# Simple-N-Easy Forex

HOME

7 Simple-N-Easy ways to find places to ENTER deals in the Forex market

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# 7 Simple-N-Easy places to enter DEALS in the Forex Market

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# INTRODUCTION

This module shows Simple-N-Easy techniques to achieve Forex trading objectives in respect of ENTRIES. This series is intended for new and intermediate traders. We give enough detail about the techniques for you to understand the concept the techniques are based on and you should be able to determine an ENTRY for your transactions.

How we trade these techniques and which setting to use can vary as market conditions vary. In terms of techniques we will give you basic settings. It is up to you to start trading the method and find the type of setting and approaches which will best suit your personal trading needs. Forex trading is a practical skill such as swimming. We do not cover every aspect about Forex trading in this module as this module is only one of many in the series of modules on Forex trading. You can not learn to swim from an eBook or video – You need to trade the market and let it teach you how it wants to be traded. So we strongly encourage you to experiment and try all the concepts shown in this module.

Entries are a lot easier to spot than many people believe. To ENTER the Forex market successfully over a long period of time, however takes experience, psychological and trading skills. This series will introduce you to the Entry concepts which will allow you to invest your trading time in the most economical way.

More information will be provided on specific items and techniques in other modules e.g. where to place stops, where to exit, support and resistance etc. If you need more information in the meantime try Google search facilities for YouTube. You can find articles and videos on almost any Forex trading topic. In is important to consider purchasing all the modules in this series as this will give a more rounded view of all the key Forex trading skills you need.

It would be to your advantage to have completed the following modules before completing this module.

- Simple-N-Easy **TIMES** to trade the Forex Market
- Simple-N-Easy ways of **EXITING** profitable trades in the Forex market
- Simple-N-Easy ways to find and trade **TURNING POINTS** in the Forex Market
- Simple-N-Easy place to put your **STOPS** in the Forex Market

ALL of the techniques shown in the module have been used by Expert4x traders and have been found to be very effective if used in the correct trading circumstances.

Concepts and definitions are highlighted in light Blue and Entering techniques are highlighted in light Green in this module

## Forex Trading Skills

Most traders are looking for the perfect ENTRY into a Forex trade. They are less concerned about risk management (stop loss placement), money management (lot sizing), finding good exits for profitable deals, and the psychology of trading and other aspects of trading. They argue that if they can get a good ENTRY the rest will take care of itself. To be successful however requires all of the above skills.

Management skills required


Traders often confuse Trading strategies with ENTRY techniques. Trading strategies involve all the items mentioned above such as risk management, lot sizing, exit, ENTRIES, time of day factors, currency selection, psychology etc. A future module will be focusing on specific TRADING strategies.

An ENTRY strategy is only concerned about the way an ENTRY is made and the motivation for making the entry. This module focuses purely on ENTRY strategies.

## The Dynamic, ever changing Forex Market

Using one ENTRY technique all the time does not work. This is because the Forex market is a dynamic market where the market trades sideways one moment and then starts trending the next. The market is very quite at times (before Asia opens) and highly volatile (High impact announcements) the next. Traders often think that ONE trading strategy and ONE ENTRY technique is going to make them wealthy beyond their wildest dreams


In this module we present you with a great number of ENTRY techniques and indicators. The reason for this is not to confuse you but to add to your stock of techniques which you can use when the best set of trading circumstances present themselves. If you know 1 basic ENTRY technique and the market changes, there are not going to be many trading opportunities for you for a very long time. Traders therefore have to have a range of trading techniques for the many market conditions that may present themselves.

To make it easier for you, we have divided this module of the Simple-N-Easy to 7 main ENTRY types of ENTRY techniques.

1. ENTRY Techniques for **Breakouts and Bounces**
2. ENTRY Techniques for **Trend and trend continuation trades**
3. ENTRY Techniques using **Momentum**
4. ENTRY Techniques using **Horizontal support and resistance**

5. ENTRY Techniques using **Non Horizontal support and resistance**
6. ENTRY Techniques using **Mathematically calculated ENTRY points**
7. ENTRY Techniques using specific **Market behaviour**

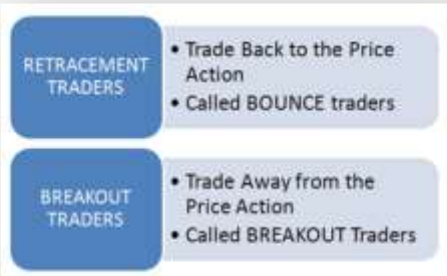
We have also created a section which guides you as to the best ENTRY techniques to use based on the market conditions at the time.

