 5/1995	VENUS	119.99	trine	34838.67	GMT 4:00
29/ 5/1995			New Moon		GMT 9:15
1/ 6/1995	Jupiter	0.00	CONJUNCT	34849.96	GMT 11:00
2/ 6/1995	MARS	59.97	sextile	34851.08	GMT 14:00
5/ 6/1995	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	34853.71	GMT 5:00
9/ 6/1995	Saturn	90.01	square	34857.92	GMT 10:00
13/ 6/1995			Full Moon		GMT 4:15
13/ 6/1995	VENUS	134.98	3:5 - 135	34862.25	GMT 18:00
21/ 6/1995			SOLSTICE		GMT 20: 0
26/ 6/1995	MARS	71.99	1:4 - 72	34875.29	GMT 19:00
27/ 6/1995	VENUS	143.99	2:3 - 144	34876.13	GMT 15:00
28/ 6/1995			New Moon		GMT 0:45
28/ 6/1995	Saturn	71.99	1:4 - 72	34877.46	GMT 23:00
2/ 7/1995	Mercury	59.92	sextile	34880.75	GMT 6:00

Planetary Cycles 14-24

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1995 Third Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
4/ 7/1995			APOGEE		
5/ 7/1995	Mercury	71.91	1:4 - 72	34884.25	GMT 18:00
10/ 7/1995	Mercury	90.06	square	34888.79	GMT 7:00
11/ 7/1995	Saturn	60.03	sextile	34890.46	GMT 23:00
12/ 7/1995	Saturn	59.99	sextile	34890.50	GMT 0:00
12/ 7/1995			Full Moon		GMT 11: 0
16/ 7/1995	Mercury	119.94	trine	34895.04	GMT 13:00
17/ 7/1995	Neptune	0.02	CONJUNCT	34895.67	GMT 4:00
19/ 7/1995	Mercury	135.09	3:5 - 135	34897.92	GMT 10:00
21/ 7/1995	Mercury	144.02	2:3 - 144	34899.58	GMT 2:00
21/ 7/1995	Uranus	0.02	CONJUNCT	34900.21	GMT 17:00
22/ 7/1995	Pluto	60.00	sextile	34901.33	GMT 20:00
27/ 7/1995			New Moon		GMT 15: 0
28/ 7/1995	Mercury	179.99	OPPOSITION	34906.58	GMT 2:00
3/ 8/1995	MARS	89.97	square	34912.92	GMT 10:00
4/ 8/1995	Pluto	71.99	1:4 - 72	34913.96	GMT 11:00
5/ 8/1995	Mercury	144.00	2:3 - 144	34915.46	GMT 23:00
8/ 8/1995	Mercury	135.08	3:5 - 135	34918.25	GMT 18:00
8/ 8/1995	Jupiter	60.00	sextile	34918.46	GMT 23:00
10/ 8/1995			Full Moon		GMT 18:30
14/ 8/1995	Mercury	120.00	trine	34923.79	GMT 7:00
20/ 8/1995	VENUS	179.98	OPPOSITION	34930.46	GMT 23:00
21/ 8/1995	VENUS	179.99	OPPOSITION	34930.50	GMT 0:00
22/ 8/1995	Jupiter	72.00	1:4 - 72	34932.08	GMT 14:00
23/ 8/1995	Pluto	89.98	square	34932.83	GMT 8:00
26/ 8/1995			New Moon		GMT 4:30
28/ 8/1995	Mercury	90.05	square	34938.42	GMT 22:00
29/ 8/1995	Mercury	89.90	square	34938.50	GMT 0:00
7/ 9/1995	Mercury	72.06	1:4 - 72	34948.46	GMT 23:00
8/ 9/1995	Mercury	71.98	1:4 - 72	34948.50	GMT 0:00
9/ 9/1995			Full Moon		GMT 3:45
11/ 9/1995	Jupiter	89.99	square	34952.33	GMT 20:00
14/ 9/1995	Mercury	60.02	sextile	34954.71	GMT 5:00
14/ 9/1995	Saturn	0.00	CONJUNCT	34955.13	GMT 15:00
17/ 9/1995	Neptune	60.00	sextile	34958.42	GMT 22:00
22/ 9/1995	Uranus	59.99	sextile	34963.17	GMT 16:00
23/ 9/1995	Pluto	119.98	trine	34963.96	GMT 11:00
23/ 9/1995			EQUINOX		GMT 12: 0
24/ 9/1995			New Moon		GMT 16:45
30/ 9/1995	Neptune	72.00	1:4 - 72	34970.75	GMT 6:00

Planetary Cycles 14-26

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1995 Fourth Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
5/10/1995	Mercury	0.02	CONJUNCT	34975.54	GMT 1:00
5/10/1995	Uranus	72.00	1:4 - 72	34975.54	GMT 1:00
8/10/1995	MARS	119.98	trine	34979.04	GMT 13:00
8/10/1995			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 15:45
8/10/1995	Pluto	134.99	3:5 - 135	34979.33	GMT 20:00
15/10/1995	Jupiter	120.00	trine	34985.63	GMT 3:00
16/10/1995	VENUS	144.02	2:3 - 144	34987.04	GMT 13:00
17/10/1995	Mercury	60.00	sextile	34987.79	GMT 7:00
18/10/1995	Pluto	144.00	2:3 - 144	34988.50	GMT 0:00
18/10/1995	Neptune	90.00	square	34989.08	GMT 14:00
19/10/1995	Mercury	72.08	1:4 - 72	34990.08	GMT 14:00
23/10/1995	Mercury	89.98	square	34993.63	GMT 3:00
23/10/1995	Uranus	89.99	square	34993.92	GMT 10:00
24/10/1995			Solar Eclipse		GMT 4:30
30/10/1995	Mercury	119.97	trine	35000.58	GMT 2:00
31/10/1995	Jupiter	134.99	3:5 - 135	35002.00	GMT 12:00
31/10/1995	VENUS	135.03	3:5 - 135	35002.21	GMT 17:00
3/11/1995	Mercury	134.99	3:5 - 135	35004.96	GMT 11:00
6/11/1995	Mercury	143.95	2:3 - 144	35008.00	GMT 12:00
7/11/1995			Full Moon		GMT 7: 0
10/11/1995	Jupiter	143.98	2:3 - 144	35011.75	GMT 6:00
12/11/1995	MARS	134.99	3:5 - 135	35013.63	GMT 3:00
16/11/1995	Saturn	59.99	sextile	35017.75	GMT 6:00
17/11/1995	Neptune	120.01	trine	35019.25	GMT 18:00
22/11/1995			New Moon		GMT 15:45
22/11/1995	Uranus	120.00	trine	35024.17	GMT 16:00
23/11/1995	Mercury	179.92	OPPOSITION	35024.67	GMT 4:00
23/11/1995	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	35024.67	GMT 4:00
26/11/1995	VENUS	120.03	trine	35028.25	GMT 18:00
28/11/1995	Saturn	72.01	1:4 - 72	35030.04	GMT 13:00
2/12/1995	Neptune	135.01	3:5 - 135	35034.17	GMT 16:00
3/12/1995	MARS	143.98	2:3 - 144	35034.96	GMT 11:00
7/12/1995			Full Moon		GMT 1:15
7/12/1995	Uranus	134.99	3:5 - 135	35039.13	GMT 15:00
11/12/1995	Neptune	144.00	2:3 - 144	35043.08	GMT 14:00
12/12/1995	Mercury	144.10	2:3 - 144	35044.46	GMT 23:00
13/12/1995	Mercury	144.01	2:3 - 144	35044.50	GMT 0:00
16/12/1995	Uranus	144.00	2:3 - 144	35048.08	GMT 14:00
16/12/1995	Saturn	90.01	square	35048.38	GMT 21:00
17/12/1995	Mercury	135.09	3:5 - 135	35048.54	GMT 1:00
18/12/1995	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	35050.42	GMT 22:00
22/12/1995			New Moon		GMT 2:15
22/12/1995			SOLSTICE		GMT 8: 0
22/12/1995	Mercury	120.10	trine	35054.33	GMT 20:00
28/12/1995	Pluto	144.01	2:3 - 144	35060.33	GMT 20:00
31/12/1995	Mercury	89.95	square	35063.17	GMT 16:00

