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T-3 Fibs
ProTrader

T3 SMALL TRIGGER LINES

THE SMALL TRIGGER LINES REPRESENT THE SHORT-TERM EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE MARKET.

It gives you a quick expectation of "more up" or "more down".

(Please reference the charts by the number or letter in the example)

A – If the small trigger lines are green and crossed up, expect more up.

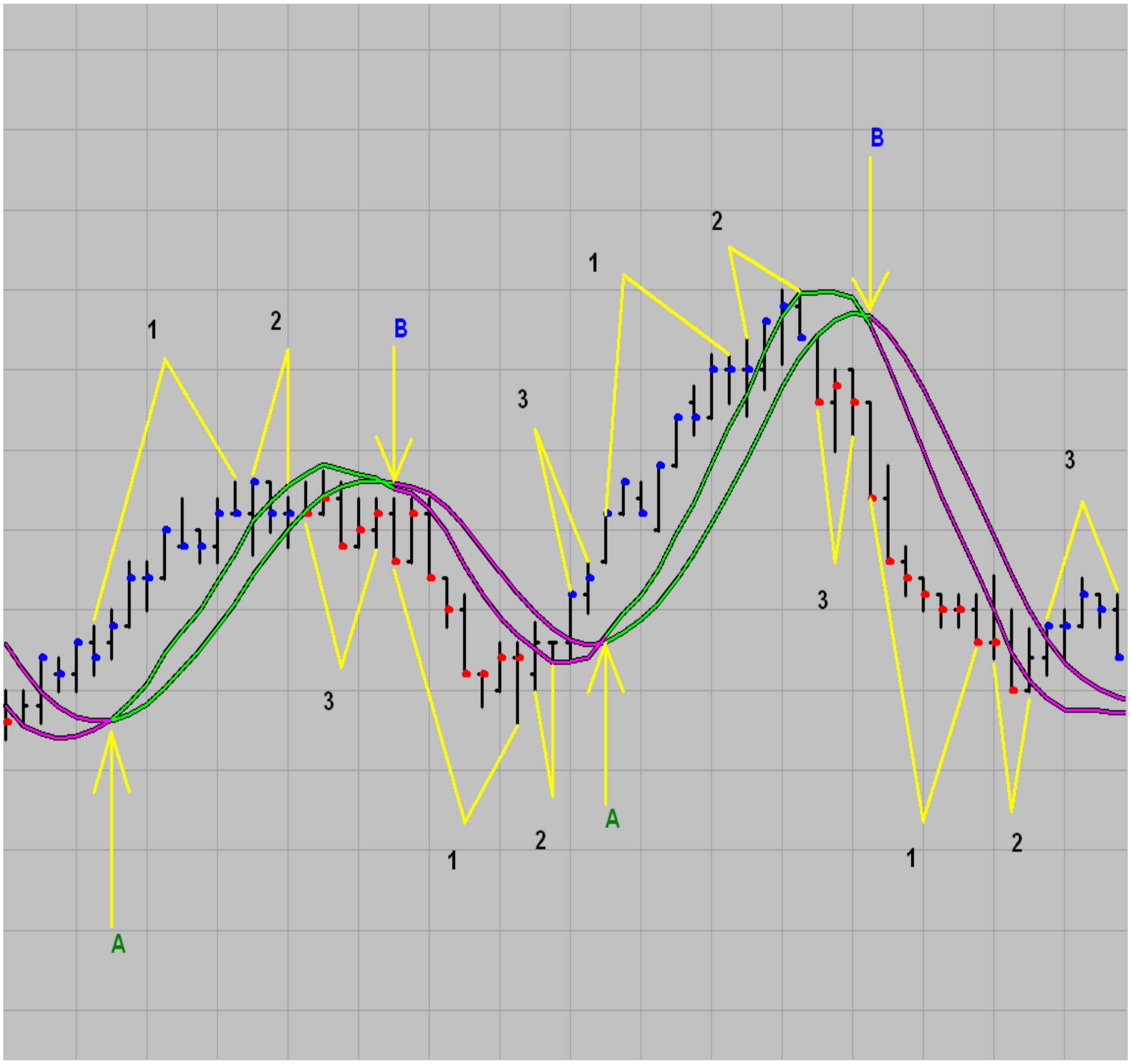
B – If the small trigger lines are magenta and crossed down, expect more down.

There are several other indications of market movement that the small trigger lines will show us.

1. **Momentum** = Price bars pulling away from the small trigger lines and the trigger lines start to spread apart. This is showing there is strength and momentum in the trend.

2. **Loss of momentum** = Price action cutting inside of the small trigger lines, and the trigger line stop spreading apart. This is the first sign that momentum is weakening.

3. **Loss of momentum with the potential to turn** = Prices begin closing on the opposite side of the trigger lines. This shows the loss of momentum only now there is the potential to turn the trigger lines from green and crossed up to magenta and crossed down or from magenta and crossed down to green and crossed up.



NOTES:

T3 LARGE TRIGGER LINES

THE LARGE TRIGGER LINES REPRESENT THE LONGER TERM TREND OF THE MARKET

A – If the large trigger lines are green and crossed up, expect more up.

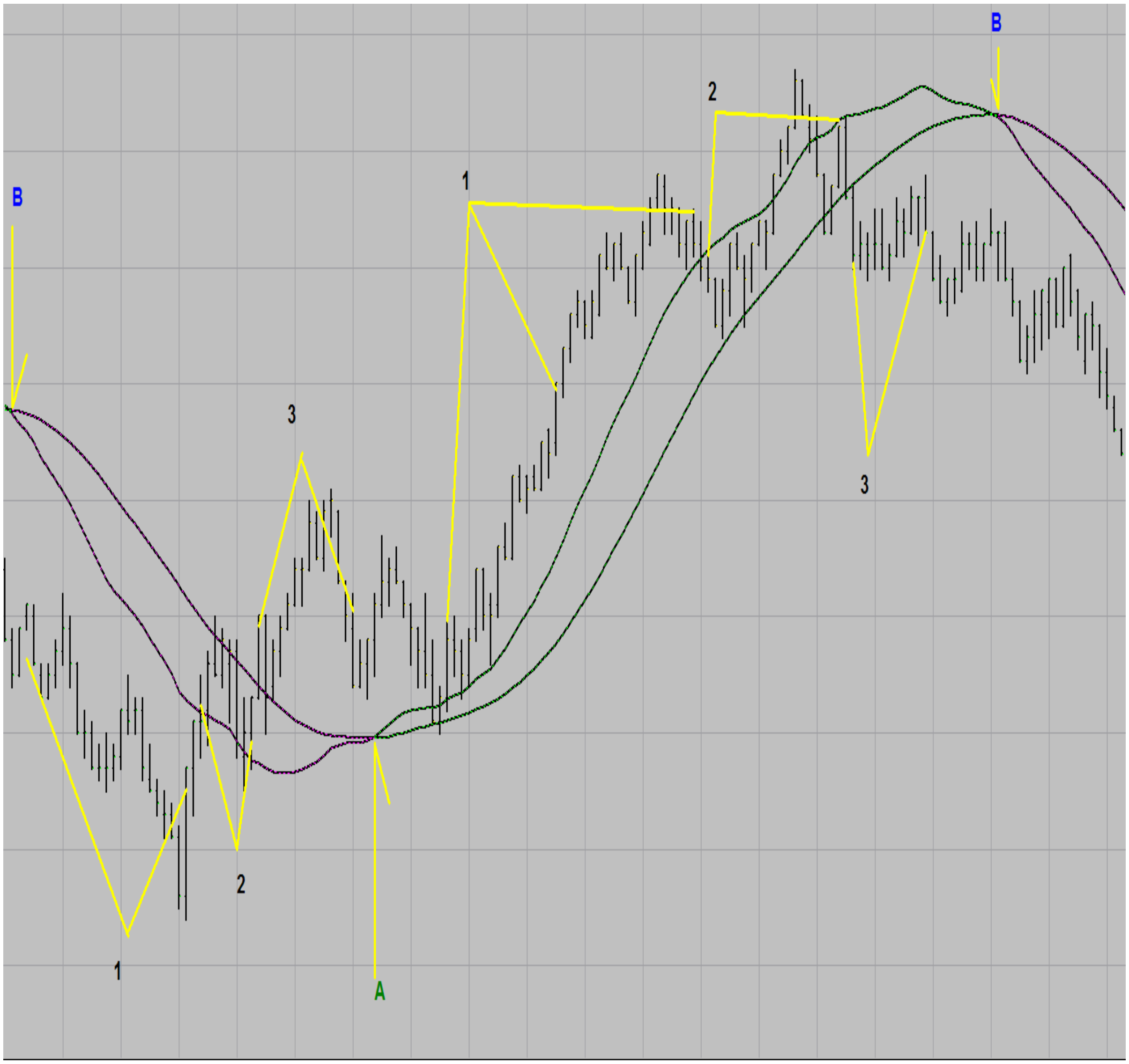
B – If the large trigger lines are magenta and crossed down, expect more down.

There are several other indications of market movement that the large triggers lines will show us. Note that the large triggers are read just as the small triggers.

1. **Momentum** = Price bars pulling away from the large trigger lines and the trigger lines start to spread apart. This is showing there is strength and momentum in the trend.

2. **Loss of momentum** = Price action cutting inside of the large trigger lines, and the trigger line stop spreading apart. This is the first sign that momentum is weakening.

3. **Loss of Momentum with the potential to turn** = Prices begin closing on the opposite side of the trigger lines. This shows the loss of momentum, only now there is the potential to turn the trigger lines from green and crossed up to magenta and crossed down or from magenta and crossed down, to green and crossed up.



NOTES:

T3 MACD BB LINES

HELP TO DETERMINE DIRECTION AND MOMENTUM

1. The **MACD BB'S** are a series of green dots, red dots, and sometimes white dots. The green dots are when the macds are going to the upside. The red dots are when the macds are going to the downside. The white dots are more or less without trend.

2. Also, there is a straight line that runs horizontally across the chart, with a value of 0.00, changing from red to blue. This is known as the **ZERO LINE**.

3. When the Macd BB's are above the zero line, it will change to blue, and anticipate more up. When the BB's are below the zero line, it will change to red, and anticipate more down.

4. If the BB's are below the zero line and they pull back to the zero line, the anticipation is a bounce and more continuation to the downside. When this bounce occurs it is considered a **ZERO LINE REJECTION**. (Also known as a **ZLR)**. (The same can occur on top side of zero line- just not in this example)

5. The two lines that run along with the Macd BB's are **BOLLINGER BANDS**. When the bollinger bands are spread wide apart, it is showing strength in the macds either to the downside or to the upside. When they pinch together it is showing weakness.

6. When there is a big yellow dot on the zero line it represents that the macds have made a strong move through the zero line.

A T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
6
4
5
1
3
2

NOTES:

T3 MACD BB DIVERGENCE

THE JOB OF DIVERGENCE IS TO CHANGE THE ENTIRE TREND OF THE MARKET.

Divergence is a discrepancy between the levels of the price pivots and macd pivots.

THERE ARE THREE COMPONENTS TO DIVERGENCE.

1. The magenta line represents **DIVERGENCE**. Divergence will plot between two pivot points, and will not plot until the second pivot has been established.

2. The green dots represent the **POTENTIAL FOR DIVERGENCE**. The green dots will plot live as soon as there is a potential for divergence. These dots are an early warning sign that divergence may plot. They will warn you if there is a difference between the level of the Macd BB's and the level of price pivots.

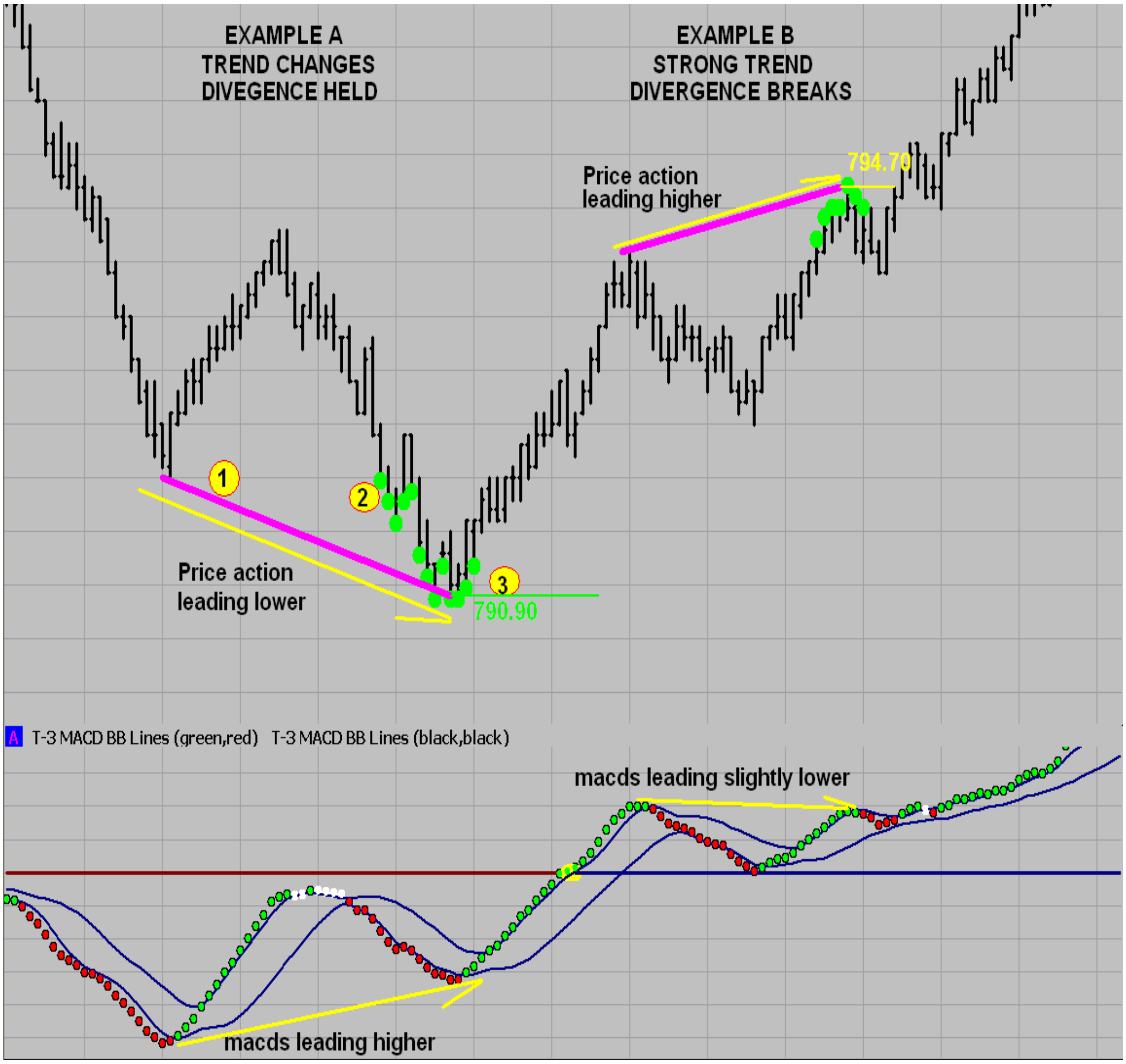
3. When the second pivot has taken place, the divergence will plot and a solid line will extend out and mark the divergence high or low. This price will serve as a **KEY PIVOT POINT** for a market reversal or continuation of the trend. The price action, in this example, shows the prices leading lower and the macds leading higher. The price action is saying, anticipate down, but the macds are saying anticipate up. If the macds are correct, the market will not close below the divergence low. However, if price action is correct and the trend is expected to continue, then there will be a close below the divergence low.

