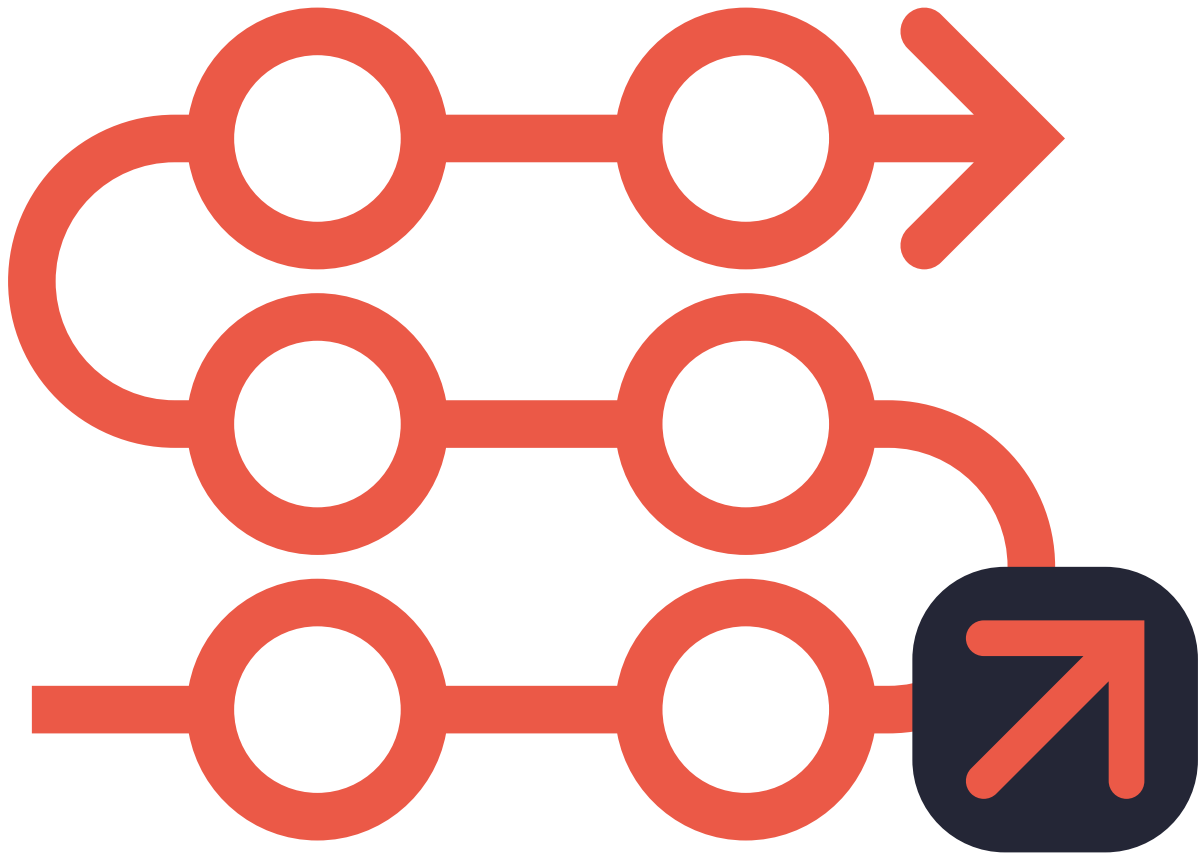


# Futures Edge

STRATEGY



**TREND TRADING IN AN  
UPTREND USING THE  
FIBONACCI SEQUENCE**

# RISK DISCLAIMER

## **Educational Purposes**

We are a provider of educational products that we believe will assist you in trading commodity futures, Forex, Stocks, Options, Equities profitably. We do not provide any guarantees, warranties or assurances that by using our educational products, you will be successful in trading profitably. The information contained on our website or in any product or service provided by us does not constitute financial advice or a solicitation to buy or sell any commodity futures, currencies, including cryptocurrency, options or securities. We are not a commodity trading advisor, a trading commission merchant, a commodity pool operator, a broker or an investment advisor. We do not make investment recommendations and we do not trade commodity futures or any other investment for our customers. We do not hold customer funds for trading commodity futures or any other investment. You agree that you will not hold us responsible for any losses you may incur in trading commodity futures while relying upon our educational products.