Planetary Cycles 14-28

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1996 First Quarter

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/1996			PERIGEE		
4/ 1/1996	Mercury	72.01	1:4 - 72	35067.29	GMT 19:00
5/ 1/1996			Full Moon		GMT 20:30
6/ 1/1996	Pluto	134.99	3:5 - 135	35069.25	GMT 18:00
7/ 1/1996	Mercury	59.96	sextile	35069.79	GMT 7:00
16/ 1/1996	Neptune	179.99	OPPOSITION	35078.63	GMT 3:00
16/ 1/1996	Saturn	119.99	trine	35078.79	GMT 7:00
18/ 1/1996	VENUS	90.02	square	35080.83	GMT 8:00
20/ 1/1996			New Moon		GMT 12:45
21/ 1/1996	Uranus	179.98	OPPOSITION	35083.79	GMT 7:00
21/ 1/1996	Pluto	120.02	trine	35084.04	GMT 13:00
26/ 1/1996	Jupiter	144.00	2:3 - 144	35088.79	GMT 7:00
31/ 1/1996	Saturn	135.00	3:5 - 135	35094.04	GMT 13:00
4/ 2/1996	Mercury	59.93	sextile	35097.96	GMT 11:00
4/ 2/1996			Full Moon		GMT 15:45
4/ 2/1996	Jupiter	135.01	3:5 - 135	35098.42	GMT 22:00
9/ 2/1996	Mercury	71.97	1:4 - 72	35103.08	GMT 14:00
9/ 2/1996	Saturn	143.98	2:3 - 144	35103.21	GMT 17:00
17/ 2/1996	VENUS	72.00	1:4 - 72	35111.38	GMT 21:00
18/ 2/1996	Mercury	89.93	square	35112.29	GMT 19:00
18/ 2/1996			New Moon		GMT 23:30
20/ 2/1996	Pluto	90.03	square	35113.83	GMT 8:00
20/ 2/1996	Neptune	144.00	2:3 - 144	35114.33	GMT 20:00
21/ 2/1996	Jupiter	120.02	trine	35114.54	GMT 1:00
26/ 2/1996	Uranus	144.01	2:3 - 144	35119.75	GMT 6:00
29/ 2/1996	Neptune	135.00	3:5 - 135	35123.33	GMT 20:00
4/ 3/1996	MARS	179.99	OPPOSITION	35127.13	GMT 15:00
5/ 3/1996			Full Moon		GMT 9:15
6/ 3/1996	Uranus	135.00	3:5 - 135	35128.83	GMT 8:00
6/ 3/1996	Mercury	119.97	trine	35129.08	GMT 14:00
8/ 3/1996	VENUS	60.02	sextile	35130.96	GMT 11:00
9/ 3/1996	Pluto	71.99	1:4 - 72	35131.92	GMT 10:00
13/ 3/1996	Mercury	134.91	3:5 - 135	35136.13	GMT 15:00
15/ 3/1996	Neptune	120.01	trine	35138.42	GMT 22:00
17/ 3/1996	Mercury	144.01	2:3 - 144	35139.79	GMT 7:00
17/ 3/1996	Saturn	179.99	OPPOSITION	35140.29	GMT 19:00
19/ 3/1996			New Moon		GMT 10:30
20/ 3/1996			EQUINOX		GMT 8: 0
21/ 3/1996	Uranus	120.01	trine	35144.04	GMT 13:00
21/ 3/1996	Pluto	60.00	sextile	35144.04	GMT 13:00
24/ 3/1996	Jupiter	89.99	square	35147.25	GMT 18:00
28/ 3/1996	Mercury	179.93	OPPOSITION	35150.79	GMT 7:00

Planetary Cycles 14-30

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1996 April - July

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
4/ 4/1996			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 0:15
6/ 4/1996	Mercury	135.04	3:5 - 135	35160.38	GMT 21:00
9/ 4/1996	Mercury	120.00	trine	35163.21	GMT 17:00
13/ 4/1996	Jupiter	72.00	1:4 - 72	35167.17	GMT 16:00
15/ 4/1996	Mercury	90.09	square	35168.96	GMT 11:00
15/ 4/1996	Neptune	90.00	square	35169.00	GMT 12:00
17/ 4/1996			Solar Eclipse		GMT 22:45
19/ 4/1996	Mercury	72.02	1:4 - 72	35172.83	GMT 8:00
21/ 4/1996	Uranus	90.01	square	35174.88	GMT 9:00
22/ 4/1996	Mercury	59.96	sextile	35175.75	GMT 6:00
24/ 4/1996	Saturn	144.00	2:3 - 144	35178.17	GMT 16:00
27/ 4/1996	Jupiter	60.01	sextile	35180.58	GMT 2:00
3/ 5/1996			Full Moon		GMT 12: 0
4/ 5/1996	Neptune	72.02	1:4 - 72	35187.58	GMT 2:00
4/ 5/1996	Saturn	135.01	3:5 - 135	35187.75	GMT 6:00
10/ 5/1996	Uranus	72.01	1:4 - 72	35193.63	GMT 3:00
15/ 5/1996	Mercury	0.09	CONJUNCT	35198.50	GMT 0:00
16/ 5/1996	Neptune	60.01	sextile	35200.08	GMT 14:00
17/ 5/1996			New Moon		GMT 11:30
20/ 5/1996	Saturn	120.03	trine	35203.83	GMT 8:00
22/ 5/1996	Pluto	0.02	CONJUNCT	35205.92	GMT 10:00
22/ 5/1996	Uranus	60.02	sextile	35206.21	GMT 17:00
1/ 6/1996			Full Moon		GMT 21: 0
10/ 6/1996	MARS	144.03	2:3 - 144	35224.71	GMT 5:00
10/ 6/1996	VENUS	0.01	CONJUNCT	35225.17	GMT 16:00
13/ 6/1996	Mercury	60.01	sextile	35228.33	GMT 20:00
16/ 6/1996			New Moon		GMT 1:30
17/ 6/1996	Mercury	72.03	1:4 - 72	35232.42	GMT 22:00
21/ 6/1996			SOLSTICE		GMT 2: 0
21/ 6/1996	Saturn	90.00	square	35236.33	GMT 20:00
23/ 6/1996	Mercury	89.98	square	35237.54	GMT 1:00
29/ 6/1996	Mercury	119.91	trine	35244.38	GMT 21:00
1/ 7/1996			Full Moon		GMT 4: 0
2/ 7/1996	Mercury	135.06	3:5 - 135	35247.38	GMT 21:00
2/ 7/1996	MARS	135.02	3:5 - 135	35247.46	GMT 23:00
3/ 7/1996	MARS	135.00	3:5 - 135	35247.50	GMT 0:00
4/ 7/1996			APOGEE		
4/ 7/1996	Jupiter	0.02	CONJUNCT	35248.96	GMT 11:00
4/ 7/1996	Mercury	144.05	2:3 - 144	35249.08	GMT 14:00
11/ 7/1996	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	35255.88	GMT 9:00
11/ 7/1996	Saturn	72.03	1:4 - 72	35255.88	GMT 9:00
15/ 7/1996			New Moon		GMT 16: 0
18/ 7/1996	Neptune	0.01	CONJUNCT	35263.25	GMT 18:00
19/ 7/1996	Mercury	144.09	2:3 - 144	35263.79	GMT 7:00
21/ 7/1996	Mercury	135.10	3:5 - 135	35266.21	GMT 17:00
24/ 7/1996	Saturn	60.01	sextile	35268.92	GMT 10:00
24/ 7/1996	Pluto	59.98	sextile	35269.17	GMT 16:00
25/ 7/1996	Uranus	0.02	CONJUNCT	35269.75	GMT 6:00
26/ 7/1996	Mercury	120.05	trine	35270.88	GMT 9:00
30/ 7/1996			Full Moon		GMT 10:45

Planetary Cycles 14-32

Summary

My purpose for explaining the planetary cycles in such detail has not been to reach any undeniable conclusions, simply to put the facts forward in the manner I have been observing for the past 10 years. My experience is that planetary positions have some bearing on natural cyclic events, yet because of the number of planetary events it remains difficult for me to forecast a market reversal of trend based on such criteria.

During the 16 years I have been in this business I have met many financial astrologers and Astro-economic analysts, each provides a good argument as to why they can forecast market changes of trend with their techniques. On the whole most of them were or are newsletter writers, not traders.

I have found from past experience that it doesn't pay me to get to carried away with the importance of planetary cycles. I already have the mathematical approach taken from the actual market history that works so well.

It has taken me considerable time researching, various markets at their high and low dates, for evidence I could apply in a trading plan. At present I don't believe I can use this information reliably, it still retains a random appearance to me. Yet it is possible these cycles are at work in an oblique manner, which is difficult to understand.

Any student of time analysis requires to be aware, I hope what I have provided here does that at least.

My advice is to do your own research and arrive at your own conclusions.

Helio-centric SQUARE Aspects for 1998 - 2010

As an assistance I am including tables from 1998 through to 2010. But to save space and confusion I am not including new moon or full moon dates, these are easy to monitor. The tables list 0° - Conjunct, 90° - Square, 180° - Opposition, solar eclipse and lunar eclipse. If you wish to know 60°, 72°, 120° and 144° aspects the CycleTrader software will allow it.

For the best part, this information should be enough for you to reach a conclusion as to the value of these cycle dates.