EXAMPLE A
BULLISH DIVERGENCE THAT HOLDS

Bullish divergence is equal to lower price pivots and higher Macd pivots. Bullish divergence will plot below the price, connecting the pivots. Price action does not close below the divergence low and the trend changes from a downtrend to an up trend.

EXAMPLE B
BEARISH DIVERGENCE THAT BREAKS

Bearish Divergence is equal to higher price pivots and lower Macd pivots. Bearish divergence will plot on top of the price, connecting the pivots. In this example price action closes beyond the divergence high breaking divergence. Broken divergence represents a strong trending market. The up trend continues.


EXAMPLE A
TREND CHANGES
DIVEGENCE HELD
EXAMPLE B
STRONG TREND
DIVERGENCE BREAKS
Price action
leading higher
794.70
1
2
3
Price action
leading lower
790.90
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
macds leading slightly lower
macds leading higher

NOTES:

T3 MACD BB TREND DOTS

REPRESENT THE DIRECTION OF THE MACD TREND

The **MACD TREND DOTS** expected outcome is easy to read.

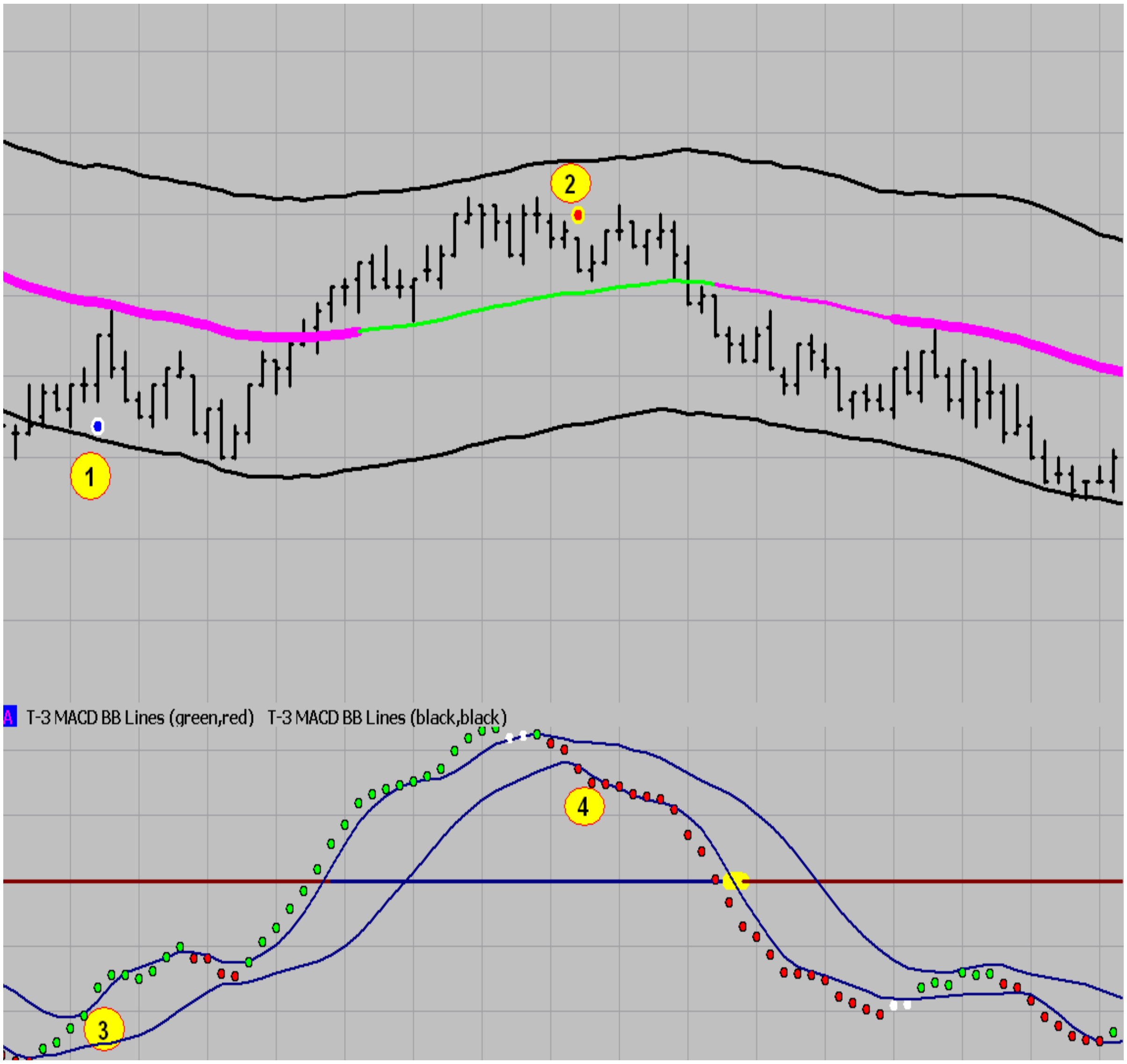
1. The big blue dot, highlighted by a white outline, signals the Macd trend is up. Expect an up trend.

2. The big red dot, highlighted by a yellow outline, signals the Macd trend is down. Expect a down trend.

What actually causes the big blue or red dot to plot is, when the Macd BB's cross the opposite Bollinger Band.

3. When the Macd BB's cross over the top Bollinger Band, there will be a blue dot that plots.

4. When the Macd BB's cross under the bottom Bollinger Band, there will be a red dot that plots.



NOTES:

T3 FIBONACCI AREAS

FIBONACCI AREAS OF SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE ARE BOTH AREAS TO ANTICIPATE A BOUNCE OR A POTENTIAL REVERSAL.

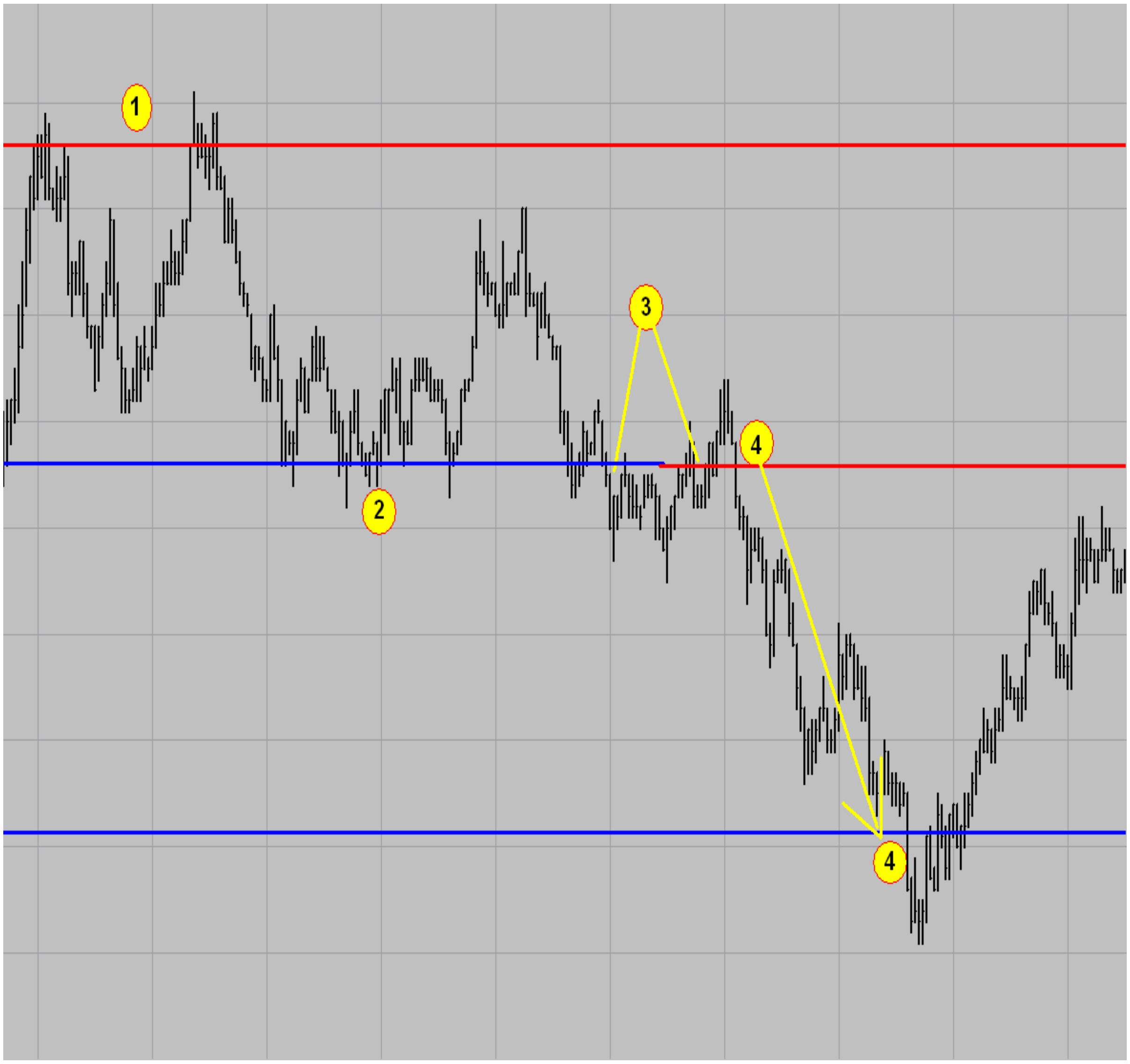
When looking at the Fibonacci lines, it is important to note that the Fibonacci lines should be viewed as “areas” and not as exact prices.

1. The red Fibonacci lines are areas of resistance. When an area of resistance is reached, understand that it is an area where the market may reverse to the downside.

2. The blue Fibonacci lines are areas of support. When an area of support is reached, understand that it is an area where the market may reverse to the upside.

3. If price action breaks through the area of support it will automatically chance the support into resistance. Conversely, if a Fibonacci area of resistance breaks it will become support.

4. A key anticipation is for the market trend to continue from one confluence to the next confluence. Support to resistance or resistance to support.



NOTES:____

T3 FIBONACCI AREAS - HOLD OR BREAK

WHEN LOOKING TO ANTICIPATE A FIBONACCI AREA TO HOLD OR BREAK, LOOK FOR THE MACDS TO LEAD THE WAY.

How to read macds and area:

EXAMPLE 1

1. Macds are leading higher at resistance anticipate resistance to break.

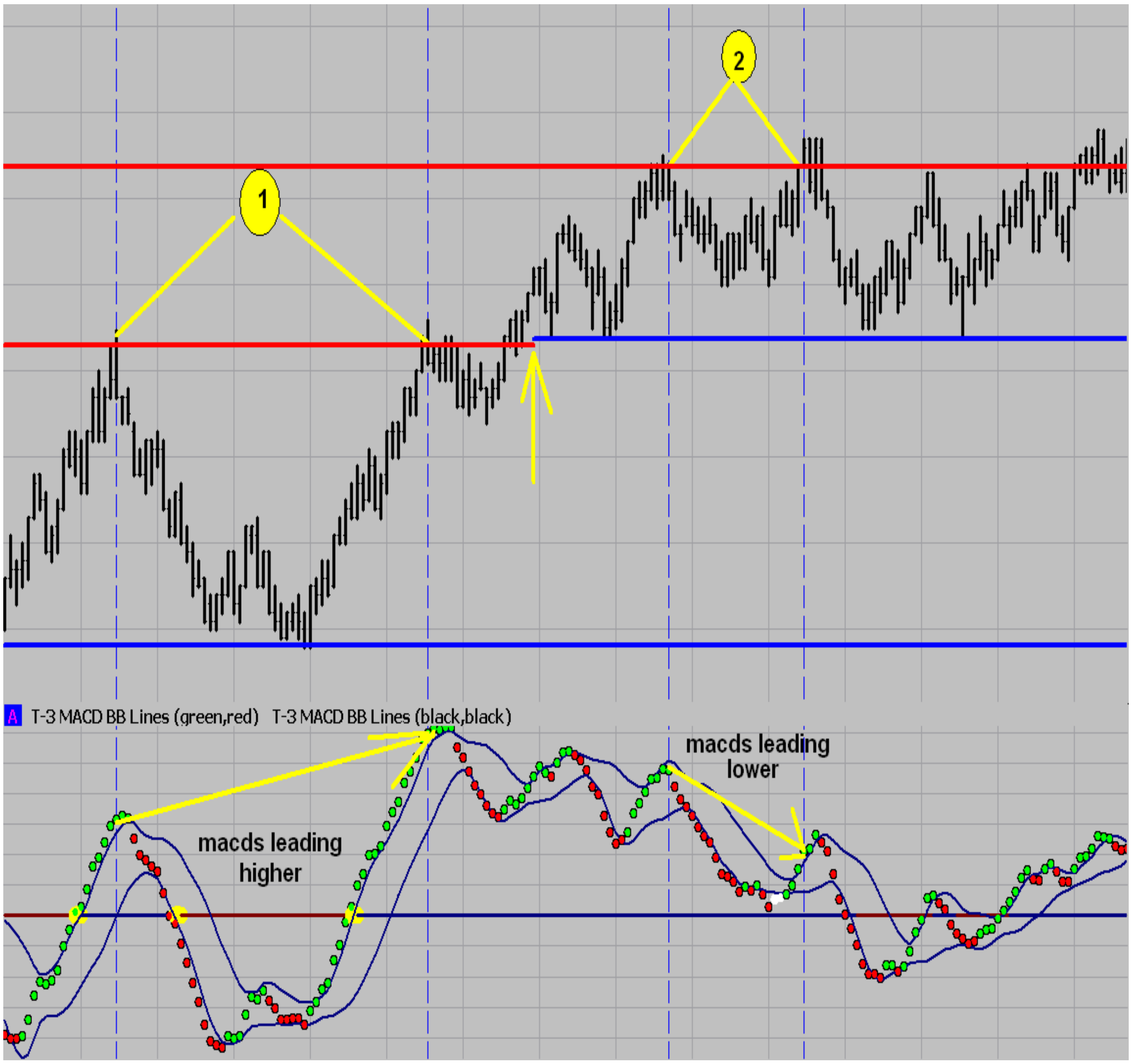
2. Macds are leading lower at resistance anticipate resistance to hold.