## **Risk Disclosure Statement**

The risk of loss in trading commodity futures contracts can be substantial. You should, therefore, carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your circumstances and financial resources. Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur, for example, when the market reaches a daily price fluctuation limit ("limit move"). The high degree of leverage (gearing) that is often obtainable in futures trading because of the small margin requirements can work against you as well as for you. Leverage (gearing) can lead to large losses as well as gains. You may sustain a total loss of the funds that you deposit with your broker to establish or maintain a position in the commodity futures market, and you may incur losses beyond these amounts.

## **Hypothetical or Simulated Results**

Our educational products rely upon hypothetical or simulated performance results. These results have certain inherent limitations. Unlike the results shown in an actual performance record, these results do not represent actual trading. Also, because these trades have not actually been executed, these results may have under- or over-compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity. Simulated or hypothetical trading programs in general are also subject to the fact that they are designed with the benefit of hindsight. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to those shown.

## **Testimonial Disclosure - First Reference**

We often include testimonials from previous customers who have used our educational products. You should be aware that:

- The testimonial may not be representative of the experience of other clients.
- The testimonial is no guarantee of future performance or success.
- We do not pay or provide any compensation to any person who has provided a testimonial.

## **U.S. Government Required Disclaimer**

Stock, Futures, Forex & Options trading has large potential rewards, but also large potential risk and it is not appropriate for everyone. You must be aware of the risks and be willing to accept them in order to invest in the futures and options markets. Don't trade with money you can't afford to lose. This is neither a solicitation nor an offer to Buy/Sell any securities. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to those shown on this website. The past performance of any trading system or methodology is not necessarily indicative of future results.

## **CFTC RULE 4.41**

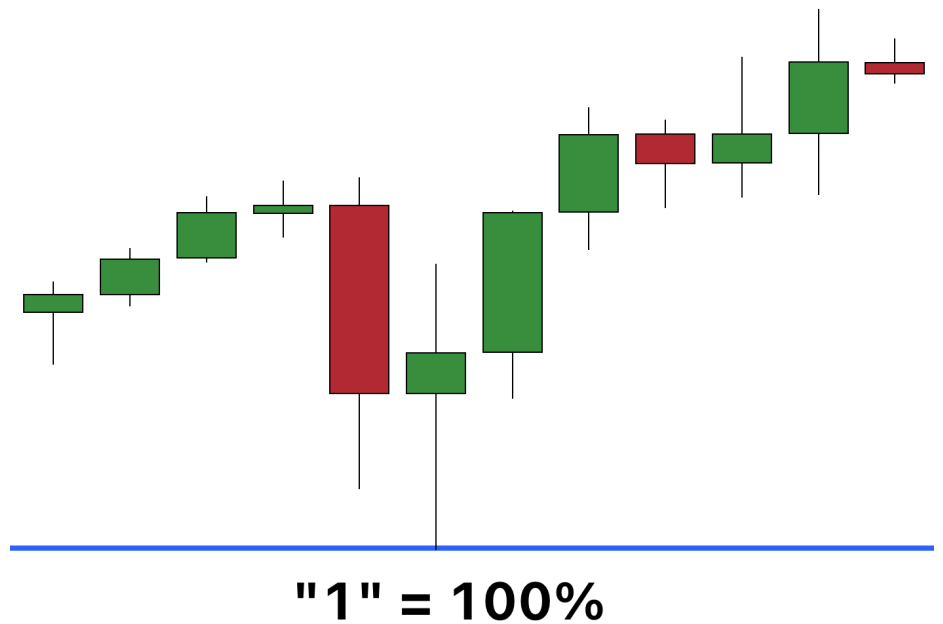
Hypothetical or simulated performance results have many inherent limitations, some of which are described below. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to those shown. In fact, there are frequently sharp differences between hypothetical performance results and the actual results subsequently achieved by any particular trading program. One of the limitations of hypothetical performance results is that they are generally prepared with the benefit of hindsight. In addition, hypothetical trading does not involve financial risk, and no hypothetical trading record can completely account for the impact of financial risk in actual trading. For example, the ability to withstand losses or to adhere to a particular trading program in spite of trading losses are material points which can also adversely affect actual trading results. There are numerous other factors related to the markets in general or to the implementation of any specific trading program which cannot be fully accounted for in the preparation of hypothetical performance results and all of which can adversely affect actual trading results.