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1998

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/1998			PERIGEE		
9/ 1/1998	Mercury	89.97	square	35802.83	GMT 8:00
10/ 1/1998	Saturn	89.98	square	35804.04	GMT 13:00
16/ 1/1998	VENUS	0.01	CONJUNCT	35809.96	GMT 11:00
19/ 1/1998	Neptune	179.97	OPPOSITION	35813.42	GMT 22:00
28/ 1/1998	Uranus	179.99	OPPOSITION	35822.33	GMT 20:00
22/ 2/1998	Mercury	179.99	OPPOSITION	35846.83	GMT 8:00
23/ 2/1998	Jupiter	180.00	OPPOSITION	35847.88	GMT 9:00
24/ 2/1998	Pluto	90.00	square	35849.25	GMT 18:00
26/ 2/1998			Solar Eclipse		GMT 17:15
13/ 3/1998			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 4:15
15/ 3/1998	Mercury	89.98	square	35867.63	GMT 3:00
20/ 3/1998			EQUINOX		GMT 19: 0
6/ 4/1998	Mercury	0.05	CONJUNCT	35890.17	GMT 16:00
13/ 4/1998	Saturn	179.99	OPPOSITION	35897.00	GMT 12:00
20/ 4/1998	Neptune	90.00	square	35904.00	GMT 12:00
30/ 4/1998	Uranus	90.01	square	35913.75	GMT 6:00
12/ 5/1998	MARS	179.98	OPPOSITION	35926.29	GMT 19:00
20/ 5/1998	Mercury	89.98	square	35933.63	GMT 3:00
28/ 5/1998	Pluto	0.02	CONJUNCT	35941.54	GMT 1:00
4/ 6/1998	Jupiter	90.02	square	35948.96	GMT 11:00
10/ 6/1998	Mercury	179.93	OPPOSITION	35954.79	GMT 7:00
12/ 6/1998	VENUS	89.98	square	35956.75	GMT 6:00
21/ 6/1998			SOLSTICE		GMT 14: 0
1/ 7/1998	Mercury	90.04	square	35976.21	GMT 17:00
4/ 7/1998			APOGEE		
19/ 7/1998	Saturn	90.02	square	35994.13	GMT 15:00
23/ 7/1998	Neptune	0.01	CONJUNCT	35998.33	GMT 20:00
3/ 8/1998	Uranus	0.00	CONJUNCT	36008.79	GMT 7:00
13/ 8/1998	Mercury	0.07	CONJUNCT	36019.46	GMT 23:00
14/ 8/1998	Mercury	0.05	CONJUNCT	36019.50	GMT 0:00
22/ 8/1998			Solar Eclipse		GMT 1:45
30/ 8/1998	Pluto	89.99	square	36036.25	GMT 18:00
5/ 9/1998	Mercury	89.96	square	36041.67	GMT 4:00
6/ 9/1998			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 11:30
16/ 9/1998	Jupiter	0.00	CONJUNCT	36052.63	GMT 3:00
23/ 9/1998			EQUINOX		GMT 5: 0
25/ 9/1998	Mercury	179.93	OPPOSITION	36062.29	GMT 19:00
23/10/1998	Saturn	0.03	CONJUNCT	36090.25	GMT 18:00
24/10/1998	Neptune	90.00	square	36091.46	GMT 23:00
30/10/1998	VENUS	179.97	OPPOSITION	36096.63	GMT 3:00
4/11/1998	Uranus	90.00	square	36101.92	GMT 10:00
8/11/1998	Mercury	90.06	square	36106.00	GMT 12:00
14/11/1998	MARS	90.03	square	36111.79	GMT 7:00
30/11/1998	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	36127.71	GMT 5:00
1/12/1998	Mercury	0.06	CONJUNCT	36129.13	GMT 15:00
22/12/1998			SOLSTICE		GMT 1: 0
22/12/1998	Mercury	90.00	square	36149.67	GMT 4:00
24/12/1998	Jupiter	89.99	square	36151.63	GMT 3:00

Planetary Cycles 14-35

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

1999

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/1999			PERIGEE		
22/ 1/1999	Neptune	179.98	OPPOSITION	36180.83	GMT 8:00
23/ 1/1999	Saturn	89.98	square	36182.38	GMT 21:00
31/ 1/1999			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 15:45
2/ 2/1999	Uranus	180.00	OPPOSITION	36191.58	GMT 2:00
4/ 2/1999	Mercury	179.98	OPPOSITION	36193.71	GMT 5:00
16/ 2/1999			Solar Eclipse		GMT 6:30
27/ 2/1999	Pluto	90.00	square	36216.92	GMT 10:00
19/ 3/1999	Mercury	0.01	CONJUNCT	36237.29	GMT 19:00
21/ 3/1999			EQUINOX		GMT 1: 0
1/ 4/1999	Jupiter	179.98	OPPOSITION	36249.75	GMT 6:00
2/ 4/1999	VENUS	90.03	square	36250.54	GMT 1:00
23/ 4/1999	Neptune	90.00	square	36271.50	GMT 0:00
24/ 4/1999	MARS	0.01	CONJUNCT	36273.21	GMT 17:00
27/ 4/1999	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	36275.96	GMT 11:00
2/ 5/1999	Mercury	89.91	square	36280.58	GMT 2:00
4/ 5/1999	Uranus	90.02	square	36283.17	GMT 16:00
25/ 5/1999	Mercury	179.95	OPPOSITION	36304.25	GMT 18:00
30/ 5/1999	Pluto	0.01	CONJUNCT	36309.33	GMT 20:00
14/ 6/1999	Mercury	90.03	square	36323.83	GMT 8:00
21/ 6/1999			SOLSTICE		GMT 19: 0
4/ 7/1999			APOGEE		
13/ 7/1999	Jupiter	90.00	square	36352.88	GMT 9:00
26/ 7/1999	Neptune	0.02	CONJUNCT	36365.88	GMT 9:00
26/ 7/1999	Mercury	0.07	CONJUNCT	36366.13	GMT 15:00
28/ 7/1999			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 11:30
3/ 8/1999	Saturn	90.03	square	36373.50	GMT 0:00
7/ 8/1999	Uranus	0.02	CONJUNCT	36378.25	GMT 18:00
11/ 8/1999			Solar Eclipse		GMT 11: 0
20/ 8/1999	VENUS	0.03	CONJUNCT	36390.96	GMT 11:00
20/ 8/1999	Mercury	90.09	square	36391.13	GMT 15:00
2/ 9/1999	Pluto	89.99	square	36404.00	GMT 12:00
8/ 9/1999	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	36410.13	GMT 15:00
23/ 9/1999			EQUINOX		GMT 11: 0
20/10/1999	Mercury	90.06	square	36452.04	GMT 13:00
23/10/1999	Jupiter	0.00	CONJUNCT	36455.29	GMT 19:00
27/10/1999	Neptune	90.01	square	36458.92	GMT 10:00
6/11/1999	Saturn	0.01	CONJUNCT	36469.08	GMT 14:00
8/11/1999	Uranus	89.98	square	36471.17	GMT 16:00
15/11/1999	Mercury	0.00	CONJUNCT	36478.42	GMT 22:00
2/12/1999	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	36495.33	GMT 20:00
4/12/1999	MARS	89.98	square	36496.71	GMT 5:00
4/12/1999	Mercury	89.91	square	36497.33	GMT 20:00
22/12/1999			SOLSTICE		GMT 7: 0

Planetary Cycles 14-36

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2000

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2000			PERIGEE		
14/ 1/2000	VENUS	89.98	square	36538.04	GMT 13:00
16/ 1/2000	Mercury	179.91	OPPOSITION	36539.50	GMT 0:00
21/ 1/2000			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 4:30
24/ 1/2000	Neptune	179.99	OPPOSITION	36548.25	GMT 18:00
29/ 1/2000	Jupiter	90.00	square	36552.96	GMT 11:00
5/ 2/2000			Solar Eclipse		GMT 13: 0
6/ 2/2000	Uranus	179.99	OPPOSITION	36560.79	GMT 7:00
6/ 2/2000	Saturn	90.01	square	36561.04	GMT 13:00
11/ 2/2000	Mercury	90.05	square	36566.25	GMT 18:00
1/ 3/2000	Pluto	90.02	square	36584.54	GMT 1:00
1/ 3/2000	Mercury	0.01	CONJUNCT	36585.13	GMT 15:00
20/ 3/2000			EQUINOX		GMT 7: 0
12/ 4/2000	Mercury	89.96	square	36626.63	GMT 3:00
24/ 4/2000	Neptune	90.00	square	36639.00	GMT 12:00
8/ 5/2000	Uranus	90.01	square	36652.58	GMT 2:00
8/ 5/2000	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	36652.67	GMT 4:00
9/ 5/2000	Mercury	179.91	OPPOSITION	36653.67	GMT 4:00
10/ 5/2000	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	36655.33	GMT 20:00
27/ 5/2000	Mercury	89.97	square	36672.08	GMT 14:00
1/ 6/2000	Pluto	0.01	CONJUNCT	36677.08	GMT 14:00
11/ 6/2000	VENUS	179.97	OPPOSITION	36686.88	GMT 9:00
21/ 6/2000			SOLSTICE		GMT 1: 0
1/ 7/2000	MARS	179.98	OPPOSITION	36707.13	GMT 15:00
4/ 7/2000			APOGEE		
6/ 7/2000	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	36711.96	GMT 11:00
16/ 7/2000			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 14:15
27/ 7/2000	Neptune	0.03	CONJUNCT	36733.42	GMT 22:00
3/ 8/2000	Mercury	89.97	square	36740.46	GMT 23:00
11/ 8/2000	Uranus	0.00	CONJUNCT	36747.71	GMT 5:00
16/ 8/2000	Saturn	90.01	square	36753.13	GMT 15:00
19/ 8/2000	Jupiter	90.02	square	36756.42	GMT 22:00
22/ 8/2000	Mercury	179.98	OPPOSITION	36758.54	GMT 1:00
4/ 9/2000	Pluto	89.98	square	36771.71	GMT 5:00
22/ 9/2000			EQUINOX		GMT 17: 0
29/ 9/2000	Mercury	90.05	square	36797.21	GMT 17:00
28/10/2000	Neptune	89.97	square	36826.33	GMT 20:00
30/10/2000	Mercury	0.02	CONJUNCT	36827.58	GMT 2:00
30/10/2000	VENUS	90.01	square	36827.88	GMT 9:00
11/11/2000	Uranus	89.98	square	36840.42	GMT 22:00
17/11/2000	Mercury	90.05	square	36845.71	GMT 5:00
19/11/2000	Saturn	0.01	CONJUNCT	36848.04	GMT 13:00
28/11/2000	Jupiter	0.00	CONJUNCT	36856.58	GMT 2:00
4/12/2000	Pluto	179.99	OPPOSITION	36862.92	GMT 10:00
16/12/2000	MARS	90.02	square	36875.46	GMT 23:00
17/12/2000	MARS	90.00	square	36875.50	GMT 0:00
21/12/2000			SOLSTICE		GMT 13: 0
25/12/2000			Solar Eclipse		GMT 17:15
25/12/2000	Mercury	179.92	OPPOSITION	36884.25	GMT 18:00