EXAMPLE 2

3. Macds are leading lower at support anticipate support to break.

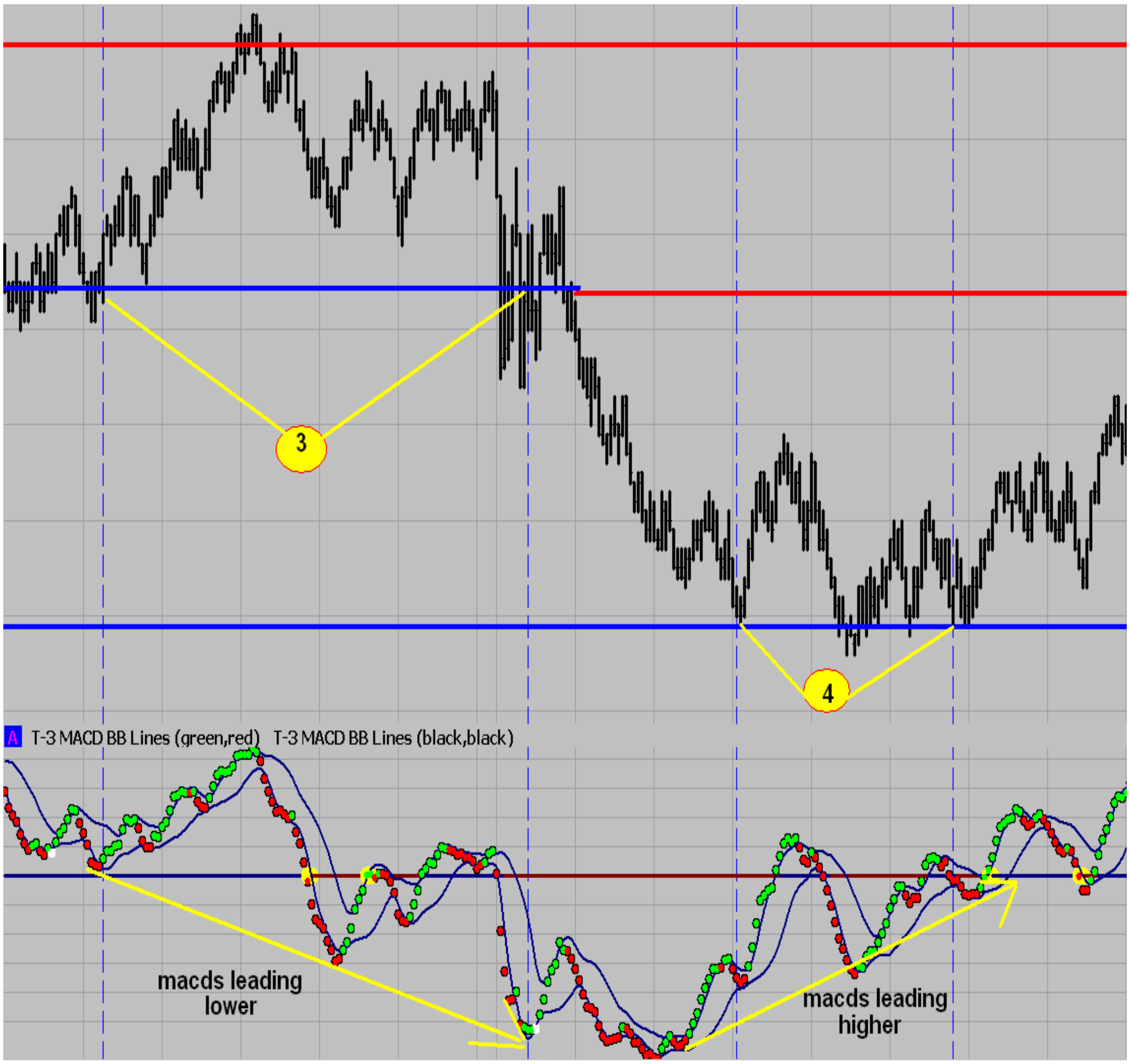
4. Macds are leading higher at support anticipate support to hold.

Example 1



NOTES:____

Example 2



NOTES:

T3 TREND BANDS

THE T3 TREND BANDS ARE A CHANNEL FOR THE MARKET.

There are three parts to the Trend Bands

A. Upper Outer band
B. Midband
C. Lower Outer Band

The outer bands are used as profit targets, and the midband is used as an entry area. All three areas are areas where bounces may occur.

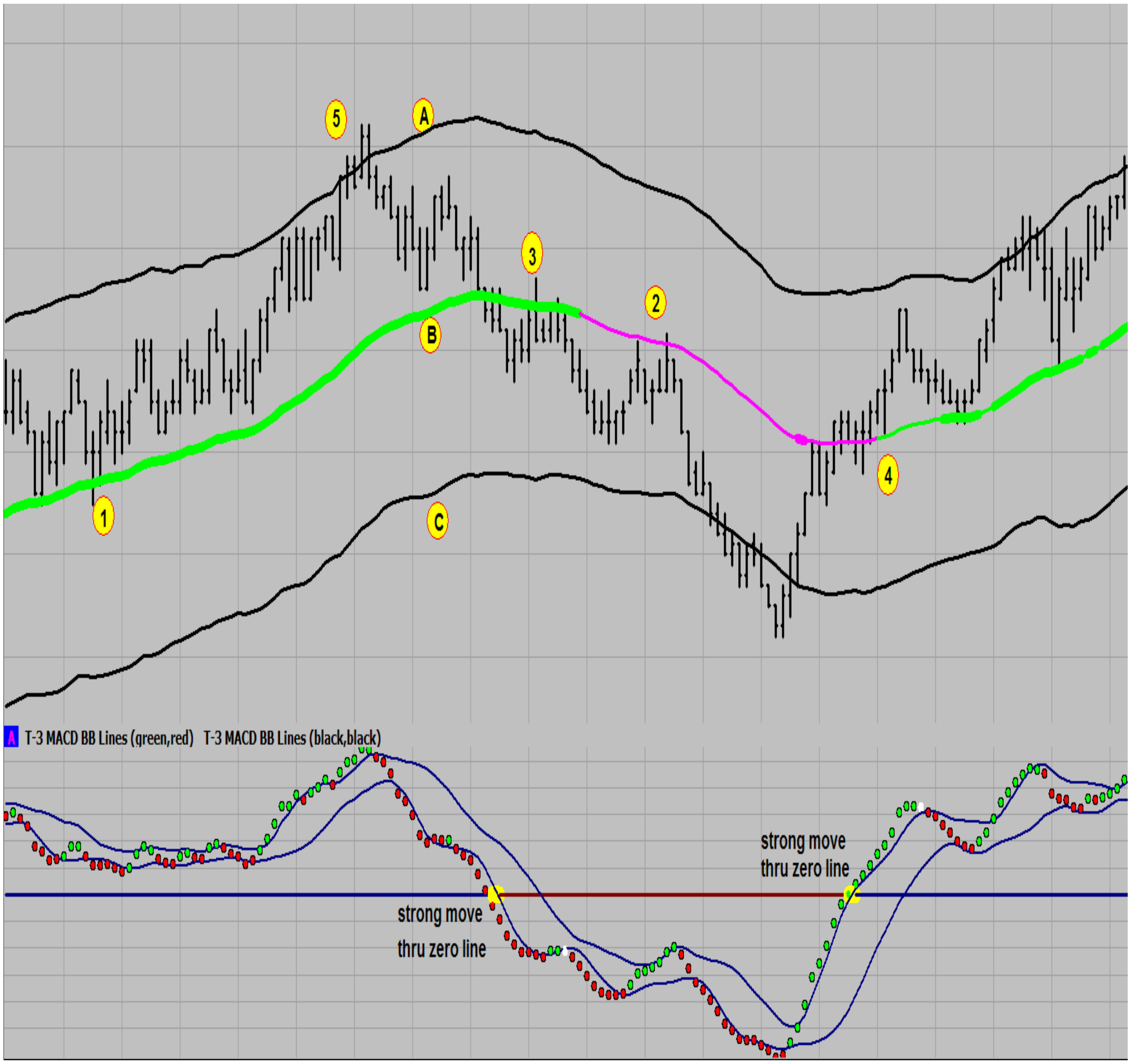
1. Price is above the midband and the midband is **green.** Then price pulls back to the midband area, then anticipate the trend to continue **up**.

2. Price is below the midband and the midband is **magenta.** Then price pulls back to the midband area, then anticipate the trend to continue **down**.

3. In this example, the market makes a strong move thru the midband and a strong move thru the zero line. When pulling back to the midband, anticipate the market to continue down.

4. In this example, the market makes a strong move thru the midband and a strong move thru the zero line. When pulling back to the midband, anticipate the market to continue up.

5. The outerbands are an area where a retracement may occur, often, bringing price action back to the midband.



5
A
3
2
B
1
4
C
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
strong move
thru zero line
strong move
thru zero line

NOTES:

TRADE SETUPS	ENTRY SETUP CHECKLIST	EXIT/STOP CHECK LIST	WHAT MUST BE TRUE TO ENTER
TREND TRADE Only at Midband	Price must hit Midband. Enter long on market order after close above small trigger lines if distance to target area is more than 2 times risk, otherwise pullback to small triggers. Enter short on market order after close below small trigger lines if distance to target is more than 2 times risk, otherwise pullback to small triggers. Stop placed above pivot high (short) or stop placed below pivot low (long)	Outer band or Fibonacci area will be the first target.	**NO DIVERGENCE PRESENT** **IF BROKEN DIVERGENCE WE LIKE TREND TRADES** until Midband changes. This will signal a BOB/COB has occurred. For long trades you must have a bias to the upside For short trades you must have a bias to the downside

TREND TRADE CHART 1

1. There is a strong reversal off of a Fibonacci area of support with price action now closing above the large trigger. The bias is now to the upside according to the exception to bias rule, and long trades should only be considered at this point.

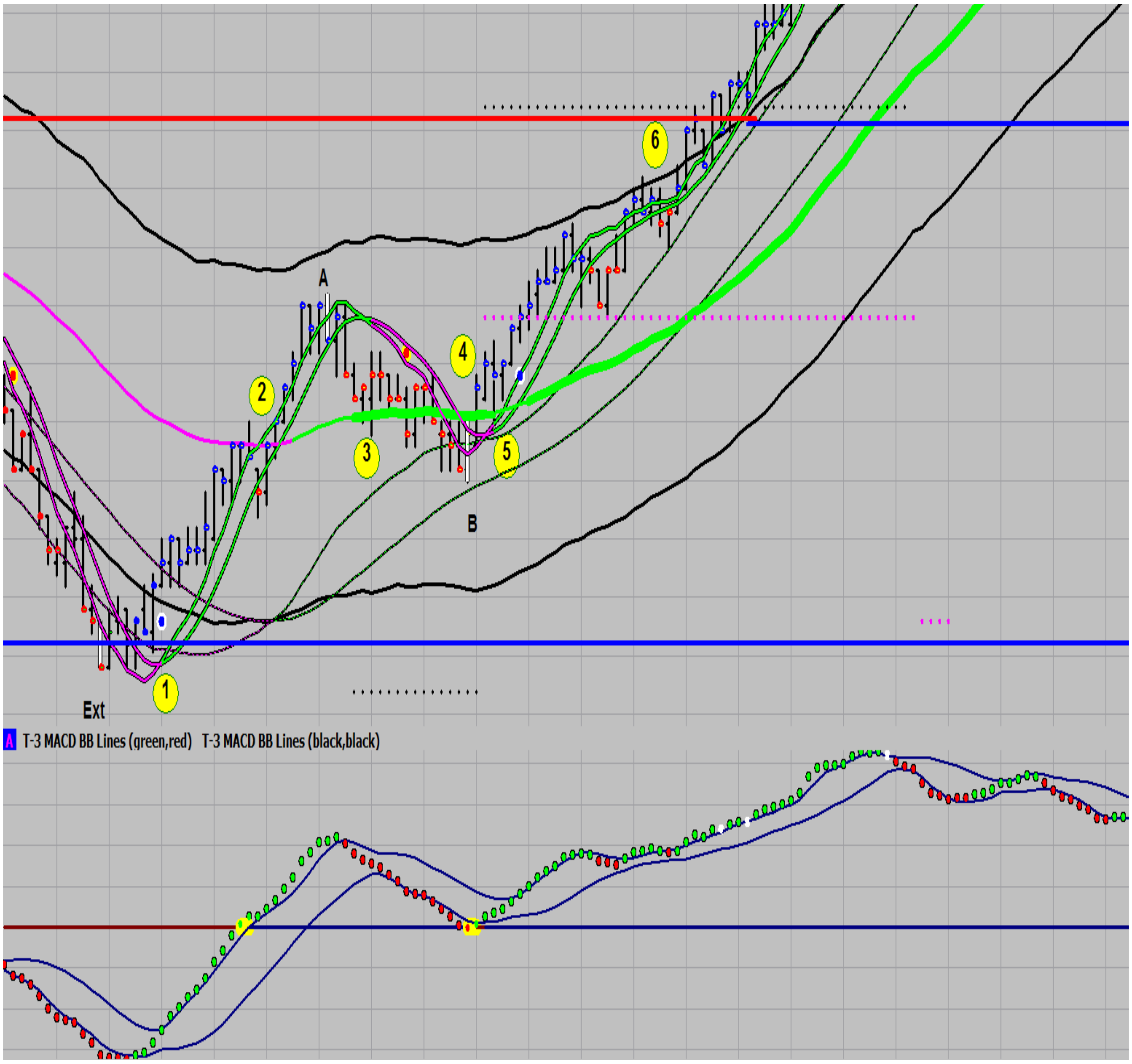
2. The place to watch for long opportunity is from the midband. The first time the midband is hit, it is just the initial breakthrough. There needs to be more separation from the midband.

3. The midband is hit again, but it is not a good place to enter into the market just yet. The small triggers are magenta and crossed down with price action pulling away from them which signals more down.

4. It is necessary to wait for confirmation, which is a close above the small triggers. This signals there is now the potential to turn the triggers from magenta and crossed down to green and crossed up. Now is the time to enter, with confirmation, anticipating the bounce to the upside.

5. Stop placement is below the pivot low. With the strength of the small triggers, a pull back can be anticipated for better risk vs. reward. A limit order can be placed on a pullback to the small triggers.

6. First target here is, the outer bands with the second target of Fibonacci. The ultimate target (goal) is the Fibonacci.