# STEP 1

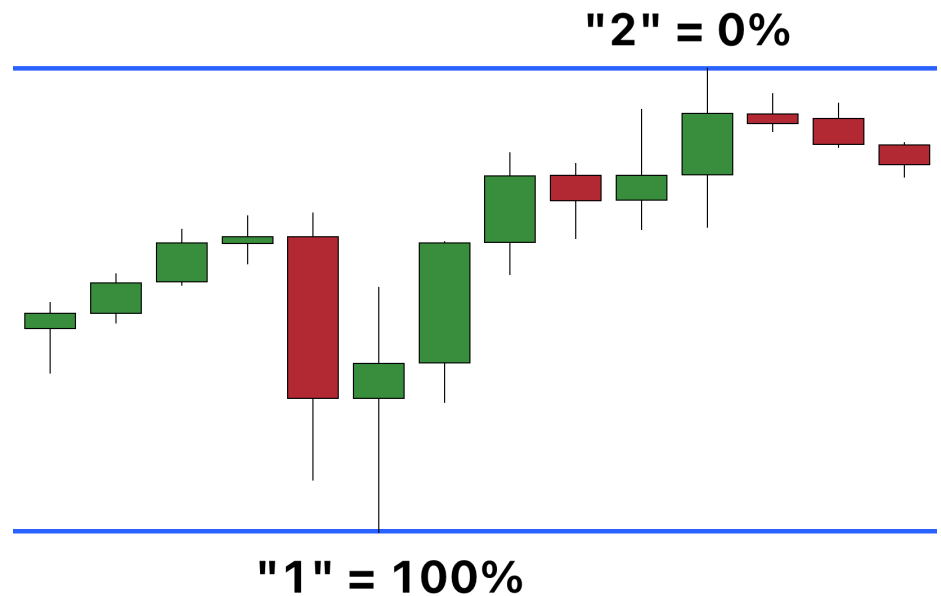
Find and mark the lowest point of a bullish trend. The lowest point must have two candlesticks to the left and two candlesticks to the right which are higher than the center wick low. This lowest point is called a “swing low”. This swing low is the “1” boundary which represents 100%.





## STEP 2

After the “1” boundary has been determined, find and mark the next high point. The high point must have two candlesticks to the left and two candlesticks to the right which are lower than the center wick high. This highest point is called a “Swing High”. This swing high is the “2” boundary which represents 0%.