Planetary Cycles 14-37

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2001

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
2/ 1/2001			PERIGEE		
9/ 1/2001			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 20:15
25/ 1/2001	Mercury	90.06	square	36915.38	GMT 21:00
26/ 1/2001	Neptune	180.00	OPPOSITION	36915.67	GMT 4:00
9/ 2/2001	Uranus	179.99	OPPOSITION	36930.00	GMT 12:00
13/ 2/2001	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	36933.50	GMT 0:00
19/ 2/2001	Saturn	89.97	square	36939.96	GMT 11:00
3/ 3/2001	Pluto	90.01	square	36952.17	GMT 16:00
5/ 3/2001	Jupiter	89.98	square	36953.71	GMT 5:00
20/ 3/2001			EQUINOX		GMT 13: 0
23/ 3/2001	Mercury	89.96	square	36971.63	GMT 3:00
30/ 3/2001	VENUS	0.01	CONJUNCT	36978.67	GMT 4:00
23/ 4/2001	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	37002.88	GMT 9:00
27/ 4/2001	Neptune	90.01	square	37006.50	GMT 0:00
11/ 5/2001	Mercury	90.04	square	37020.75	GMT 6:00
12/ 5/2001	Uranus	89.99	square	37022.00	GMT 12:00
25/ 5/2001	Saturn	179.99	OPPOSITION	37035.04	GMT 13:00
4/ 6/2001	Pluto	0.02	CONJUNCT	37044.79	GMT 7:00
13/ 6/2001	MARS	0.02	CONJUNCT	37054.17	GMT 16:00
14/ 6/2001	Jupiter	179.98	OPPOSITION	37055.00	GMT 12:00
16/ 6/2001	Mercury	0.02	CONJUNCT	37057.04	GMT 13:00
21/ 6/2001			SOLSTICE		GMT 7: 0
21/ 6/2001			Solar Eclipse		GMT 12: 0
4/ 7/2001			APOGEE		
5/ 7/2001			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 15:15
19/ 7/2001	Mercury	90.05	square	37089.67	GMT 4:00
30/ 7/2001	Neptune	0.03	CONJUNCT	37100.96	GMT 11:00
5/ 8/2001	Mercury	179.92	OPPOSITION	37107.42	GMT 22:00
15/ 8/2001	Uranus	0.00	CONJUNCT	37117.13	GMT 15:00
20/ 8/2001	VENUS	89.97	square	37121.63	GMT 3:00
31/ 8/2001	Saturn	90.02	square	37132.83	GMT 8:00
6/ 9/2001	Pluto	90.01	square	37139.42	GMT 22:00
9/ 9/2001	Mercury	90.04	square	37141.83	GMT 8:00
25/ 9/2001	Jupiter	90.02	square	37157.83	GMT 8:00
14/10/2001	Mercury	0.06	CONJUNCT	37176.58	GMT 2:00
31/10/2001	Neptune	89.99	square	37193.79	GMT 7:00
1/11/2001	Mercury	90.05	square	37194.50	GMT 0:00
16/11/2001	Uranus	90.01	square	37209.67	GMT 4:00
3/12/2001	Saturn	0.02	CONJUNCT	37227.08	GMT 14:00
4/12/2001	Mercury	179.90	OPPOSITION	37228.33	GMT 20:00
7/12/2001	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	37230.50	GMT 0:00
14/12/2001			Solar Eclipse		GMT 20:30
21/12/2001			SOLSTICE		GMT 19: 0
30/12/2001			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 10:30

Planetary Cycles 14-38

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2002

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
1/ 1/2002	Jupiter	0.01	CONJUNCT	37255.75	GMT 6:00
3/ 1/2002			PERIGEE		
9/ 1/2002	Mercury	90.06	square	37264.25	GMT 18:00
14/ 1/2002	VENUS	179.98	OPPOSITION	37268.92	GMT 10:00
27/ 1/2002	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	37282.29	GMT 19:00
28/ 1/2002	Neptune	180.00	OPPOSITION	37283.08	GMT 14:00
6/ 2/2002	MARS	89.99	square	37291.50	GMT 0:00
13/ 2/2002	Uranus	180.00	OPPOSITION	37299.21	GMT 17:00
2/ 3/2002	Mercury	89.94	square	37315.92	GMT 10:00
5/ 3/2002	Saturn	89.99	square	37319.17	GMT 16:00
6/ 3/2002	Pluto	90.03	square	37319.75	GMT 6:00
20/ 3/2002			EQUINOX		GMT 19: 0
7/ 4/2002	Mercury	179.96	OPPOSITION	37351.88	GMT 9:00
8/ 4/2002	Jupiter	90.00	square	37353.29	GMT 19:00
25/ 4/2002	Mercury	90.04	square	37369.75	GMT 6:00
29/ 4/2002	Neptune	90.02	square	37374.00	GMT 12:00
16/ 5/2002	Uranus	90.00	square	37391.38	GMT 21:00
26/ 5/2002			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 12: 0
27/ 5/2002	Mercury	0.08	CONJUNCT	37401.75	GMT 6:00
7/ 6/2002	Pluto	0.01	CONJUNCT	37412.50	GMT 0:00
9/ 6/2002	Saturn	179.97	OPPOSITION	37414.96	GMT 11:00
9/ 6/2002	VENUS	90.00	square	37415.17	GMT 16:00
10/ 6/2002			Solar Eclipse		GMT 23:45
11/ 6/2002			Solar Eclipse		GMT 0: 0
21/ 6/2002			SOLSTICE		GMT 13: 0
3/ 7/2002	Mercury	90.07	square	37438.63	GMT 3:00
4/ 7/2002			APOGEE		
20/ 7/2002	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	37455.54	GMT 1:00
21/ 7/2002	Mercury	179.93	OPPOSITION	37456.58	GMT 2:00
2/ 8/2002	Neptune	0.01	CONJUNCT	37468.54	GMT 1:00
10/ 8/2002	MARS	179.99	OPPOSITION	37477.42	GMT 22:00
20/ 8/2002	Uranus	0.03	CONJUNCT	37486.50	GMT 0:00
20/ 8/2002	Mercury	90.03	square	37486.54	GMT 1:00
9/ 9/2002	Pluto	89.98	square	37507.04	GMT 13:00
15/ 9/2002	Saturn	90.02	square	37512.58	GMT 2:00
23/ 9/2002			EQUINOX		GMT 4: 0
27/ 9/2002	Mercury	0.08	CONJUNCT	37525.25	GMT 18:00
16/10/2002	Mercury	89.96	square	37543.58	GMT 2:00
29/10/2002	Jupiter	89.99	square	37556.50	GMT 0:00
31/10/2002	VENUS	0.03	CONJUNCT	37558.96	GMT 11:00
2/11/2002	Neptune	90.00	square	37561.25	GMT 18:00
14/11/2002	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	37572.67	GMT 4:00
20/11/2002			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 1:30
20/11/2002	Uranus	89.97	square	37578.83	GMT 8:00
4/12/2002			Solar Eclipse		GMT 7:30
9/12/2002	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	37598.04	GMT 13:00
17/12/2002	Saturn	0.00	CONJUNCT	37606.21	GMT 17:00
22/12/2002			SOLSTICE		GMT 1: 0
24/12/2002	Mercury	89.97	square	37612.79	GMT 7:00

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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2003