A
1
2
3
4
5
6
B
Ext
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

TREND TRADE CHART 2

1. Starting with bearish divergence and knowing the job of divergence is to change the trend of the market.

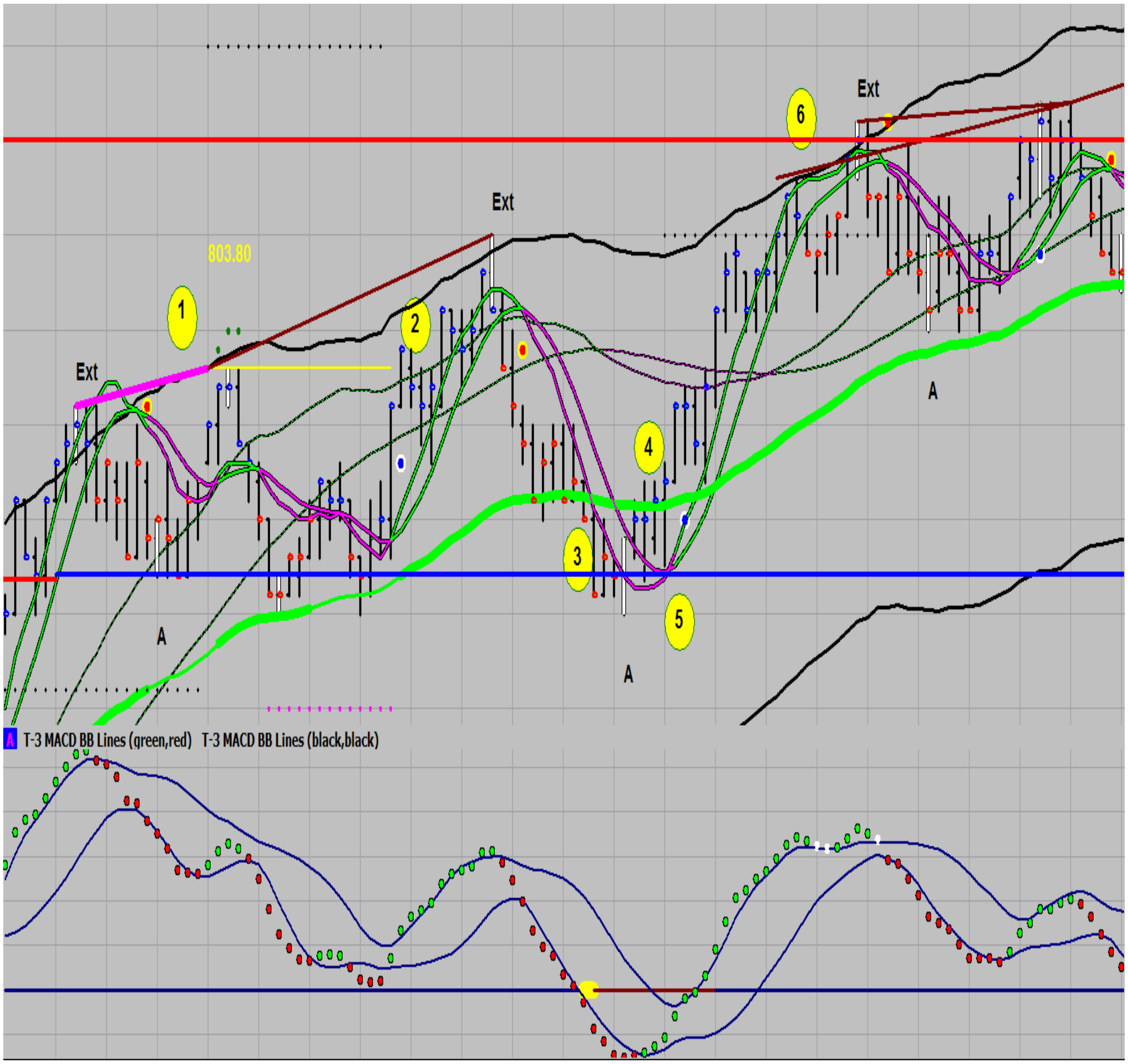
2. For divergence to work, it must change the midband color. This divergence never does, and it closes above the divergence high. When there is a close beyond the divergence high or low, divergence is broken. Broken divergence represents a strong trending market, in which trend trades are the only trade set-ups to look for. The rules for this trade are the same as the previous example, but the "look" is a bit different. In this example, the price breaks well below the large triggers, and even over-runs the midband and zero line. Since there was no color change of the midband, the bias remains to the upside. Due to broken divergence, the bias will remain to the upside until the midband changes colors.

3. Again, the midband is hit, but the small triggers are still magenta and crossed down with price action pulling away from them.

4. It is necessary to wait for confirmation, which is a close above the small triggers. This signals there is now the potential to turn the triggers from magenta and crossed down to green and crossed up.

5. Stop placement is below the pivot low. With the strength of the small triggers, a pull back can be anticipated for better risk vs. reward. A limit order can be placed on a pullback to the small triggers.

6. First target here is again, the outer bands with the second target of Fibonacci. The ultimate target (goal) is the Fibonacci.



803.80
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A
A
A
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

TRADE SETUPS	ENTRY SETUP CHECKLIST	EXIT/STOP CHECK LIST	WHAT MUST BE TRUE TO ENTER
COUNTER TREND TRADE Only at FIBONACCI AREAS	Must reach Fibonacci support area for long. Must reach Fibonacci resistance area for short. Divergence must be confirmed upon close of bar. Enter long on market order after close above small trigger lines if distance to target area is more than 2 times risk, otherwise pullback to small triggers. Enter short on market order after close below small trigger lines if distance to target is more than 2 times risk, otherwise pullback to small triggers. Stop placed above divergence high (short) or stop placed below low (long).	**MIDBAND IS YOUR FIRST TARGET IF MACDS WELL ABOVE THE ZERO LINE**. Outer band or Fibonacci area will be the second target.	**IF BROKEN DIVERGENCE NO MORE COUNTER TREND TRADES.** Until you BOB/COB the Midband (your Midband will change colors) Large Triggers and Macd BB Lines must be signaling that the trend has a potential to change.

COUNTER TREND TRADE CHART 1

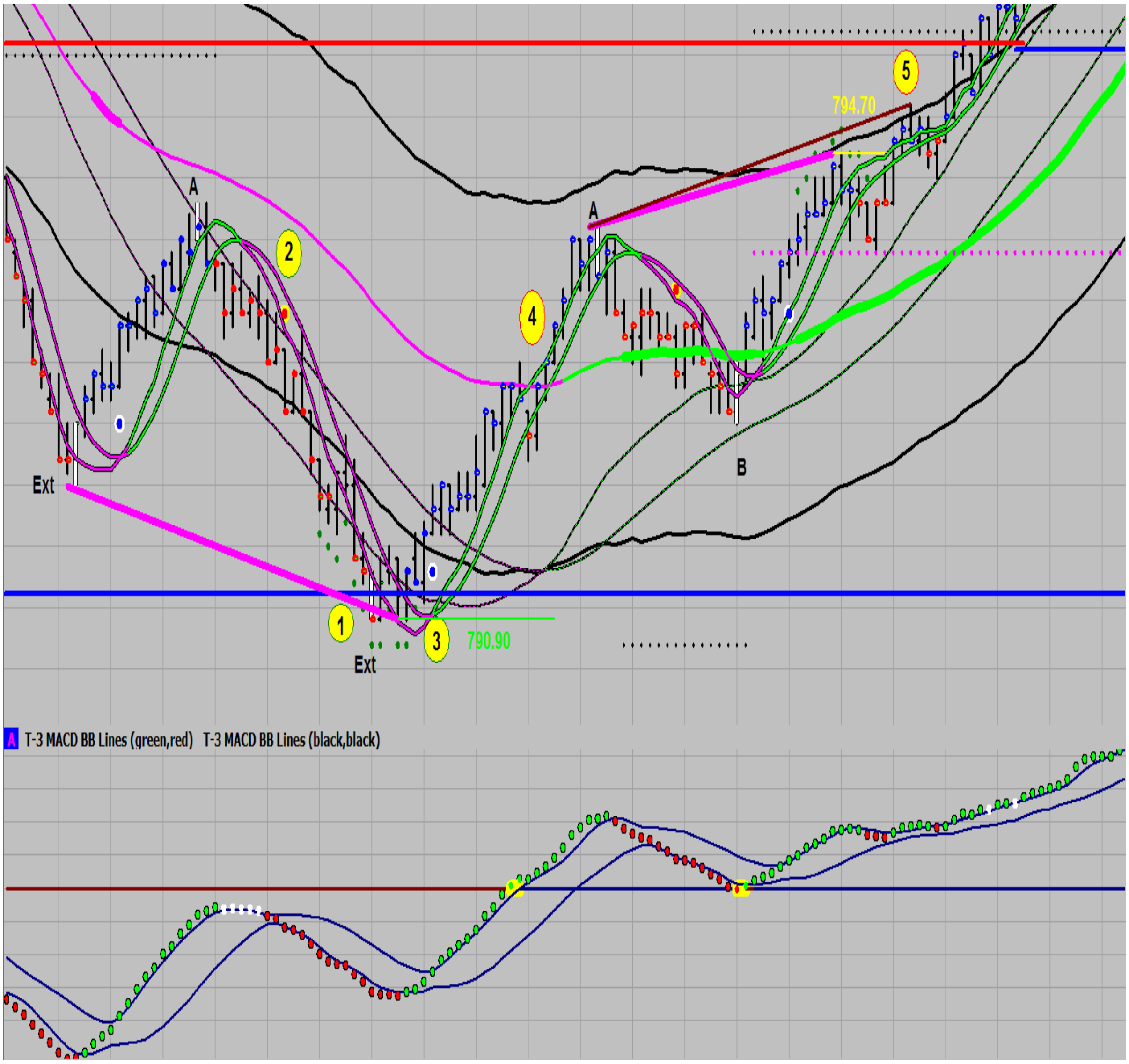
1. For the counter trend trade, divergence must plot, and **NOT** just the potential for divergence. Again, the job of divergence is to change the entire trend of the market. Divergence must be at a Fibonacci area of support or resistance to anticipate a reversal.

2. The large triggers represent the overall trend of the market. If the price bars are pulling away from the large trigger lines, it shows strength and momentum in the overall trend. It is highly aggressive to counter a strong trending market. The large triggers must show weakening.

3. In this example, divergence at support acts as a floor to the market. The stop is placed below the divergence low, or just on the other side of the lowest pivot point.

4. The first target area is the midband, which is an area to anticipate a bounce. If the trend is going to continue, then the midband is where it could possibly continue from. This does not mean it is time to exit the trade. It means it is now time to re-evaluate.

5. The ultimate target here is the Fibonacci, since the anticipation is to go from confluence to confluence. However, it may not go straight there, and profits could be captured along the way.



A
2
4
A
794.70
5
Ext
B
1
3
790.90
Ext
A T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

COUNTER TREND TRADE CHART 2

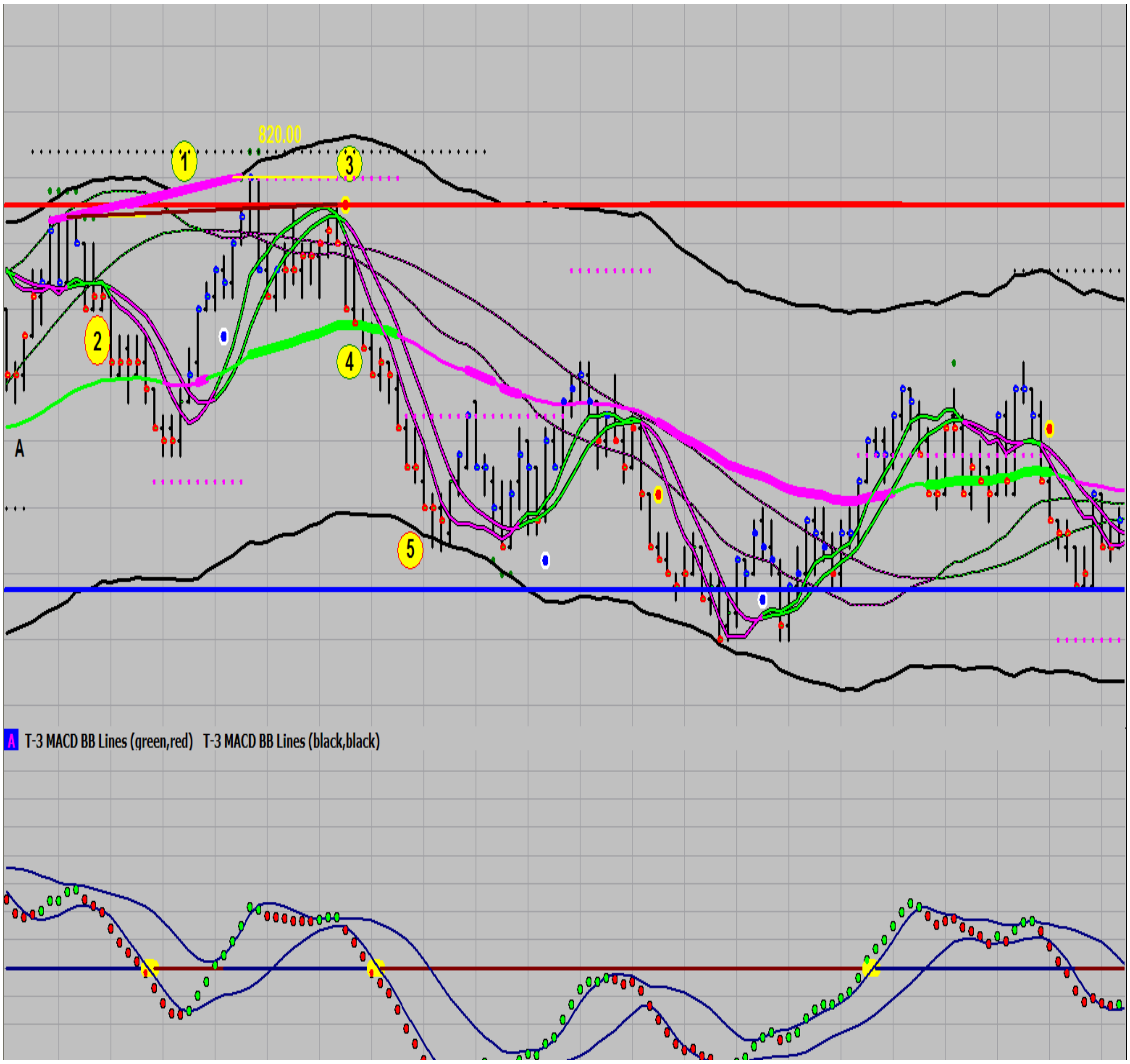
1. Resistance with bearish divergence will act as a ceiling. Again, the divergence needs to be at a Fibonacci area of resistance, which is an area to anticipate a reversal.

2. The large triggers represent the overall trend of the market. If the price bars accelerate away from the large trigger lines, it would show strength and momentum in the overall trend. It is necessary for the large triggers to show weakening with the potential to turn. The more conservative option would be countering a weak market that shows the potential to turn, than a strong market that shows no signs of changing.

3. In this example, a market order on a close below the small triggers would have poor risk vs. reward. There must be a pullback to the small triggers for entry. This will reduce the risk and add to the reward potential. This example shows taking about five to six ticks off of the risk and adding it to the reward by waiting for a pullback. This makes an approximate one point of difference in this trade.

4. When the midband is reached, again, it is necessary to re-evaluate. Price bars are accelerating away from the small trigger lines showing strength and momentum. This gives the opportunity to hold for more. Notice that prices make a strong move thru the midband and a strong move thru the zero line.

5. The next target area is the outer bands and finally the Fibonacci area of support.


820.00
1
2
3
4
5
A
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red)   T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

TRADE SETUPS	ENTRY SETUP CHECKLIST	EXIT/STOP CHECK LIST	WHAT MUST BE TRUE TO ENTER
MOMENTUM TRADE Only at Midband	Macd BB Lines make a strong move through zero line. (Represented by a yellow dot). Full bar break out above Midband (long) or full bar break out below Midband (short). Enter on pullback to Midband area. Stop to be placed on opposite side of Midband allowing for volatility of the market. Trail stop to break even once profit equals initial risk.	Outer band or Fibonacci area will be the first target.	Profit target area must be greater than 2 times your risk. Must have bias up for long or bias down for short. Must come off of Fib support for long or Fib resistance for short. Small triggers must continue down and stay crossed down when entering short. Small triggers must continue up and stay crossed up when entering long. **CANNOT BE TAKEN IF BROKEN DIVERGENCE PRESENT.**

MOMENTUM TRADE CHART 1

1. This example starts by showing a strong reversal off of resistance, with price bars accelerating away from the small trigger lines.