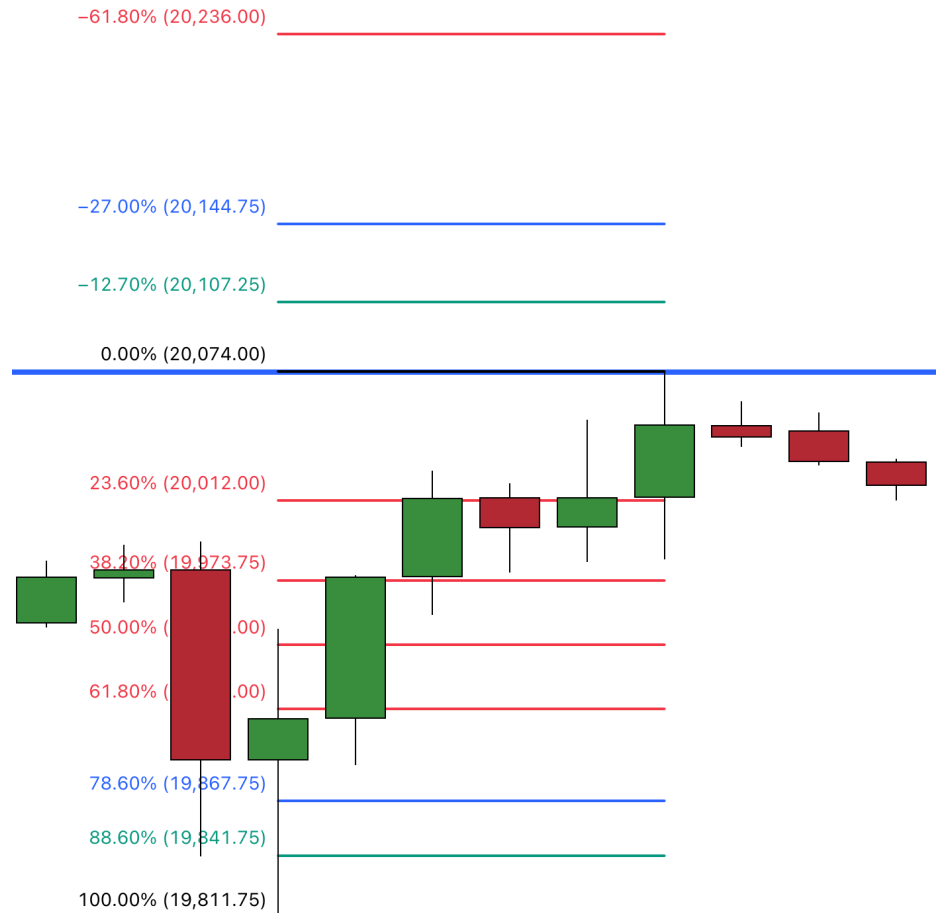




# STEP 3

Spread the Fibonacci sequence from the lowest point of the “1” boundary to the highest point of the “2” boundary.

*Important Note: The Fibonacci sequence must start from the “1” boundary and then connect to the “2” boundary.*





# STEP 4

Place the protective stop loss order below the “1” boundary. Any bearish movement we see should be considered a short term move and a potential buying opportunity, unless the market falls below the 1 boundary.

*Helpful Hint: remember this phrase, as long as the market does not take out the one...we should expect to have some fun!*



## STOP LOSS

BELOW THE "1" BOUNDARY

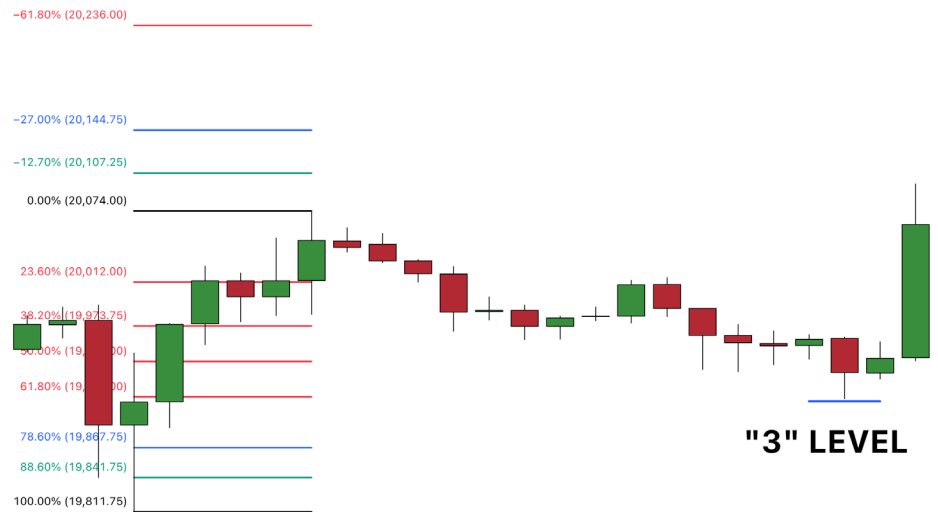




# STEP 5

Now that the Fibonacci “1” & “2” boundaries have been established, locate and find the lowest price point which is known as the retracement level or the pull back. The pull back is known as the “3” level and is the lowest price point between the “1” and “2” boundary after the “2” has been established.