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2003			PERIGEE		
11/ 1/2003	Mercury	0.01	CONJUNCT	37631.33	GMT 20:00
21/ 1/2003	MARS	90.03	square	37641.21	GMT 17:00
31/ 1/2003	Neptune	179.99	OPPOSITION	37650.50	GMT 0:00
2/ 2/2003	Jupiter	0.00	CONJUNCT	37652.88	GMT 9:00
9/ 2/2003	Mercury	89.98	square	37660.29	GMT 19:00
17/ 2/2003	Uranus	179.97	OPPOSITION	37668.38	GMT 21:00
8/ 3/2003	Pluto	90.00	square	37687.33	GMT 20:00
20/ 3/2003	Saturn	89.99	square	37698.54	GMT 1:00
21/ 3/2003			EQUINOX		GMT 0: 0
21/ 3/2003	Mercury	179.93	OPPOSITION	37700.46	GMT 23:00
22/ 3/2003	Mercury	179.91	OPPOSITION	37700.50	GMT 0:00
30/ 3/2003	VENUS	89.99	square	37709.08	GMT 14:00
9/ 4/2003	Mercury	90.08	square	37718.96	GMT 11:00
2/ 5/2003	Neptune	90.02	square	37741.50	GMT 0:00
7/ 5/2003	Mercury	0.02	CONJUNCT	37746.79	GMT 7:00
12/ 5/2003	Jupiter	89.98	square	37751.50	GMT 0:00
16/ 5/2003			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 3:45
21/ 5/2003	Uranus	90.01	square	37760.75	GMT 6:00
31/ 5/2003			Solar Eclipse		GMT 4:15
9/ 6/2003	Pluto	0.00	CONJUNCT	37780.17	GMT 16:00
16/ 6/2003	Mercury	90.00	square	37787.21	GMT 17:00
21/ 6/2003			SOLSTICE		GMT 19: 0
24/ 6/2003	Saturn	180.00	OPPOSITION	37795.04	GMT 13:00
4/ 7/2003			APOGEE		
5/ 7/2003	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	37805.92	GMT 10:00
31/ 7/2003	Mercury	90.04	square	37831.92	GMT 10:00
4/ 8/2003	Neptune	0.01	CONJUNCT	37836.08	GMT 14:00
18/ 8/2003	VENUS	179.98	OPPOSITION	37850.21	GMT 17:00
22/ 8/2003	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	37853.92	GMT 10:00
24/ 8/2003	Uranus	0.03	CONJUNCT	37855.88	GMT 9:00
28/ 8/2003	MARS	0.03	CONJUNCT	37860.21	GMT 17:00
11/ 9/2003	Mercury	0.10	CONJUNCT	37873.54	GMT 1:00
12/ 9/2003	Pluto	89.98	square	37874.67	GMT 4:00
23/ 9/2003			EQUINOX		GMT 10: 0
29/ 9/2003	Saturn	89.99	square	37892.33	GMT 20:00
30/ 9/2003	Mercury	89.91	square	37892.88	GMT 9:00
25/10/2003	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	37917.88	GMT 9:00
5/11/2003	Neptune	89.98	square	37928.67	GMT 4:00
9/11/2003			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 1: 0
23/11/2003			Solar Eclipse		GMT 22:45
24/11/2003	Uranus	90.00	square	37948.04	GMT 13:00
29/11/2003	Jupiter	89.99	square	37952.75	GMT 6:00
7/12/2003	Mercury	90.06	square	37960.79	GMT 7:00
12/12/2003	Pluto	179.99	OPPOSITION	37965.54	GMT 1:00
22/12/2003			SOLSTICE		GMT 7: 0
27/12/2003	Mercury	0.01	CONJUNCT	37980.54	GMT 1:00

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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2004

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2004			PERIGEE		
15/ 1/2004	VENUS	90.02	square	38000.29	GMT 19:00
20/ 1/2004	Mercury	89.92	square	38005.42	GMT 22:00
21/ 1/2004	Mercury	90.10	square	38005.50	GMT 0:00
2/ 2/2004	Neptune	179.97	OPPOSITION	38017.88	GMT 9:00
22/ 2/2004	Uranus	180.00	OPPOSITION	38037.58	GMT 2:00
4/ 3/2004	Mercury	179.95	OPPOSITION	38048.54	GMT 1:00
4/ 3/2004	Jupiter	0.00	CONJUNCT	38048.71	GMT 5:00
10/ 3/2004	Pluto	90.00	square	38054.88	GMT 9:00
20/ 3/2004			EQUINOX		GMT 6: 0
23/ 3/2004	Mercury	90.04	square	38068.29	GMT 19:00
24/ 3/2004	MARS	89.99	square	38069.29	GMT 19:00
2/ 4/2004	Saturn	89.98	square	38078.08	GMT 14:00
17/ 4/2004	Mercury	0.09	CONJUNCT	38092.50	GMT 0:00
19/ 4/2004			Solar Eclipse		GMT 13:15
3/ 5/2004	Neptune	90.00	square	38109.04	GMT 13:00
4/ 5/2004			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 20:45
24/ 5/2004	Uranus	90.01	square	38130.13	GMT 15:00
29/ 5/2004	Mercury	89.92	square	38135.29	GMT 19:00
8/ 6/2004	VENUS	0.02	CONJUNCT	38144.83	GMT 8:00
11/ 6/2004	Pluto	0.01	CONJUNCT	38147.79	GMT 7:00
12/ 6/2004	Jupiter	89.98	square	38148.71	GMT 5:00
18/ 6/2004	Mercury	179.95	OPPOSITION	38155.38	GMT 21:00
21/ 6/2004			SOLSTICE		GMT 0: 0
4/ 7/2004			APOGEE		
8/ 7/2004	Saturn	179.99	OPPOSITION	38175.17	GMT 16:00
11/ 7/2004	Mercury	90.09	square	38178.21	GMT 17:00
6/ 8/2004	Neptune	0.00	CONJUNCT	38203.63	GMT 3:00
23/ 8/2004	Mercury	0.09	CONJUNCT	38221.33	GMT 20:00
27/ 8/2004	Uranus	0.01	CONJUNCT	38225.25	GMT 18:00
13/ 9/2004	Pluto	89.98	square	38242.25	GMT 18:00
13/ 9/2004	Mercury	89.95	square	38242.29	GMT 19:00
15/ 9/2004	MARS	179.98	OPPOSITION	38244.00	GMT 12:00
22/ 9/2004	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	38250.50	GMT 0:00
22/ 9/2004			EQUINOX		GMT 16: 0
5/10/2004	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	38264.25	GMT 18:00
13/10/2004	Saturn	90.00	square	38271.92	GMT 10:00
14/10/2004			Solar Eclipse		GMT 2:45
28/10/2004			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 3: 0
29/10/2004	VENUS	89.98	square	38287.88	GMT 9:00
6/11/2004	Neptune	90.00	square	38296.13	GMT 15:00
18/11/2004	Mercury	90.08	square	38308.17	GMT 16:00
27/11/2004	Uranus	90.01	square	38317.21	GMT 17:00
10/12/2004	Mercury	0.08	CONJUNCT	38329.83	GMT 8:00
13/12/2004	Pluto	179.98	OPPOSITION	38333.00	GMT 12:00
21/12/2004			SOLSTICE		GMT 12: 0
28/12/2004	Jupiter	89.99	square	38347.58	GMT 2:00

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2005

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
1/ 1/2005	Mercury	89.95	square	38351.67	GMT 4:00
2/ 1/2005			PERIGEE		
13/ 1/2005	Saturn	0.01	CONJUNCT	38364.42	GMT 22:00
3/ 2/2005	Neptune	179.97	OPPOSITION	38385.29	GMT 19:00
14/ 2/2005	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	38395.92	GMT 10:00
25/ 2/2005	Uranus	179.98	OPPOSITION	38406.75	GMT 6:00
6/ 3/2005	MARS	90.03	square	38415.96	GMT 11:00
8/ 3/2005	Mercury	90.00	square	38417.67	GMT 4:00
12/ 3/2005	Pluto	90.01	square	38422.38	GMT 21:00
20/ 3/2005			EQUINOX		GMT 12: 0
29/ 3/2005	Mercury	0.01	CONJUNCT	38439.17	GMT 16:00
31/ 3/2005	VENUS	179.97	OPPOSITION	38440.58	GMT 2:00
3/ 4/2005	Jupiter	0.01	CONJUNCT	38444.13	GMT 15:00
8/ 4/2005			Solar Eclipse		GMT 20:30
17/ 4/2005	Saturn	89.98	square	38457.71	GMT 5:00
24/ 4/2005			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 10:15
6/ 5/2005	Neptune	90.02	square	38476.54	GMT 1:00
12/ 5/2005	Mercury	89.95	square	38482.75	GMT 6:00
29/ 5/2005	Uranus	90.01	square	38499.50	GMT 0:00
3/ 6/2005	Mercury	180.00	OPPOSITION	38504.88	GMT 9:00
13/ 6/2005	Pluto	0.00	CONJUNCT	38515.42	GMT 22:00
21/ 6/2005			SOLSTICE		GMT 6: 0
23/ 6/2005	Mercury	90.04	square	38525.42	GMT 22:00
4/ 7/2005			APOGEE		
13/ 7/2005	Jupiter	89.98	square	38545.42	GMT 22:00
23/ 7/2005	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	38555.17	GMT 16:00
5/ 8/2005	Mercury	0.06	CONJUNCT	38568.46	GMT 23:00
6/ 8/2005	Mercury	0.06	CONJUNCT	38568.50	GMT 0:00
8/ 8/2005	Neptune	0.00	CONJUNCT	38571.17	GMT 16:00
16/ 8/2005	VENUS	90.02	square	38579.13	GMT 15:00
29/ 8/2005	Mercury	89.99	square	38591.75	GMT 6:00
1/ 9/2005	Uranus	0.03	CONJUNCT	38594.58	GMT 2:00
16/ 9/2005	Pluto	89.97	square	38609.79	GMT 7:00
18/ 9/2005	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	38611.58	GMT 2:00
22/ 9/2005			EQUINOX		GMT 22: 0
3/10/2005			Solar Eclipse		GMT 10:30
17/10/2005			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 12: 0
22/10/2005	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	38646.04	GMT 13:00
27/10/2005	Saturn	90.00	square	38651.29	GMT 19:00
31/10/2005	Mercury	90.03	square	38654.75	GMT 6:00
7/11/2005	MARS	0.01	CONJUNCT	38661.79	GMT 7:00
9/11/2005	Neptune	89.97	square	38663.54	GMT 1:00
24/11/2005	Mercury	0.09	CONJUNCT	38679.17	GMT 16:00
1/12/2005	Uranus	89.98	square	38686.33	GMT 20:00
14/12/2005	Mercury	89.91	square	38698.88	GMT 9:00
15/12/2005	Pluto	179.98	OPPOSITION	38700.46	GMT 23:00
16/12/2005	Pluto	179.97	OPPOSITION	38700.50	GMT 0:00
21/12/2005			SOLSTICE		GMT 18: 0