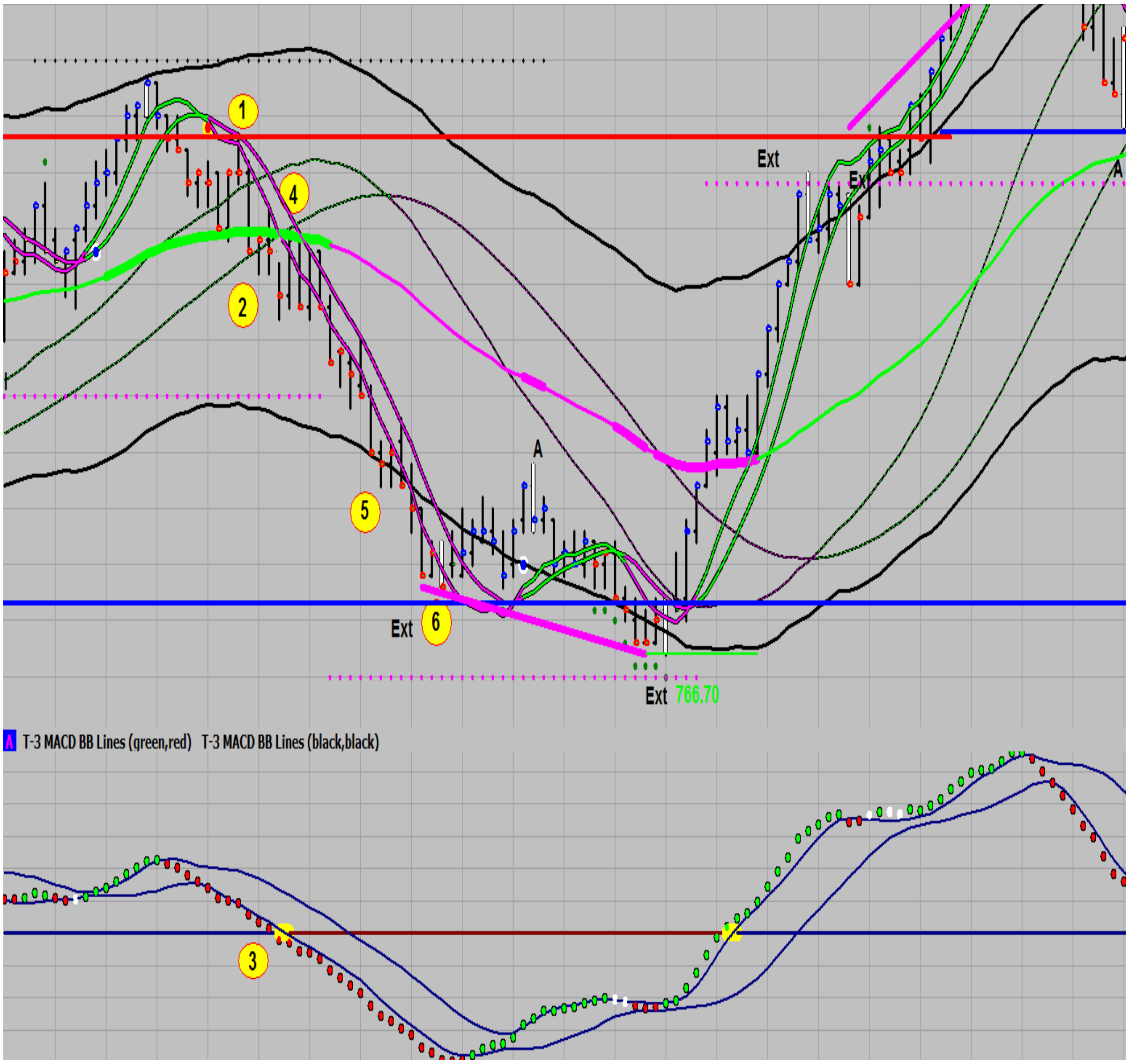
2. After the strong move thru the midband, there is now a break out bar. A bar whose high and low are completely beyond the midband.

3. Notice, there also has been a strong move thru the zero line, represented by a yellow dot. Since the price action is below the large trigger lines, the bias has changed to the downside.

4. After a price bar breaks away from the midband. A pullback is needed to the midband area for entry.

5. Very important to this trade is risk vs reward. There needs to be plenty of room to the first target and there must be nothing in the way to slow it down. Once profit equals initial risk, move the stop to break even which will usually be on the opposite side of the small trigger lines. This trade is an act-fast type trade. Areas and direction must be understood, with the ability to act quickly. The first target area is the outer bands.

6. The second target being, the Fibonacci area of support.


1
4
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6
Ext
Ext 766.70
A
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
3

NOTES:

MOMENTUM TRADE CHART 2

1. This example begins with a strong reversal to the upside from support. Price bars accelerating away from the small trigger lines shows strength and momentum.

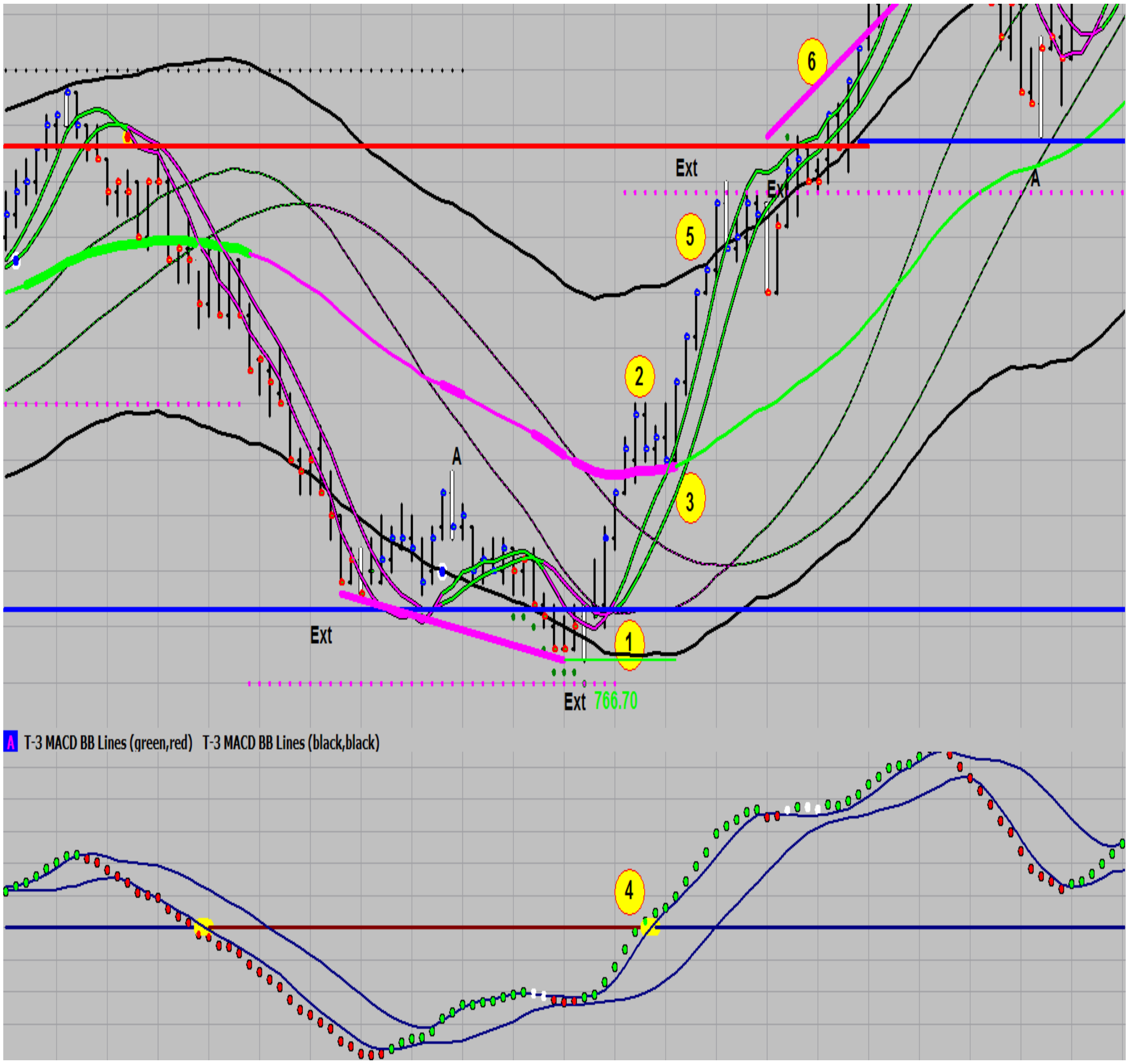
2. After the strong move thru the midband, there is a break out bar to the upside or a bar that’s high and low are completely beyond the midband.

3. There has also been a strong move thru the zero line, which is represented by a yellow dot. Since the price action is above the large trigger lines, the bias has changed to the upside.

4. After the price bar breaks away from the midband, a pullback is needed to the midband area for entry.

5. Very important to this trade is risk vs reward. There needs to be plenty of room to the first target and there must be nothing in the way to slow it down. Once profit equals initial risk, move the stop to break even which will usually be on the opposite side of the small trigger lines. This trade is an act-fast type trade. Areas and direction must be understood, with the ability to act quickly. First target area is the outer bands.

6. The second target being, the Fibonacci area of resistance.



6
Ext
Ext
5
2
3
A
Ext
1
Ext 766.70
A
A T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
4

NOTES:

TRADE SETUPS	ENTRY SETUP CHECKLIST	EXIT/STOP CHECK LIST	WHAT MUST BE TRUE TO ENTER
ANTICIPATORY TRADE B SHORT B LONG ABC FAILURE	Enter on limit order at Fibonacci area, large triggers, Midband or one to one. ***Use distance of Macds to Bollinger bands to gauge entry area. *** Must have **MACD BB TREND** in anticipated trade direction. Stop placed beyond entry area	Outer band or Fibonacci area will be the first target. If **MACD BB TREND** changes exit trade immediately. Once B or Failure has plotted, stop is to be moved just beyond the B or Failure Pivot.	**IF BROKEN DIVERGENCE NO MORE Anticipatory B SHORTS OR B LONGS** Until you BOB/COB the Midband (your Midband will change colors) Fibonacci area must cause strong reversal. Price must be above large triggers or squeezing or rolling for long. Price must be below large triggers or squeezing or rolling for short. Must be close to or above zero line for long. Must be close to or below zero line for short.

ANTICIPATORY TRADE CHART 1

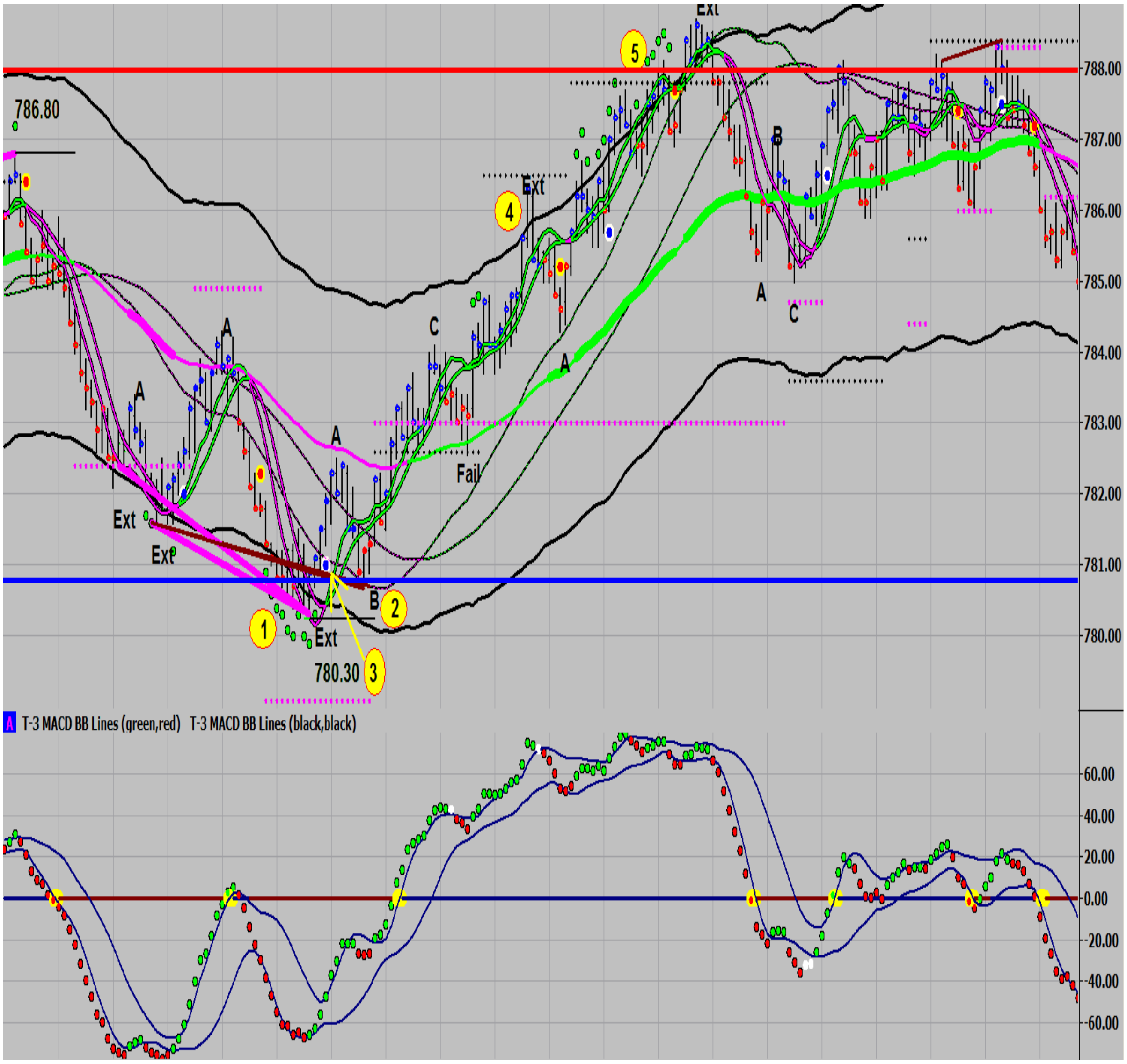
1. With bullish divergence at support, and a push above the large trigger lines, with the exception to the bias rule, the bias is now to the upside.

2. As the A pivot prints down, the next pivot in the cycle is the B pivot, which will be a pivot to the upside. This pivot can be anticipated. The only area to anticipate the B pivot is from the bottom of the large triggers and support. As the B pivot prints, this trade is already up about one point. The risk is a few ticks below the B pivot. By anticipating the B pivot, the risk is just a few ticks on the other side of the entry point.

3. This trade must stay with the Macd trend. If there are multiple areas in which the pivot may occur, then the distance between the bollinger bands and the macds will be used to gauge the area. It is pinpointing where pivot must occur from and continue to stay with the macd trend represented by the Macd BB dots.

4. The first target area is the outer bands, which in this example, is about five points.

5. The overall target is the Fibonacci area of resistance, which would be approximately seven points. So, it is easy to see how great the risk vs reward is. The risk ranges from two to four ticks with a potential gain of five to seven points.


786.80
Ext
Ext
Ext
Ext
Ext
Fail
780.30
A
A
A
A
A
B
B
C
C
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
788.00
787.00
786.00
785.00
784.00
783.00
782.00
781.00
780.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
-20.00
-40.00
-60.00

NOTES:

ANTICIPATORY TRADE CHART 2

1. In this anticipatory trade example, it starts with a strong reversal down, off of Fibonacci resistance.

2. A very strong reaction of the Macds shows that resistance will be anticipated to hold.

3. The strong reaction off resistance brings prices below the large triggers. With the exception to the bias rule, bias is down. With this A pivot, now the B pivot can be anticipated.