*Important Note: The market price can push above the “2” boundary and fall back below the “2” boundary for a deeper “3” level. Finding the “3” pull back level will be the most challenging part when using the Fibonacci sequence. The “3” does not need to be a proper low price.*



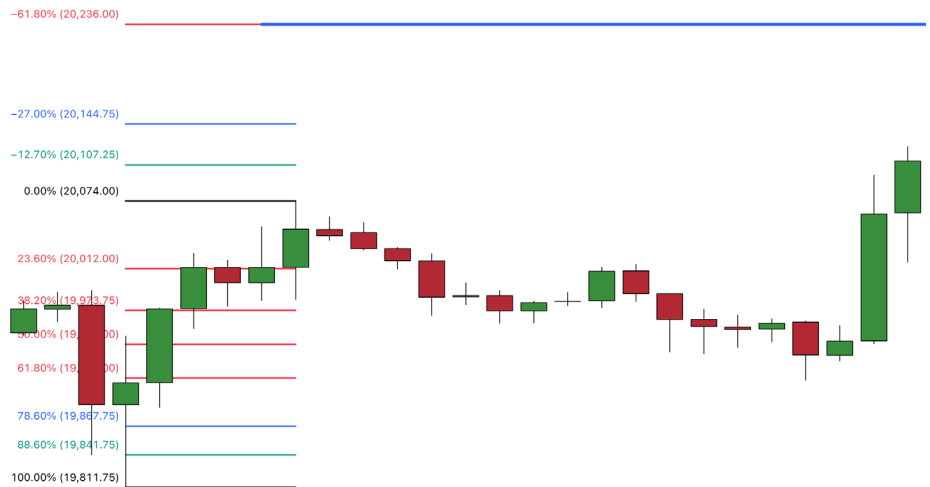


# STEP 6

In this example, the lowest price after the “1” and “2” boundary is placed at the 61.8% pull back level, which we have colored red. Based upon the mathematics of the Fibonacci sequence, it is expected that the market price will increase to the 1.618% level, which is also colored red. Place the limit order at the 1.618% Fibonacci level.

*Important Note: Red goes to red; blue goes to blue; green goes to green.*

## LIMIT ORDER

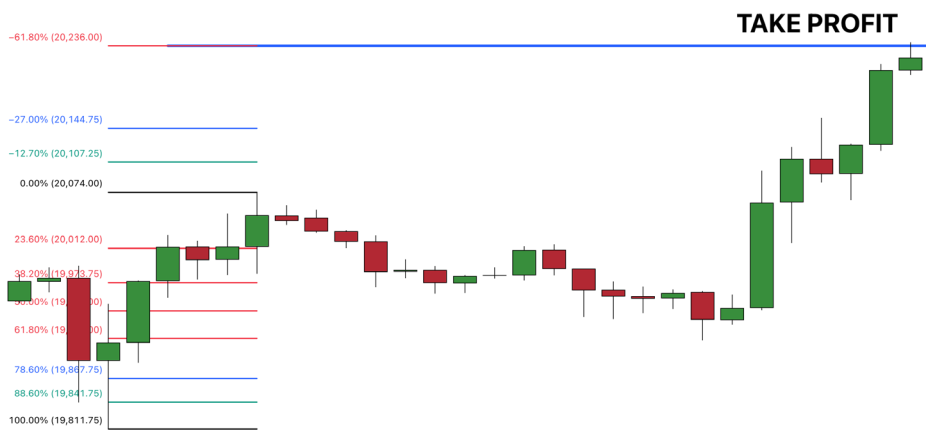






# STEP 7

Once the market price hits the Fibonacci extension, it is now time to close the long trade.