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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2006

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2006			PERIGEE		
13/ 1/2006	VENUS	0.02	CONJUNCT	38729.46	GMT 23:00
14/ 1/2006	VENUS	0.00	CONJUNCT	38729.50	GMT 0:00
26/ 1/2006	Jupiter	90.00	square	38742.13	GMT 15:00
26/ 1/2006	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	38742.38	GMT 21:00
27/ 1/2006	Saturn	0.02	CONJUNCT	38743.42	GMT 22:00
6/ 2/2006	Neptune	179.99	OPPOSITION	38752.75	GMT 6:00
20/ 2/2006	Mercury	89.99	square	38767.00	GMT 12:00
1/ 3/2006	Uranus	180.00	OPPOSITION	38775.96	GMT 11:00
12/ 3/2006	Mercury	0.10	CONJUNCT	38786.58	GMT 2:00
14/ 3/2006			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 23:15
15/ 3/2006	Pluto	90.00	square	38789.88	GMT 9:00
20/ 3/2006			EQUINOX		GMT 18:00
29/ 3/2006			Solar Eclipse		GMT 10:15
23/ 4/2006	Mercury	89.92	square	38829.33	GMT 20:00
1/ 5/2006	Saturn	89.98	square	38837.29	GMT 19:00
3/ 5/2006	MARS	89.98	square	38838.54	GMT 1:00
4/ 5/2006	Jupiter	0.02	CONJUNCT	38840.08	GMT 14:00
8/ 5/2006	Neptune	90.00	square	38844.08	GMT 14:00
18/ 5/2006	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	38854.33	GMT 20:00
2/ 6/2006	Uranus	90.01	square	38868.88	GMT 9:00
6/ 6/2006	Mercury	90.01	square	38873.33	GMT 20:00
9/ 6/2006	VENUS	89.98	square	38876.46	GMT 23:00
10/ 6/2006	VENUS	90.02	square	38876.50	GMT 0:00
16/ 6/2006	Pluto	0.03	CONJUNCT	38882.96	GMT 11:00
21/ 6/2006			SOLSTICE		GMT 12:00
4/ 7/2006			APOGEE		
18/ 7/2006	Mercury	0.10	CONJUNCT	38914.75	GMT 6:00
7/ 8/2006	Saturn	180.00	OPPOSITION	38935.00	GMT 12:00
11/ 8/2006	Neptune	0.01	CONJUNCT	38938.71	GMT 5:00
13/ 8/2006	Mercury	90.04	square	38941.17	GMT 16:00
14/ 8/2006	Jupiter	89.98	square	38942.25	GMT 18:00
1/ 9/2006	Mercury	179.91	OPPOSITION	38959.67	GMT 4:00
5/ 9/2006	Uranus	0.02	CONJUNCT	38963.92	GMT 10:00
7/ 9/2006			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 19:00
18/ 9/2006	Pluto	89.99	square	38977.33	GMT 20:00
22/ 9/2006			Solar Eclipse		GMT 11:30
11/10/2006	Mercury	90.09	square	39000.38	GMT 21:00
23/10/2006	MARS	179.98	OPPOSITION	39011.75	GMT 6:00
27/10/2006	VENUS	179.99	OPPOSITION	39016.21	GMT 17:00
8/11/2006	Mercury	0.09	CONJUNCT	39028.38	GMT 21:00
10/11/2006	Saturn	90.00	square	39030.38	GMT 21:00
11/11/2006	Neptune	89.98	square	39031.00	GMT 12:00
21/11/2006	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	39041.46	GMT 23:00
27/11/2006	Mercury	89.93	square	39046.88	GMT 9:00
6/12/2006	Uranus	90.00	square	39055.50	GMT 0:00
18/12/2006	Pluto	179.98	OPPOSITION	39067.88	GMT 9:00
22/12/2006			SOLSTICE		GMT 0:00

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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2007

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2007			PERIGEE		
7/ 1/2007	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	39087.71	GMT 5:00
4/ 2/2007	Mercury	90.09	square	39116.21	GMT 17:00
8/ 2/2007	Neptune	180.00	OPPOSITION	39120.17	GMT 16:00
10/ 2/2007	Saturn	0.03	CONJUNCT	39122.25	GMT 18:00
23/ 2/2007	Mercury	0.05	CONJUNCT	39134.71	GMT 5:00
26/ 2/2007	Jupiter	90.01	square	39137.50	GMT 0:00
3/ 3/2007			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 23: 0
5/ 3/2007	Uranus	180.00	OPPOSITION	39145.17	GMT 16:00
17/ 3/2007	Pluto	90.00	square	39157.33	GMT 20:00
19/ 3/2007			Solar Eclipse		GMT 2:30
21/ 3/2007			EQUINOX		GMT 0: 0
30/ 3/2007	VENUS	90.02	square	39170.21	GMT 17:00
4/ 4/2007	Mercury	89.95	square	39174.92	GMT 10:00
3/ 5/2007	Mercury	179.98	OPPOSITION	39203.67	GMT 4:00
11/ 5/2007	Neptune	89.99	square	39211.63	GMT 3:00
13/ 5/2007	MARS	90.02	square	39213.67	GMT 4:00
16/ 5/2007	Saturn	89.98	square	39216.75	GMT 6:00
21/ 5/2007	Mercury	89.95	square	39221.79	GMT 7:00
5/ 6/2007	Jupiter	0.01	CONJUNCT	39237.46	GMT 23:00
6/ 6/2007	Uranus	90.00	square	39238.29	GMT 19:00
19/ 6/2007	Pluto	0.03	CONJUNCT	39250.50	GMT 0:00
21/ 6/2007			SOLSTICE		GMT 18: 0
28/ 6/2007	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	39260.25	GMT 18:00
4/ 7/2007			APOGEE		
28/ 7/2007	Mercury	90.01	square	39290.46	GMT 23:00
13/ 8/2007	Neptune	0.02	CONJUNCT	39306.25	GMT 18:00
15/ 8/2007	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	39308.33	GMT 20:00
18/ 8/2007	VENUS	0.02	CONJUNCT	39310.63	GMT 3:00
21/ 8/2007	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	39314.46	GMT 23:00
22/ 8/2007	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	39314.50	GMT 0:00
28/ 8/2007			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 10:45
9/ 9/2007	Uranus	0.01	CONJUNCT	39333.29	GMT 19:00
11/ 9/2007			Solar Eclipse		GMT 12:45
16/ 9/2007	Jupiter	90.00	square	39339.83	GMT 8:00
21/ 9/2007	Pluto	89.97	square	39344.79	GMT 7:00
21/ 9/2007	Mercury	90.08	square	39345.25	GMT 18:00
24/10/2007	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	39377.50	GMT 0:00
10/11/2007	Mercury	90.06	square	39395.46	GMT 23:00
13/11/2007	Neptune	90.00	square	39398.46	GMT 23:00
24/11/2007	Saturn	89.99	square	39409.08	GMT 14:00
10/12/2007	Uranus	90.01	square	39424.67	GMT 4:00
17/12/2007	Mercury	179.91	OPPOSITION	39432.08	GMT 14:00
20/12/2007	Pluto	179.98	OPPOSITION	39435.25	GMT 18:00
22/12/2007			SOLSTICE		GMT 6: 0
23/12/2007	Jupiter	180.00	OPPOSITION	39437.75	GMT 6:00
24/12/2007	MARS	0.01	CONJUNCT	39439.29	GMT 19:00