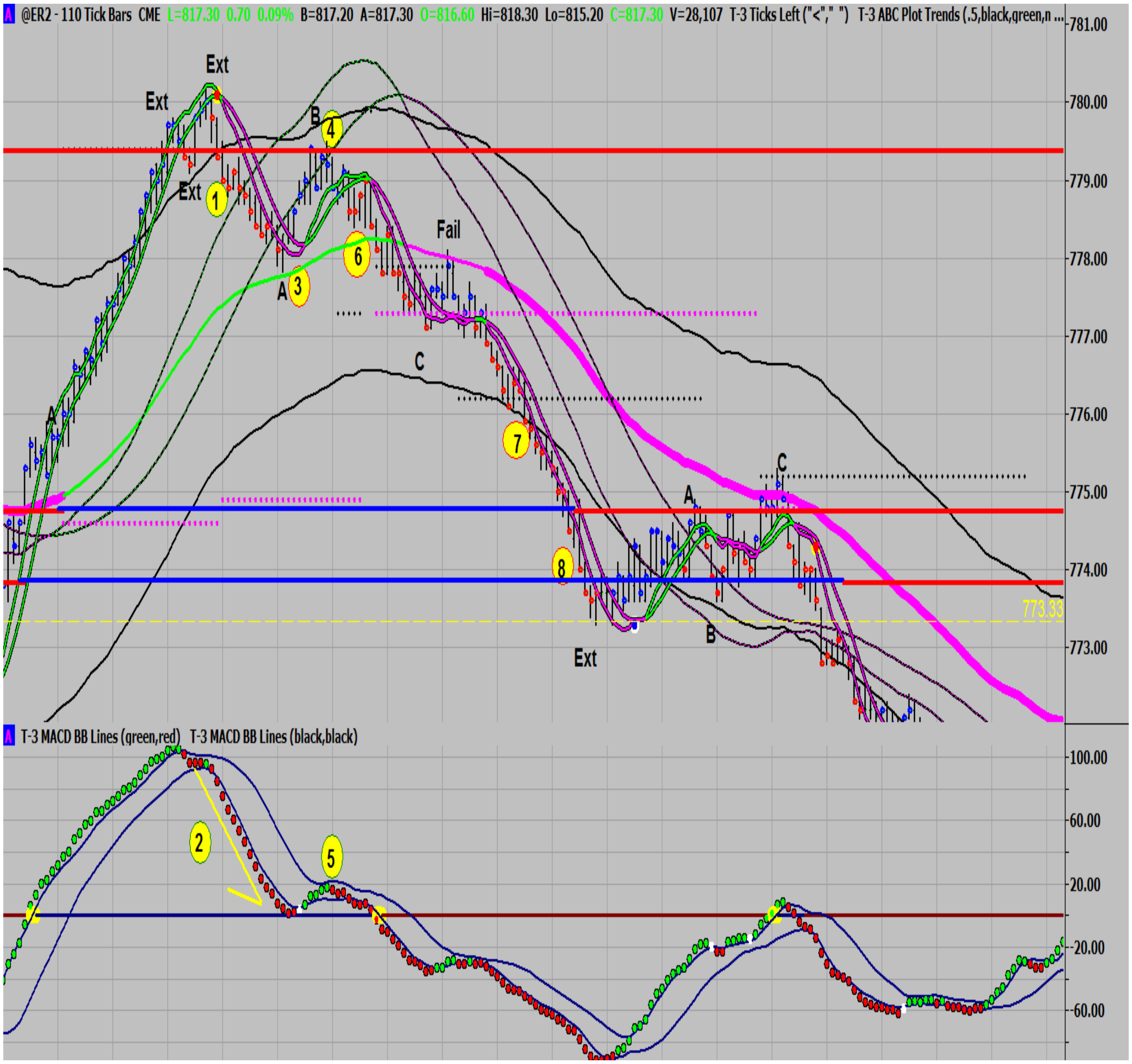
4. The only area to anticipate the B pivot from is the Fibonacci area of resistance. To anticipate a pivot there must be an area to anticipate a pivot from. The fib area is not only an area to anticipate a pivot, but it is an area to anticipate a reversal.

5. This trade must be with the Macd trend. In this example, the Macds get very close to the Bollinger band, but never cross it.

6. Just on the B pivot plotting, this trade is up about one point.

7. The first target area is the outer bands, which is a little more than three points.

8. The second and overall target area is, the Fibonacci area of support, which is about five to six points.


@ER2 - 110 Tick Bars CME L=817.30 0.70 0.09% B=817.20 A=817.30 O=816.60 Hi=818.30 Lo=815.20 C=817.30 V=28,107 T-3 Ticks Left ("<"," ") T-3 ABC Plot Trends (.5,black,green,n ...
Ext
Ext
Ext
Fail
A
B
C
Ext
A
B
C
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)
773.33

NOTES:

TRADE SETUPS	ENTRY SETUP CHECKLIST	EXIT/STOP CHECK LIST	WHAT MUST BE TRUE TO ENTER
FIBONACCI MOMENTUM TRADE (A.K.A. THE TRIGGER TRADE)	Must have a strong reaction off of a fibonacci area. Enter on limit order at the small trigger lines. Must have **MACD BB TREND** in anticipated trade direction. The small triggers must be crossed in the anticipated trade direction. Macds may not change color and remain outside the bollinger band. Stop placed beyond the small triggers.	**MIDBAND IS YOUR FIRST TARGET IF MACDS WELL ABOVE THE ZERO LINE**. Outer band or Fibonacci area.	**CANNOT BE TAKEN IF BROKEN DIVERGENCE IS PRESENT.** Price must be above large triggers or squeezing or rolling for long. Price must be below large triggers or squeezing or rolling for short.

FIB MOMENTUM TRADE

EXAMPLE 1

1. The market reaches a Fibonacci resistance area. Start looking for a strong Macd reaction and rolling of the small triggers.

2. Acceleration away from the small triggers is needed. Small triggers must be crossing or crossed in the trade direction and a Macd trend change will be confirmation for the setup.

3. Using a limit order, enter on the pullback to the small triggers. The entry for a fib momentum trade will be inside, or in the trade direction side, of the large triggers. It is important that the Macds remain the same color as the trade direction on the pullback to the small triggers (red BB's for short, green BB's for long). The stop (represented by a rectangle) is to be placed a few ticks on the opposite side of the small triggers.

4. The first target is the midband. The Macds remain red with separation between them, as they move through the zero line. The small triggers are red and crossed down, with momentum moving through the midband.

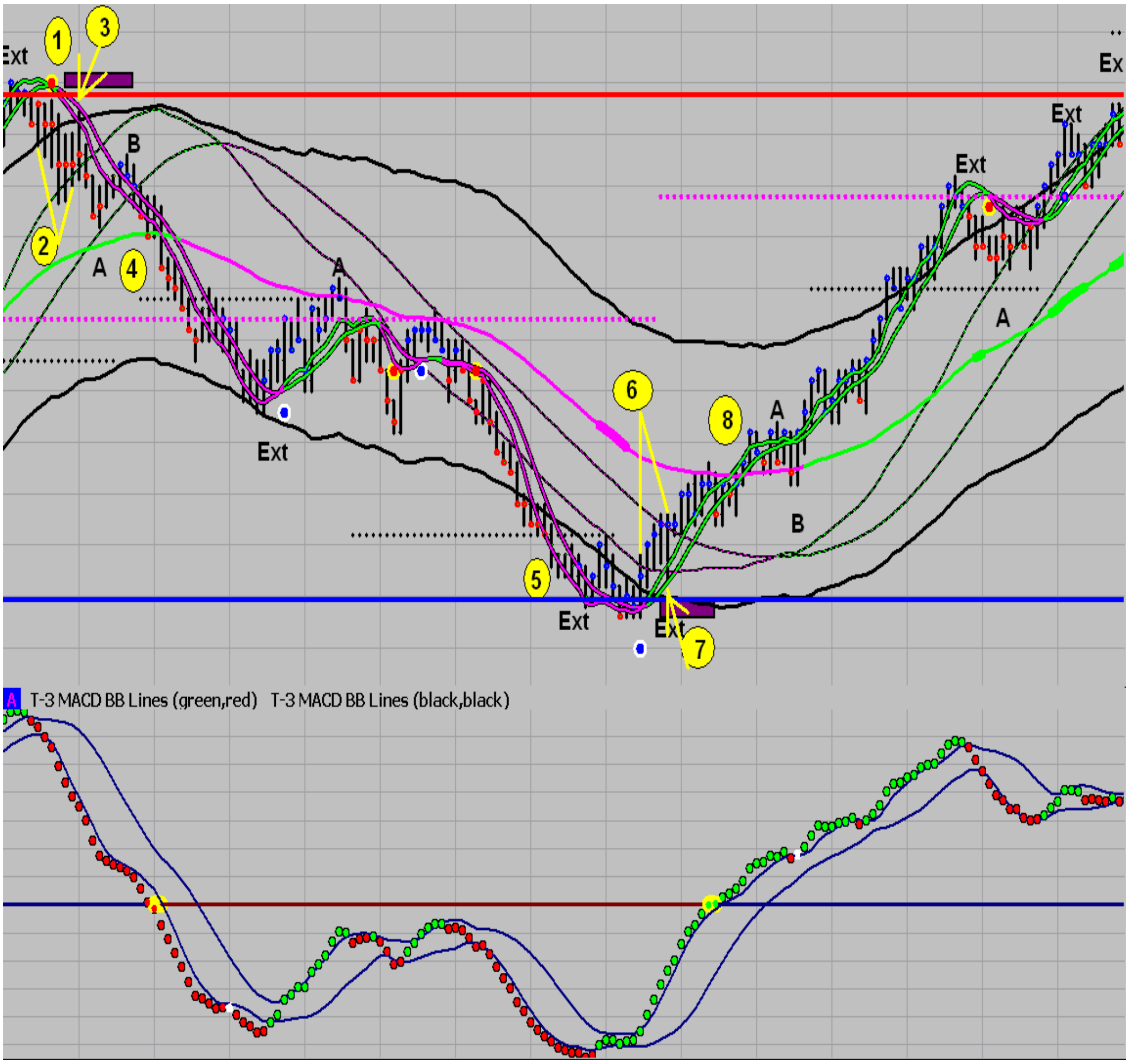
EXAMPLE 2

5. The market reaches a Fibonacci support area. Start looking for a strong Macd reaction and rolling of the small triggers.

6. Acceleration away from the small triggers is needed. Small triggers must be crossing or crossed in the trade direction and a Macd trend change will be confirmation for the setup.

7. Using a limit order, enter on the pullback to the small triggers. The entry for a fib momentum trade will be inside, or in the trade direction side, of the large triggers. It is important that the Macds remain the same color as the trade direction on the pullback to the small triggers (red BB's for short, green BB's for long). The stop (represented by a rectangle) is to be placed a few ticks on the opposite side of the small triggers.

8. The first target is the midband. The Macds remain green, with separation between them, as they move through the zero line. The small triggers are green and crossed up, with momentum moving through the midband.



Ext
1
3
Ex
Ext
B
Ext
2
A
4
A
A
Ext
6
8
A
B
5
Ext
Ext
7
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

BIAS AND EXCEPTIONS TO THE BIAS

THE BIAS GIVES THE ANTICIPATED DIRECTION OF THE MARKET.

THERE ARE THREE WAYS TO DETERMINE THE BIAS.

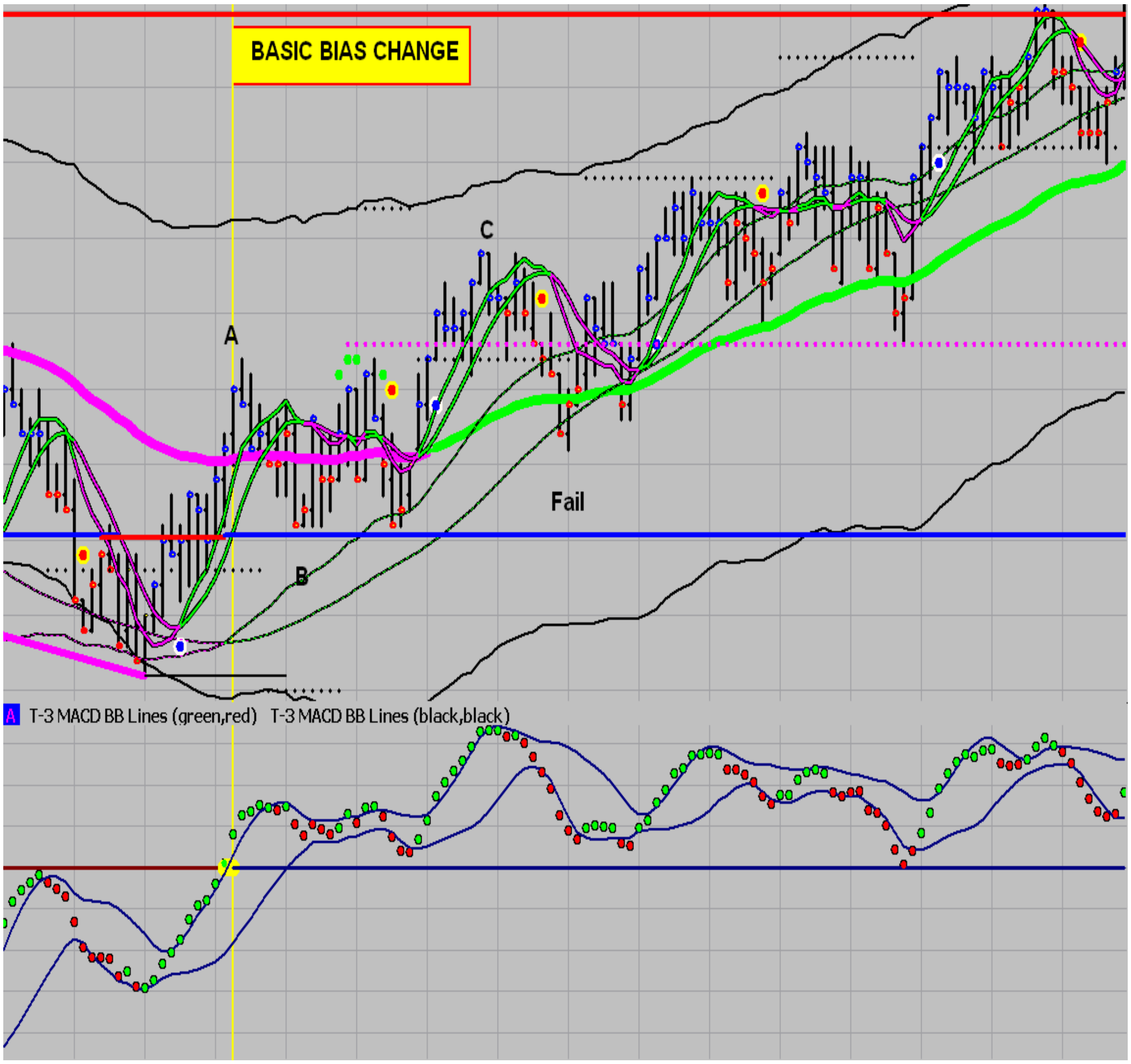
A – Basic Bias change
1. Zero Line
2. Midband
3. Large Triggers

Above all three indicators the Bias is to the upside. Below all three indicators the Bias it the downside.