# STEP 8

After the trade has been closed, it is time to find the “4” level. The “4” level is the first proper swing high with two candlesticks to the left and two candlesticks to the right which are lower than the center wick high that forms once the Fibonacci extension is hit. The image from Step 7 shows the Fibonacci extension being hit; however we cannot move the Fibonacci sequence until a proper swing high forms. In the example below, a new swing high has been established and created a new “4” level. The Fibonacci sequence is now considered complete.





# STEP 9

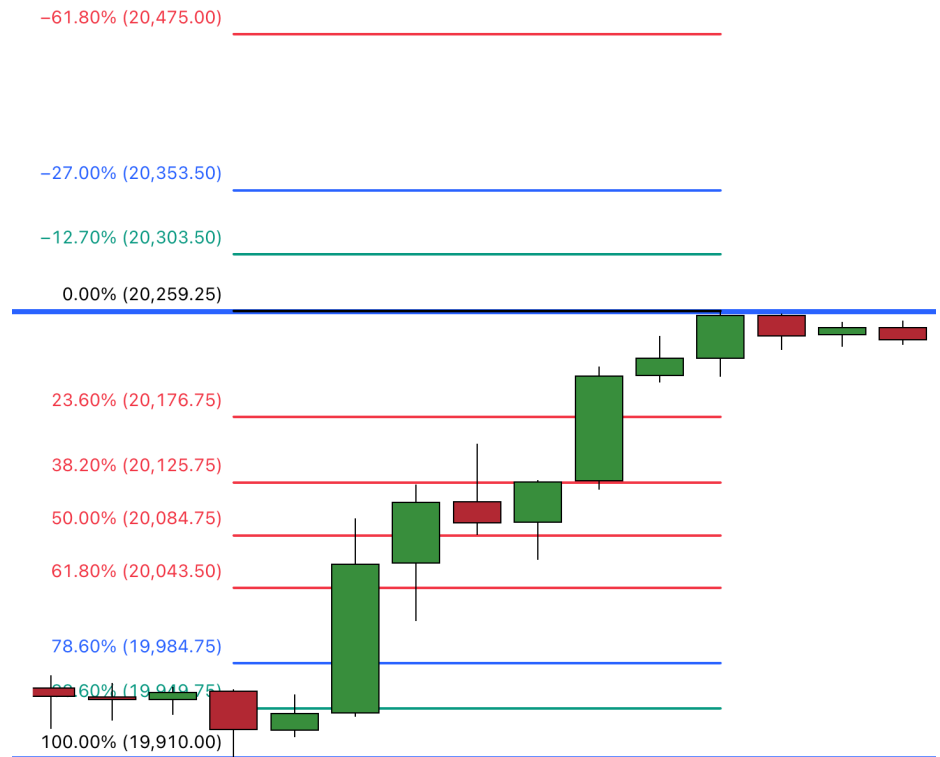
Now that the Fibonacci sequence is complete, it is time to locate the next Fibonacci sequence. To do this, we must follow a specific sequence: The previous “3” level becomes the new “1” boundary and the previous “4” level becomes the new “2” boundary. Below is an image of the previous Fibonacci “3” level becoming the new “1” boundary and the previous Fibonacci “4” level becoming the new “2” boundary.





# STEP 10

With the new “1” and “2” boundaries established, spread the Fibonacci sequence from the lowest point of the “1” boundary to the highest point of the “2” boundary.





# STEP 11

Congratulations! You have successfully moved the Fibonacci sequence. The job is to now look for a new “3” level to form, enter into the market with a long position, exit the position at the future Fibonacci limit, and place the stop loss below the “1”. This sequence will continue until the market price has crossed the “1” boundary. If the “1” boundary is taken out, then the bullish trend has come to an end, and it may be a good idea to begin looking for Fibonacci sequences following the rules in a bear market.