Planetary Cycles 14-44

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2008

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2008			PERIGEE		
12/ 1/2008	VENUS	89.99	square	39457.54	GMT 1:00
19/ 1/2008	Mercury	90.03	square	39465.25	GMT 18:00
6/ 2/2008	Mercury	0.04	CONJUNCT	39483.25	GMT 18:00
7/ 2/2008			Solar Eclipse		GMT 3:30
11/ 2/2008	Neptune	179.99	OPPOSITION	39487.58	GMT 2:00
21/ 2/2008			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 3:15
24/ 2/2008	Saturn	0.02	CONJUNCT	39500.88	GMT 9:00
8/ 3/2008	Uranus	179.97	OPPOSITION	39514.33	GMT 20:00
14/ 3/2008	Mercury	89.92	square	39519.54	GMT 1:00
19/ 3/2008	Pluto	90.01	square	39524.75	GMT 6:00
20/ 3/2008			EQUINOX		GMT 6: 0
29/ 3/2008	Jupiter	90.01	square	39534.79	GMT 7:00
16/ 4/2008	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	39552.79	GMT 7:00
4/ 5/2008	Mercury	89.97	square	39570.63	GMT 3:00
12/ 5/2008	Neptune	90.03	square	39579.13	GMT 15:00
29/ 5/2008	Saturn	89.99	square	39596.00	GMT 12:00
7/ 6/2008	Mercury	0.03	CONJUNCT	39605.13	GMT 15:00
8/ 6/2008	MARS	89.99	square	39605.50	GMT 0:00
9/ 6/2008	VENUS	179.98	OPPOSITION	39606.63	GMT 3:00
10/ 6/2008	Uranus	90.00	square	39607.67	GMT 4:00
20/ 6/2008	Pluto	0.00	CONJUNCT	39618.04	GMT 13:00
21/ 6/2008			SOLSTICE		GMT 0: 0
4/ 7/2008			APOGEE		
9/ 7/2008	Jupiter	0.02	CONJUNCT	39636.79	GMT 7:00
12/ 7/2008	Mercury	89.93	square	39639.54	GMT 1:00
29/ 7/2008	Mercury	179.98	OPPOSITION	39657.33	GMT 20:00
1/ 8/2008			Solar Eclipse		GMT 10: 0
15/ 8/2008	Neptune	0.02	CONJUNCT	39673.79	GMT 7:00
16/ 8/2008			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 21:30
31/ 8/2008	Mercury	90.05	square	39689.83	GMT 8:00
4/ 9/2008	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	39693.54	GMT 1:00
13/ 9/2008	Uranus	0.02	CONJUNCT	39702.58	GMT 2:00
22/ 9/2008			EQUINOX		GMT 15: 0
22/ 9/2008	Pluto	89.97	square	39712.25	GMT 18:00
6/10/2008	Mercury	0.03	CONJUNCT	39726.38	GMT 21:00
19/10/2008	Jupiter	90.00	square	39738.58	GMT 2:00
24/10/2008	Mercury	89.95	square	39744.38	GMT 21:00
27/10/2008	VENUS	90.01	square	39747.38	GMT 21:00
15/11/2008	Neptune	90.01	square	39765.92	GMT 10:00
25/11/2008	Mercury	179.95	OPPOSITION	39776.17	GMT 16:00
5/12/2008	MARS	179.97	OPPOSITION	39786.38	GMT 21:00
6/12/2008	Saturn	90.00	square	39787.42	GMT 22:00
13/12/2008	Uranus	89.99	square	39793.79	GMT 7:00
21/12/2008			SOLSTICE		GMT 12: 0
22/12/2008	Pluto	179.99	OPPOSITION	39802.63	GMT 3:00

Planetary Cycles 14-45

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2009

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
2/ 1/2009	Mercury	89.99	square	39814.00	GMT 12:00
2/ 1/2009			PERIGEE		
20/ 1/2009	Mercury	0.02	CONJUNCT	39832.17	GMT 16:00
24/ 1/2009	Jupiter	179.99	OPPOSITION	39835.75	GMT 6:00
26/ 1/2009			Solar Eclipse		GMT 7:45
9/ 2/2009			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 14:30
12/ 2/2009	Neptune	179.99	OPPOSITION	39855.04	GMT 13:00
21/ 2/2009	Mercury	89.91	square	39863.75	GMT 6:00
8/ 3/2009	Saturn	0.01	CONJUNCT	39879.29	GMT 19:00
13/ 3/2009	Uranus	180.00	OPPOSITION	39883.58	GMT 2:00
20/ 3/2009			EQUINOX		GMT 12: 0
21/ 3/2009	Pluto	90.00	square	39892.17	GMT 16:00
27/ 3/2009	VENUS	0.01	CONJUNCT	39898.29	GMT 19:00
31/ 3/2009	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	39901.63	GMT 3:00
18/ 4/2009	Mercury	90.04	square	39919.71	GMT 5:00
3/ 5/2009	Jupiter	90.02	square	39934.75	GMT 6:00
15/ 5/2009	Neptune	89.99	square	39946.71	GMT 5:00
18/ 5/2009	Mercury	0.07	CONJUNCT	39949.88	GMT 9:00
12/ 6/2009	Saturn	90.01	square	39975.00	GMT 12:00
14/ 6/2009	Uranus	90.02	square	39977.04	GMT 13:00
21/ 6/2009			SOLSTICE		GMT 5: 0
23/ 6/2009	Pluto	0.02	CONJUNCT	39985.50	GMT 0:00
25/ 6/2009	Mercury	89.99	square	39988.38	GMT 21:00
4/ 7/2009			APOGEE		
14/ 7/2009	Mercury	179.97	OPPOSITION	40006.58	GMT 2:00
22/ 7/2009			Solar Eclipse		GMT 2:30
31/ 7/2009	MARS	90.03	square	40023.67	GMT 4:00
11/ 8/2009	Mercury	90.09	square	40034.75	GMT 6:00
14/ 8/2009	Jupiter	0.01	CONJUNCT	40038.25	GMT 18:00
17/ 8/2009	VENUS	89.97	square	40041.33	GMT 20:00
17/ 8/2009	Neptune	0.00	CONJUNCT	40041.38	GMT 21:00
17/ 9/2009	Uranus	0.01	CONJUNCT	40071.92	GMT 10:00
17/ 9/2009	Saturn	180.00	OPPOSITION	40072.25	GMT 18:00
20/ 9/2009	Mercury	0.03	CONJUNCT	40074.92	GMT 10:00
22/ 9/2009			EQUINOX		GMT 21: 0
25/ 9/2009	Pluto	89.99	square	40079.67	GMT 4:00
9/10/2009	Mercury	89.99	square	40093.58	GMT 2:00
5/11/2009	Mercury	179.94	OPPOSITION	40120.79	GMT 7:00
17/11/2009	Neptune	89.98	square	40133.33	GMT 20:00
23/11/2009	Jupiter	90.00	square	40138.67	GMT 4:00
16/12/2009	Mercury	89.97	square	40162.33	GMT 20:00
17/12/2009	Uranus	89.98	square	40162.92	GMT 10:00
19/12/2009	Saturn	90.00	square	40165.42	GMT 22:00
21/12/2009			SOLSTICE		GMT 18: 0
24/12/2009	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	40169.96	GMT 11:00

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Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

2010

DD/MM/YEAR	PLANET	ORB	ASPECT	DAY NO	TIME
3/ 1/2010			PERIGEE		
4/ 1/2010	Mercury	0.00	CONJUNCT	40181.29	GMT 19:00
11/ 1/2010	VENUS	179.99	OPPOSITION	40188.33	GMT 20:00
15/ 1/2010			Solar Eclipse		GMT 7: 0
29/ 1/2010	MARS	0.01	CONJUNCT	40206.29	GMT 19:00
31/ 1/2010	Mercury	89.99	square	40208.42	GMT 22:00
14/ 2/2010	Neptune	179.98	OPPOSITION	40222.46	GMT 23:00
15/ 2/2010	Neptune	179.98	OPPOSITION	40222.50	GMT 0:00
28/ 2/2010	Jupiter	180.00	OPPOSITION	40235.96	GMT 11:00
14/ 3/2010	Mercury	179.98	OPPOSITION	40250.04	GMT 13:00
17/ 3/2010	Uranus	179.99	OPPOSITION	40252.79	GMT 7:00
20/ 3/2010			EQUINOX		GMT 17: 0
22/ 3/2010	Saturn	0.00	CONJUNCT	40257.50	GMT 0:00
24/ 3/2010	Pluto	89.99	square	40259.54	GMT 1:00
2/ 4/2010	Mercury	89.94	square	40269.00	GMT 12:00
28/ 4/2010	Mercury	0.05	CONJUNCT	40295.17	GMT 16:00
17/ 5/2010	Neptune	90.00	square	40314.25	GMT 18:00
7/ 6/2010	VENUS	90.01	square	40334.92	GMT 10:00
9/ 6/2010	Mercury	90.03	square	40336.79	GMT 7:00
9/ 6/2010	Jupiter	90.02	square	40337.38	GMT 21:00
18/ 6/2010	Uranus	90.00	square	40346.46	GMT 23:00
21/ 6/2010			SOLSTICE		GMT 11: 0
25/ 6/2010	Pluto	0.02	CONJUNCT	40352.96	GMT 11:00
26/ 6/2010	Saturn	89.97	square	40353.67	GMT 4:00
26/ 6/2010			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 11:45
28/ 6/2010	Mercury	180.00	OPPOSITION	40356.00	GMT 12:00
4/ 7/2010			APOGEE		
11/ 7/2010			Solar Eclipse		GMT 19:30
17/ 7/2010	MARS	89.97	square	40374.79	GMT 7:00
23/ 7/2010	Mercury	90.05	square	40380.54	GMT 1:00
20/ 8/2010	Neptune	0.00	CONJUNCT	40408.92	GMT 10:00
3/ 9/2010	Mercury	0.05	CONJUNCT	40423.00	GMT 12:00
21/ 9/2010	Jupiter	0.02	CONJUNCT	40440.96	GMT 11:00
21/ 9/2010	Uranus	0.01	CONJUNCT	40441.21	GMT 17:00
23/ 9/2010			EQUINOX		GMT 3: 0
23/ 9/2010	Mercury	90.07	square	40442.96	GMT 11:00
27/ 9/2010	Pluto	89.97	square	40447.04	GMT 13:00
1/10/2010	Saturn	179.98	OPPOSITION	40450.50	GMT 0:00
17/10/2010	Mercury	179.92	OPPOSITION	40466.50	GMT 0:00
29/10/2010	VENUS	0.00	CONJUNCT	40478.54	GMT 1:00
20/11/2010	Neptune	90.00	square	40500.79	GMT 7:00
29/11/2010	Mercury	90.05	square	40510.08	GMT 14:00
20/12/2010	Mercury	0.07	CONJUNCT	40530.54	GMT 1:00
21/12/2010			Lunar Eclipse		GMT 8: 0
21/12/2010	Uranus	90.00	square	40532.08	GMT 14:00
21/12/2010			SOLSTICE		GMT 23: 0
22/12/2010			SOLSTICE		GMT 0: 0
26/12/2010	Pluto	180.00	OPPOSITION	40537.25	GMT 18:00
29/12/2010	Jupiter	90.01	square	40539.79	GMT 7:00