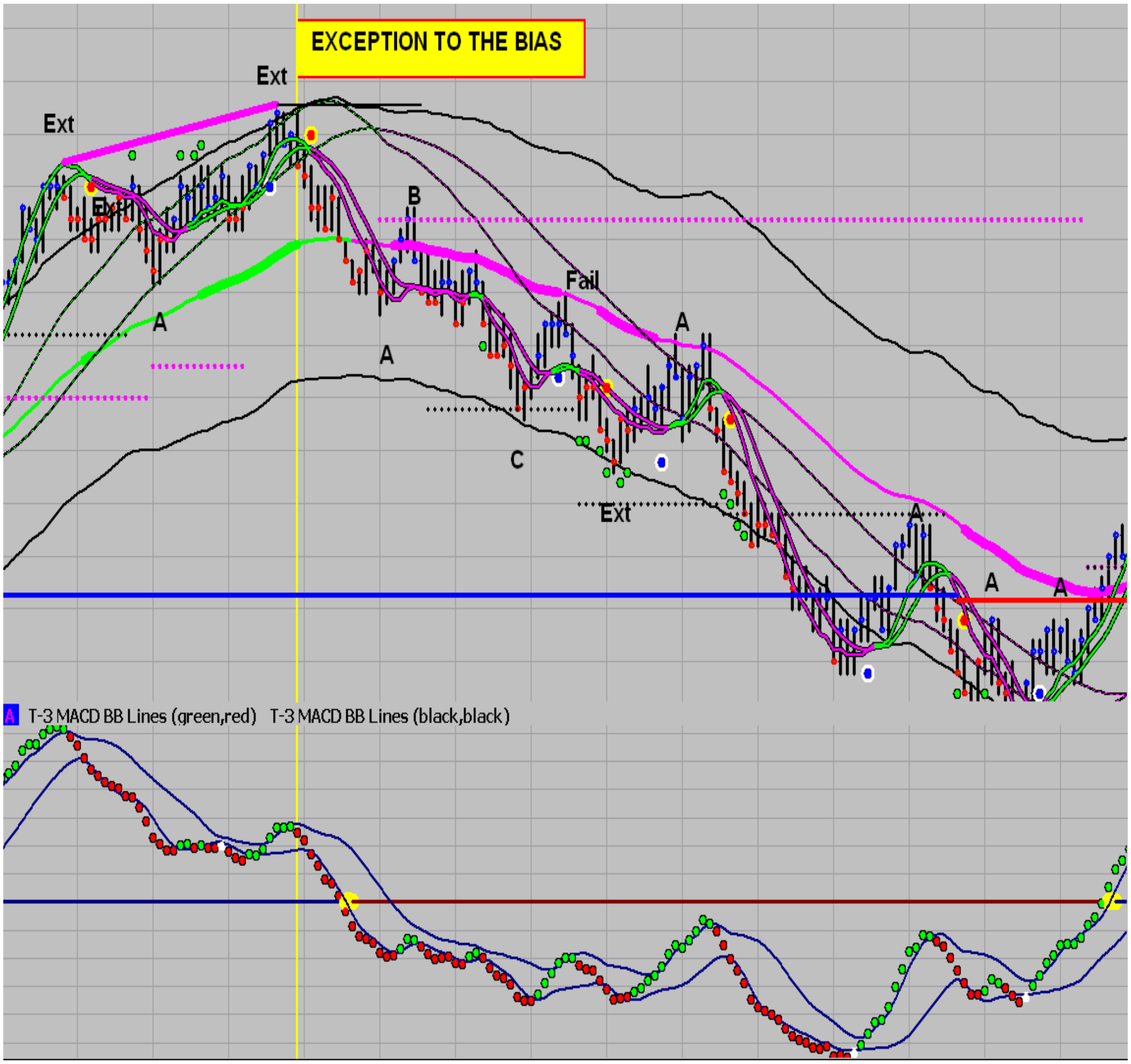
B – Exception to Basic Bias change
1. Divergence
2. Fibonacci Area hit
3. Large Triggers

Any combination of two will change the Bias.

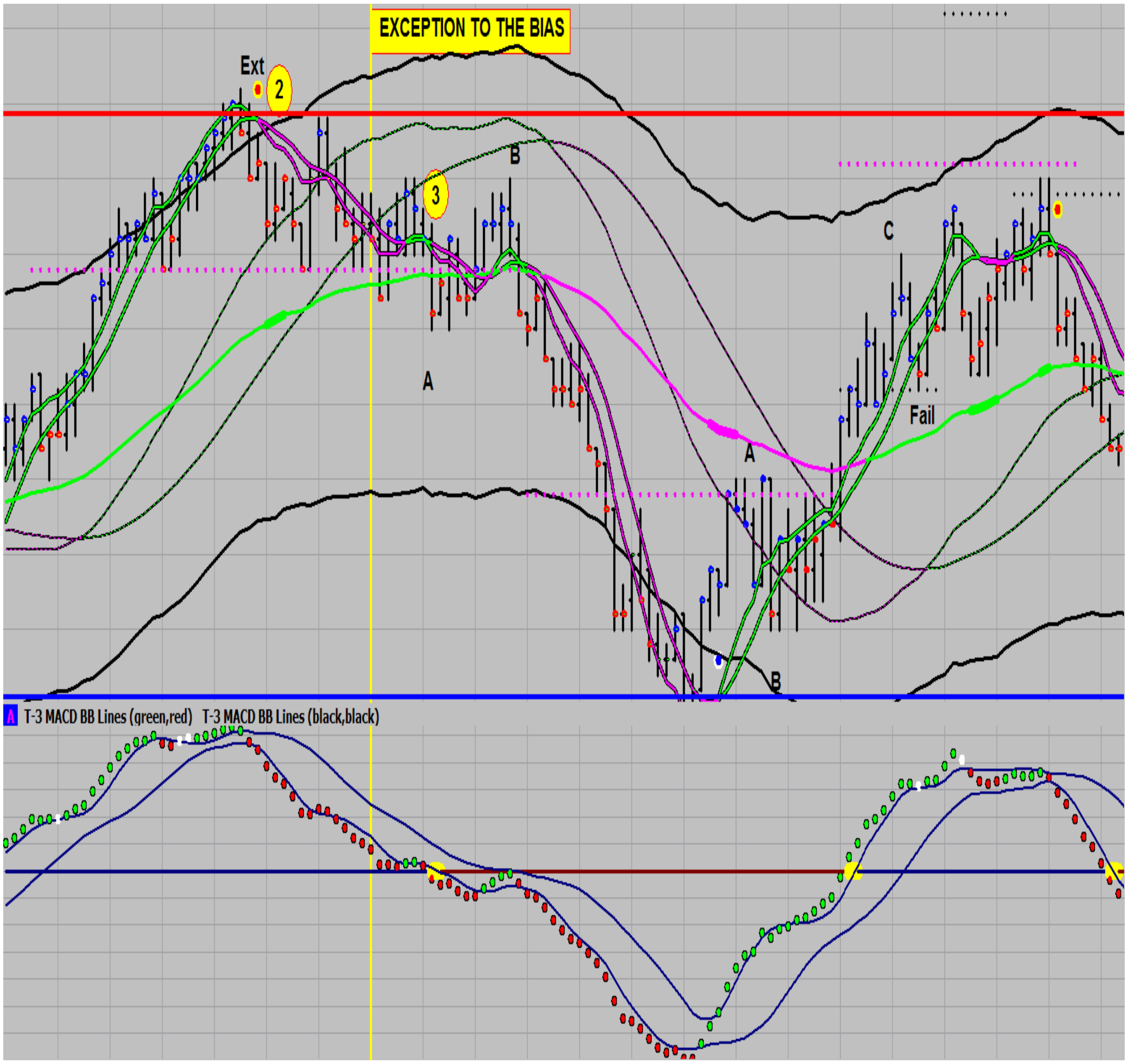
C– Broken divergence
1. Broken bearish divergence — **Bias is up until the midband changes color.**
2. Broken bullish divergence — **Bias is down until the midband changes color.**


BASIC BIAS CHANGE
A
B
C
Fail
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

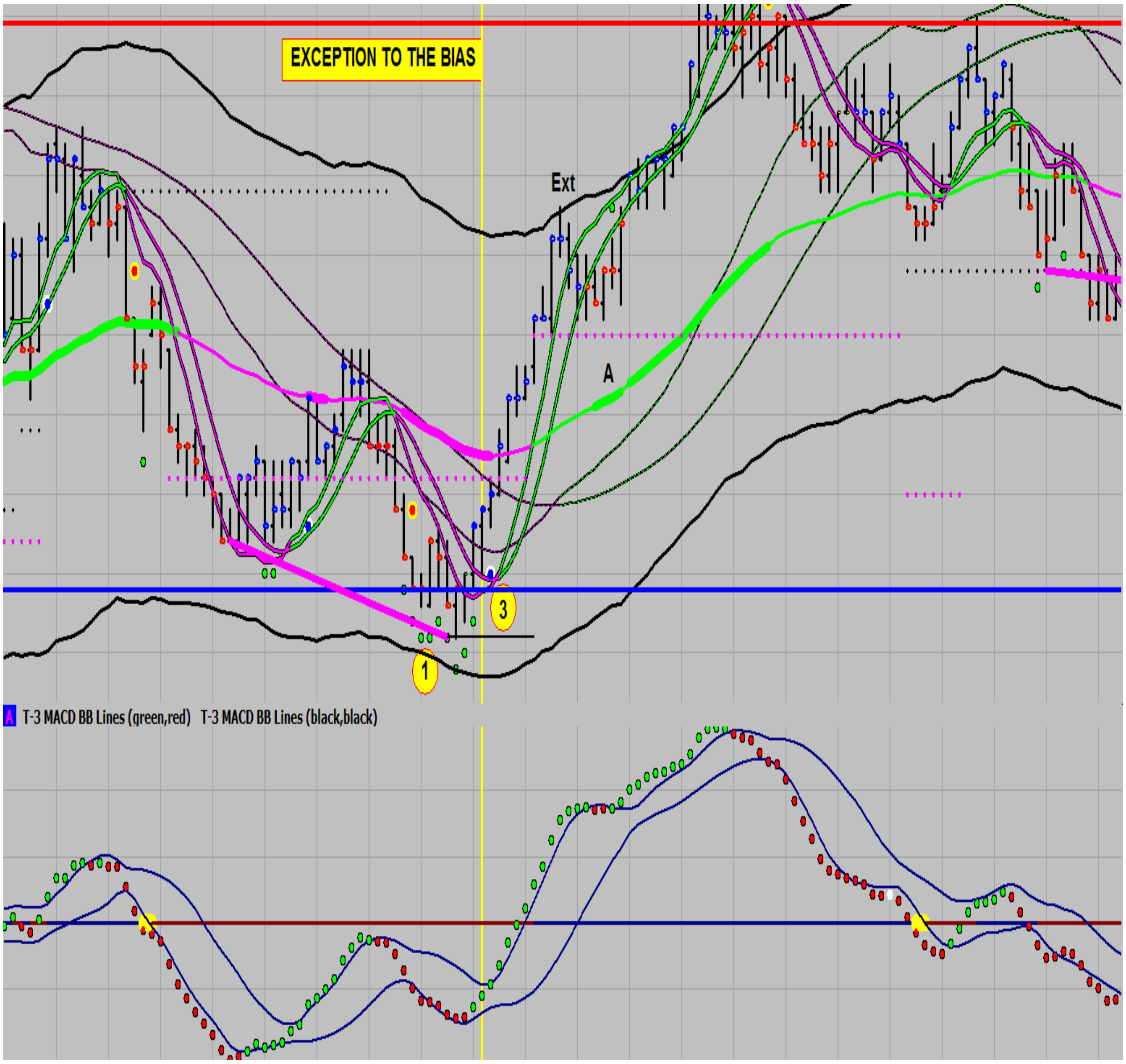
NOTES:


EXCEPTION TO THE BIAS
Ext
Ext
B
Fail
A
A
A
C
Ext
A
A
A
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

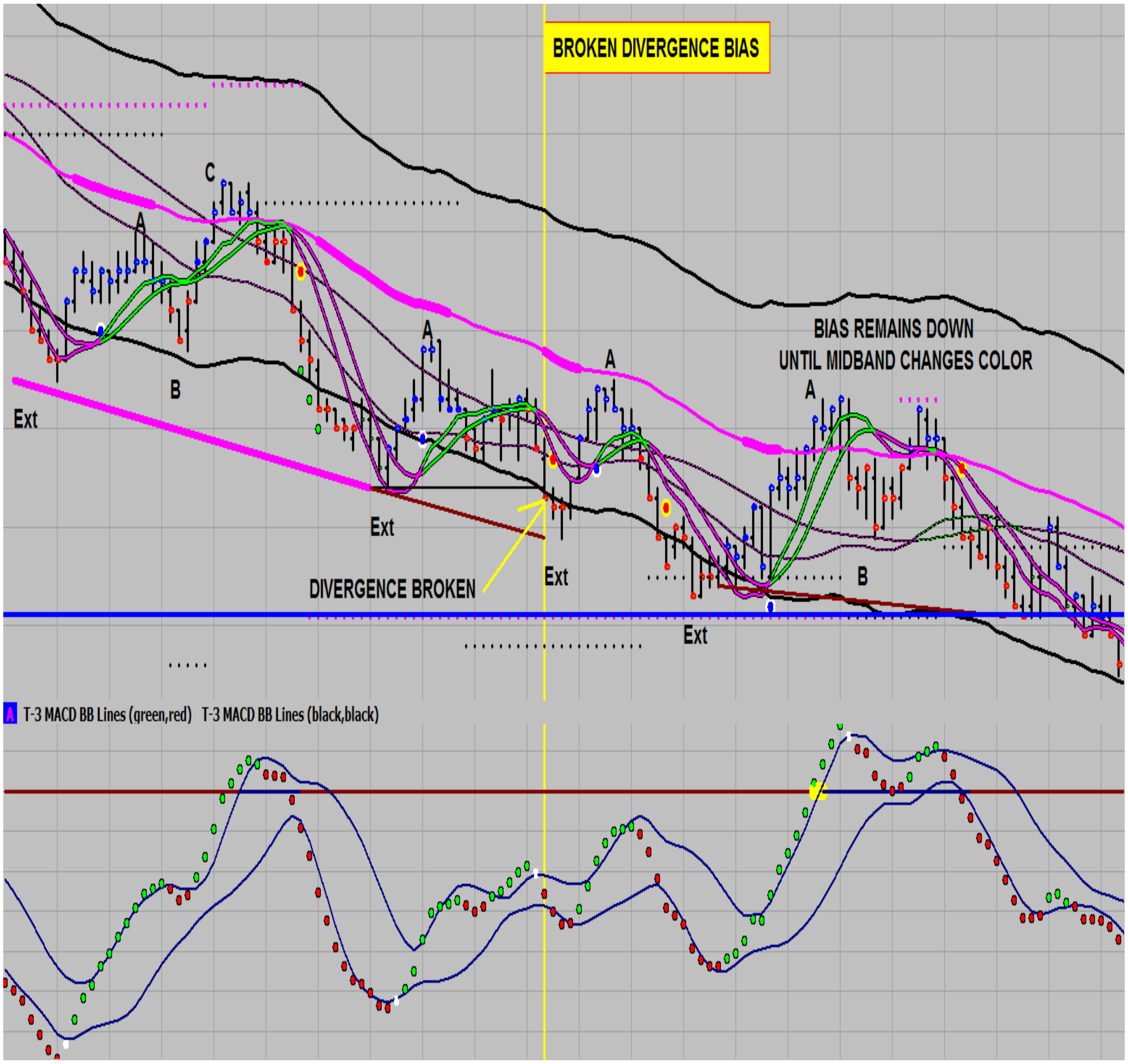
NOTES:


EXCEPTION TO THE BIAS
Ext
2
3
A
B
C
Fail
A
B
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:


EXCEPTION TO THE BIAS
Ext
A
3
1
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:


BROKEN DIVERGENCE BIAS
C
A
B
Ext
A
A
Ext
DIVERGENCE BROKEN
Ext
BIAS REMAINS DOWN
UNTIL MIDBAND CHANGES COLOR
A
B
Ext
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

INITIAL AND TRAILING STOP LOGIC

INITIAL STOP SHOULD BE PLACED WHERE THE MARKET SHOULD NOT GO.

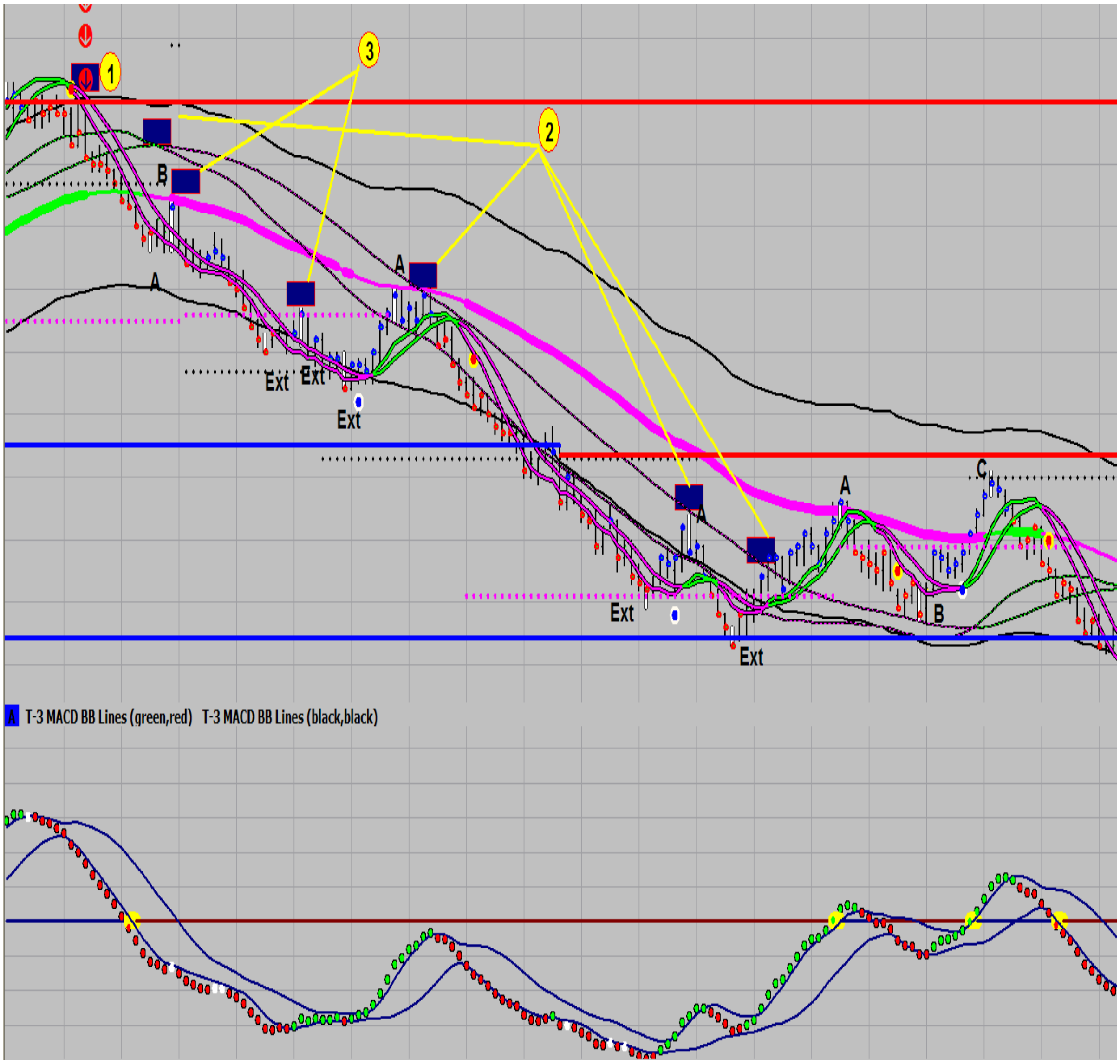
This can be a slightly different value on a trade-by-trade basis, depending on market conditions and fill prices. The most important thing is, give the trade a chance to win and let the trade reach its expected outcome**.**

Initial stop can be moved to break even, or close to break even, after the trade is at least one and a half times the initial risk. This will keep a trader from moving the stop too quickly in the beginning stages of the trade, and getting stopped out too early.

1. The most effective way is to not moving a stop at all after moving it to an initial break even, or better situation. As long as the market conditions say more up or down, continue to remain in. When the market says it will put in top or bottom then look for an exit.

2. Trailing stops behind large trigger lines is a good initial area to place your stop. One may have to put a stop a few ticks past the large trigger lines, to give it a small margin for error. Keep in mind that a trader must risk some of their gains to make more profit.

3. Trailing stops just behind each higher "**LOW**" pivot in a long position, or each lower "**HIGH**" pivot in a short position, will be a simple and effective way to trail stops. This method is best when the market has been showing larger ranges and swings. This method is **NOT** effective in a choppy or range bound market.



1
2
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B
A
Ext
C
T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red) T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

EXIT METHODS

EXITING THE MARKET CAN BE ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PIECES TO LEARN IN THE ENTIRE TRADING PROCESS, BUT IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SINCE AT EXIT, THE EQUITY IN THE TRADE IS YOURS.

Below are a couple of simple, and very effective ways, to exit the market.

1. **PRE-DETERMINED EXIT** area is the least difficult to learn, and can be implemented immediately. Several different pre-determined areas can be used.

    a. Point or dollar value for the trade

    b. Outer band

    c. Fibonacci support or resistance

2. A **TRIGGER LINE CLOSE EXIT** will be just about as simple, but will add in one more criteria to the pre-determined exit criteria.

    a. Using the same predetermined target as #1 above, but there must be a close beyond the small trigger lines.

    b. This will let the trade run longer in many cases.

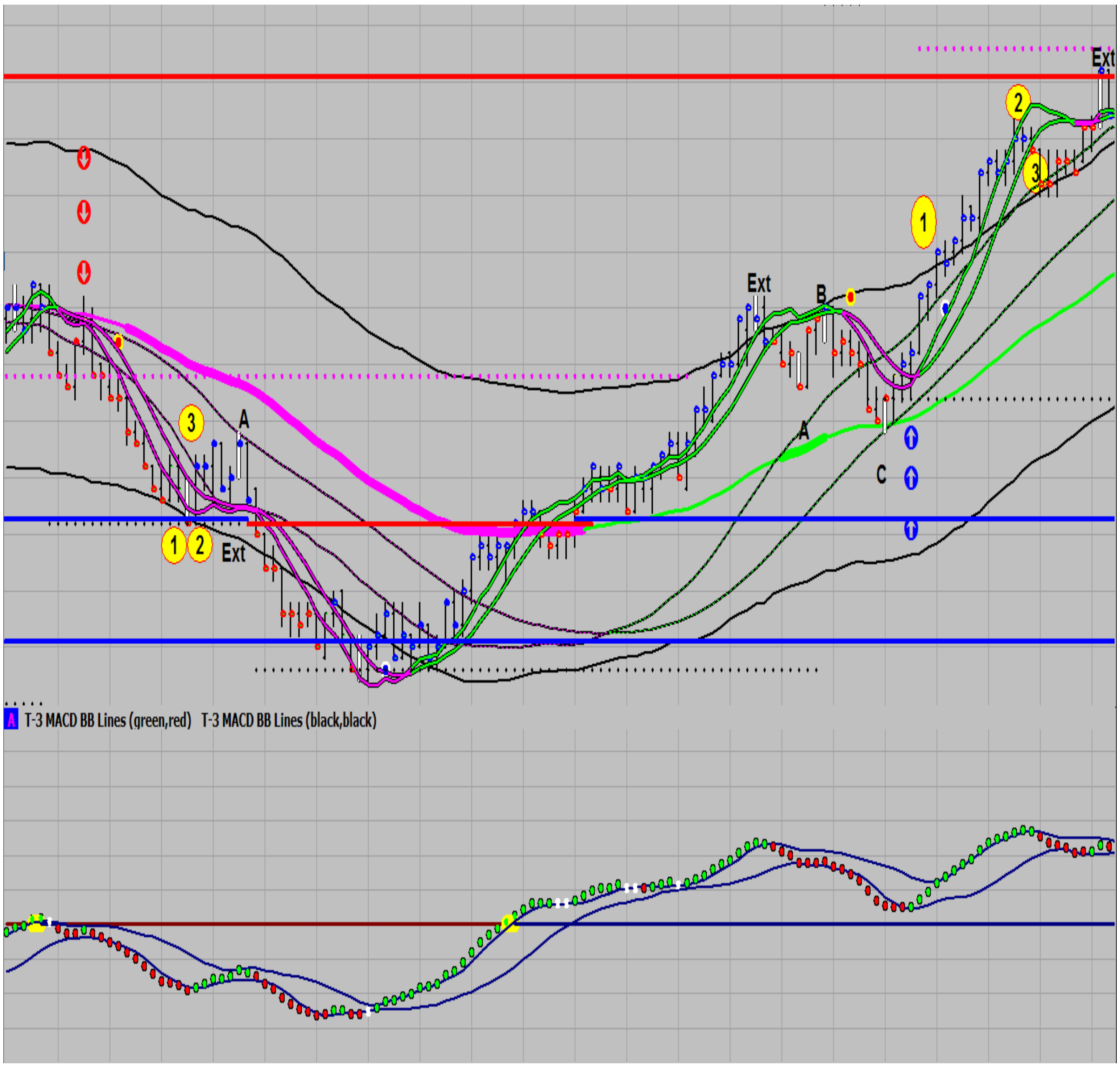
    c. Strength into an exit area is a good prerequisite for this type of exit. It will allow a trader to remain in longer and give the market a chance to break through the target area.

3. **LOWER HIGH OR HIGHER LOW** into triggers exit.

   a. This exit will use a pre-determined area, but will then wait for the market to stop make higher highs or lower lows, as calculated on a bar by bar basis. The downside to this trade is that, a trader may get out too early if the small triggers never get violated. Many times this will get a trader out within ticks of the top or bottom. This exit is a more advanced exit. It is only to be used after much screen time, practice and as confidence in the Fibonacci areas grow.

   b. If **LONG** and waiting for an exit, wait until a pre-determined area is hit, (typically outer band or Fibonacci areas) then wait for a close **INSIDE** the small triggers after putting in a lower high. It is imperative that price action is inside of the small triggers. Remember the #2 criteria on small trigger expected outcome? Cutting inside of small triggers shows slowing of momentum. When this happens at an area, such as a Fibonacci area, usually there will be a very nice exit.

   c. If **SHORT** and waiting for exit, wait until a pre-determined area is hit, (typically outer band or Fibonacci areas) Then wait for a close **INSIDE** the small triggers after putting in a higher low. It is imperative that price action is inside of the small triggers. Remember #2 criteria on small trigger expected outcome? Cutting inside of small triggers shows slowing of momentum. When this happens at an area, such as a Fibonacci area, usually there will be a very nice exit.



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Ext
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T-3 MACD BB Lines (green,red)
T-3 MACD BB Lines (black,black)

NOTES:

HOW TO LOOK AT EXPECTED OUTCOME OF EACH INDICATOR KEEPING IN MIND IT IS THE CUMULATIVE POWER OF THE INDICATORS THAT GIVES YOU YOUR TRADE SETUPS.

INDICATOR	EXPECTED	BUY OR SELL MODE?
LARGER TRIGGER LINES - CROSSED UP OR DOWN ?		
- SPREAD OUT WIDE OR NOT - ABOVE OR BELOW ?		
SMALL TRIGGER LINES - CROSSED UP OR DOWN		
- SPREAD WIDE OR NOT		
MACD BB LINES - DIVERGENCE FOR TRADE?		
- DIVERGENCE POSSIBLE?		
-DIVERGENCE BROKEN?		
- STRENGTH OF BB LINES?		
- ZERO LINE AREA IS?		
KEY FIBONACCI AREAS? - DISTANCE TO OR FROM NEXT		
- EXPECT TO HOLD OR BREAK?		
OUTER TREND BANDS		
MID BAND POSITION?		
ONE TO ONES POSITION		
TYPE OF SETUP?		
REWARD POTENTIAL		
RISK		

GLOSSARY

AREA = A Fibonacci area of support or resistance.

BEARISH DIVERGENCE = Equal to higher price pivots and lower Macd pivots, and runs at the top of the price.

BIAS = The anticipated direction of the market.

BIAS DOWN = Looking for short trades.

BIAS UP = Looking for long trades.

BOB = Break out Bar, or the first full bar not touching the area on the opposite side of the area.

BOLLINGER BANDS = Standard deviation of a Macd.

BULLISH DIVERGENCE = Equal to lower price pivots and higher Macd pivots, and runs at the bottom of the price.

COB = Confirmation of a Breakout, or the first close completely beyond the high/low of the BOB.

DIVERGENCE = A difference or a disagreement between prices and Macds. The job of divergence is to change the entire trend of the market.

DIVERGENCE THAT BREAKS = When price action closes above/below the divergence high/low. Represents a strong trending market.

DIVERGENCE THAT HOLDS/WORKS = When price never closes beyond the high/low of the divergence and changes the entire trend of the market.

EXT = An “extreme” pivot that happens at or beyond the outer bands.

FIBONACCI = Areas of support and resistance where a bounce and potential reversal can be anticipated.

FIBONACCI AREA/MIDBAND BREAKING = When there is a BOB/COB of the area, and that area changes colors.

FTP = Short for Floor Trader Pivot.

LARGE TRIGGERS = Represent the overall trend of the market.

LONG = Taking a trade in anticipation of the market to go up.

MACD BB LINES = Green, red, and white dots are the Macd calculations.

MACDS = Stands for moving average, convergence, divergence.

ONE TO ONE'S = 100% alternates acting as temporary support and resistance.

SHORT = Taking a trade in anticipation of the market to go down.

SMALL TRIGGERS = Represent the short-term expected outcome of the market.

TREND BANDS = A channel for the market, also known as the Keltner Channel.

ZERO LINE = The straight line that runs horizontally through the Macd BB's and Bollinger bands with a value of 0.00.

ZLR = Zero Line Rejection, or a bounce off of the zero line.

T-3 Fibs
ProTrader

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