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Epilogue

You are now privy to the most valuable information you will ever experience in this lifetime. Information that's priceless, yet it's only priceless if you do your own work and understand the underlying geometric principle.

To take advantage of the knowledge I have imparted to you will initially require some hard work. You will have to become familiar with the ratios and special numbers of the universe. These ratios and numbers need to become second nature to you.

You will need:-

1. A computer system.
2. A long term daily data base of commodity and stock prices.
3. A data provider from which you can update your data base electronically.
4. A secluded working environment.
5. Charting and analysis software.

I have often heard people say, "As soon as I make some money from the market I will set myself up properly."

If you don't set yourself up properly in the beginning all you are doing is wasting time. Please don't put the cart before the horse. Every business enterprise has a set up cost, if you can't afford the cost then you can't afford to trade.

I've done my best to show you how it can be done, you must now do your best and take advantage. If you want to make it easy for yourself you will need a **CycleTrader**, there is no other program available that will do the job properly.

Bryce Gilmore.
28th November 1997.

Caveat Emptor:

Trading involves risk of loss. Bryce Gilmore or his assigns accepts no responsibility for your trading outcomes good or bad. The information provided in this text is not an invitation to trade. Contact your broker about trading.

Summary 15-1



Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

On a day to day basis it will be most advantageous to follow between 10 and 15 markets. Try and study a cross section of markets which will give you a spread of opportunity.

For instance:-

SFE - Sydney Share Price Index - SPI

SFE - Three year bonds - YB

SFE - Ten Year bonds - XB

COMEX - Gold

COMEX - Silver

IMM - Australian dollar

IMM - Swiss Franc

IMM - Deutsche Mark

IMM - Japanese Yen

IMM - British Pound

CBOT - 10 year T-Bonds

CBOT - Soybeans

CBOT - Wheat

Stocks such as:-

BHP - Broken Hill

MIM - Mount Isa Mines

CBA - Commonwealth Bank

NAB - National Australia Bank

As each market makes new highs and lows you can explore the technical signals which could act as a reason why the current trend will reverse.

When you can sight odds on opportunities to trade against the prevailing trend you will get a jump start on the crowd. If you can't find a technical reason for a change in trend then only trade with the trend.

Each day you must examine:-

1. The **PATTERN** of the market.
2. The position of the **TREND** indicators.
3. The relationship of the long term **TIME CYCLES**.
4. The relationship of the medium term **TIME CYCLES**.
5. The relationship of the **PRICE** expansions and retracements.
6. The relationship of the Dynamic **VIBRATION** angles.

If you do all of these things opportunity will present itself time and time again.

When opportunity is not present stay out of the market.....

Summary 15-2



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باز نشر :

Dynamic Time & Price Analysis of Market Trends

In your spare time STUDY past market cycles and look for RHYTHM OPPORTUNITIES that maybe coming up. If you are prepared in advance with your timing signals you will find it a lot easier to pull the trigger at the right moment.

Try and get to understand the CHARACTERISTICS of the markets you are following.

Keep abreast of Commodity and Stock fundamental influences - I now watch the Bloomberg business channel on Foxtel whenever I'm in my office, it saves me reading the paper from cover to cover. When I lived in Los Angeles I used to watch their business channel.

Summary 15-3



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مرجع آموزش بورس

بازنشر:

IMPORTANT RATIOS AND SEQUENCES

GEOMETRIC RATIOS

1.000	Expanding
1.272	root 1.618
1.618	golden mean
2.058	1.618x1.272
2.618	1.618x1.618
3.330	2.618x1.272
4.236	2.618x1.618
5.388	4.236x1.272
6.854	4.236x1.618

HARMONIC RATIOS

1.000	Expanding
1.414	root 2
2.000	root 4
2.828	root 8
4.000	root 16
5.657	root 32
8.000	root 64

OTHER RATIOS

1.000	Expanding
1.333	
1.500	
1.732	root 3
2.236	root 5
2.449	root 6
2.646	root 7
3.000	root 9
5.000	root 25

1.000	Reciprocals
0.786	1/1.272
0.618	1/1.618
0.486	1/2.058
0.382	1/2.618
0.300	1/3.330
0.236	1/4.236
0.186	1/5.388
0.146	

1.000	Reciprocals
0.707	scacred cut
0.500	1/root 4
0.354	1/root 8
0.250	1/4
0.177	1/7
0.125	1/8

1.000	Reciprocals
0.750	3/4
0.667	2/3
0.577	1/root 3
0.447	1/root 5
0.408	1/root 6
0.333	1/3
0.200	1/5
0.167	1/6

Ratios sequences are expanding or contracting

Other ratios that can fit within the system

1.902	
0.526	(1/1.902)
0.809	half 1.618
1.309	half 2.618
3.236	twice 1.618

1.707	2nd Harmonic
2.414	3rd Harmonic
2.288	(1.414x1.618)
0.874	(1.414x0.618)
0.293	(1.000-0.707)

3.146	PI
3.464	twice 1.732
4.472	twice 2.236

The lesser degree ratios will become important only when cycles of price or time are measured over long periods.

When dealing with shorter time and price periods then use only the primary ratios as important to the immediate geometry, ie., 0.382, 0.50, 0.577, 0.618 et cetera.

In cases where the geometry is unclear check for "other ratios", ie., factors of ratios made up from ratios multiplied by other ratios. It is rare that a major change in trend will occur on this geometry, but it must be considered when all else does not provide the answer!!!

IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND SEQUENCES

Fibonacci Series	Lucas Series	Harmonic Series	Fibonacci Multiples		
3	4	16	89	233	377
5	7	23	178	466	754
8	11	32	267	699	1131
13	18	45	356	932	1508
21	29	64	445	1165	1885
34	47	91			
55	76	128			
89	123	181			
144	199	256			
233	322	362			
377	521	512			
610	843	724			
987	1365	1024			
1597	2208	1448			
2584	3573	2048			
4182	5781	2896			
				Master Numbers	Perimeter Pyramid
				385	3024
				5040	
				Numbers of Fusion	Plato's Temple
				666	3168
				1080	
				1746	

Count	Squares of 144	#	Gann Squares	#	Gann Cubes	Divisions of the year In solar degrees	
1	144	7	49	3	27	1/5	72
2	288	8	64	4	64	1/4	90
3	432	9	81	5	125	1/3	120
4	576	10	100	6	216	2/5	144
5	720	11	121	7	343	1/2	180
6	864	12	144	8	512	0.618	223
7	1008	13	169	9	729	2/3	240
8	1152	14	196	10	1000	0.707	255
9	1296	15	225	11	1331	3/4	270
10	1440	16	256	12	1728	4/5	288
11	1584	17	289	13	2197	5/6	300
12	1728	18	324	14	2744	7/8	315
13	1872	19	361	15	3375	1	360
14	2016	20	400	16	4096	6/5	432
15	2160	21	441	17	4913	5/4	450
16	2304	22	484	18	5832	4/3	480
17	2448	23	529	19	6859	1.414	509
18	2592	24	576	20	8000	1.500	540
19	2736	25	625	21	9261	1.618	582
20	2880	26	676	22	10648	1.667	600
21	3024	27	729	23	12167	1.707	615
22	3168	28	784	24	13824	1.732	624
23	3312	29	841	25	15625	1.750	630
24	3456	30	900	26	17576	2	720

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