## 2 Types of Forex traders

When using ENTRY techniques you should be aware of the 2 types of traders that are always present in the market.

**The retracement trader:** This trader believes that the market does not like excessive wild trends or movements. They believe that the market moves in bands where the price will bounce up and down back to the middle of the main movement of the price action, even when in a trend. This group are likely to trade against the short term trends. ***They will continuously trade back into the price action***. In this module we will refer to these traders as "**BOUNCE TRADERS**"

**The breakout / Trend trader:** This trader believes that the market is more inclined to trend and will trade breakouts out of consolidations and price patterns that start a trend. This group will often trade breakouts when the price is breaking out of support or resistance and believe that the trend will continue indefinitely until signals of trend exhaustion are experienced. ***They will continuously trade away from price action.*** In this module we will refer to these traders as "**BREAKOUT TRADERS**"




The 2 groups are often making ENTRY decisions at the **same price levels**. This often results in trading battles between the types of traders with the victor being the one with the most orders backing their direction or the most staying power. In the example below, bounce traders will buy because they believe that price will bounce on a horizontal support and resistance, a trendline and a Fibonacci level.

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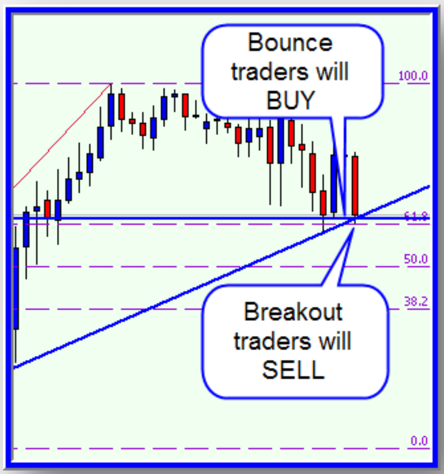
Breakout traders will sell because they believe that price will break through a horizontal support and resistance, a trendline and a Fibonacci level




This also explains why ENTRY techniques are not 100% reliable. Good traders know that Forex trading is like a war consisting of many small battles (trading transactions) and it is more important to win the war in the long run than winning every single battle. Newer traders see each transaction as a war and are devastated if a single loss is made and take the loss as a personal failure. So it important to have most of your orders on the side of the team that is most likely to win most battles and the overall war in the end.

Bounce traders and breakout traders should not be confused the Bulls and the Bears. Bull traders always want the price to go up and Bears traders always want the price to go down

## Forex Trading Strategies

A complete forex trading strategy consists of

- An Entry strategy (+ 20 ways shown in this module)
- An Exit strategy (+7 methods shown in a previous module)
- A stop loss strategy (+7 places shown in a previous module)
- A time of day strategy (+7 times shown in a previous module)
- A lots sizing and risk management strategy

Above are enough options to design 6860 possible forex trading strategies (20 x 7 x 7 x 7) from the various smaller strategies. Please bear in mind that any trading strategy (you buy or design) is merely a combination of the above and other trading variables.

This module focuses on entry techniques. Future modules in the Simple-N-Easy series will focus on complete strategies.

There are 2 ways of entering the Market. Using a (1) Market Order which puts you into the market immediately or using a Pending Order which puts you into the market when the price reaches the price level you would like to ENTER the Market. When possible it is advisable to use Pending orders.

So in a nutshell:

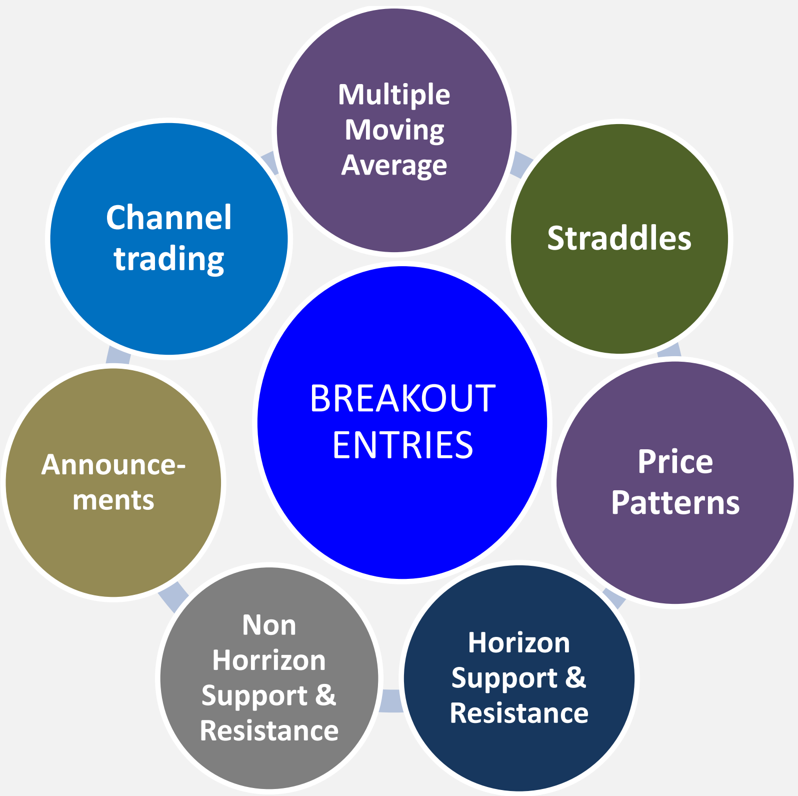
1. Know a number of ENTRY techniques so that you can trade in any market conditions
2. Use the ENTRY technique that best suits the market conditions that you are trading
3. Be aware that there are other traders in the market who may have exactly the opposite view of the direction for your ENTRY
4. The ENTRY is only 1 component of successful forex trading strategies.

This book should be read a number of times so that you can identify the ENTRY techniques that you prefer and would use the most. It might be a good idea to print the book for ease of reference.

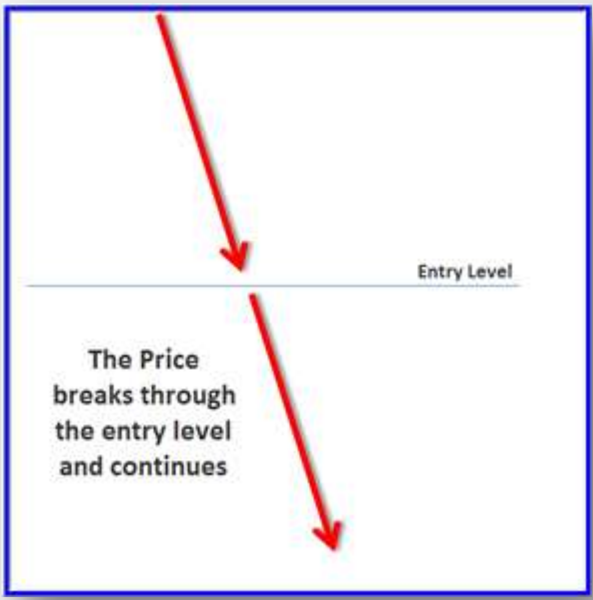
So, let's move on to the more important aspects of this module:-

# 1 ENTRY Techniques for breakouts and Bounces

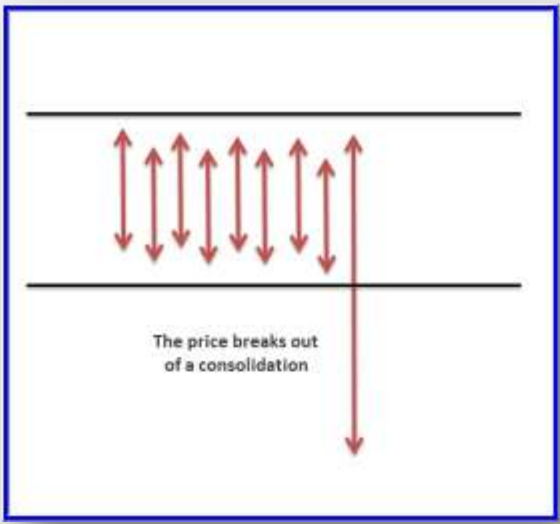
## BOUNCE ENTRY TECHNIQUES




A breakout ENTRY is when the price approaches your entry level and continues in the direction that it has been going. Traders do continuation trades in the direction of the existing trend.




Often the term breakout is often used to describe a breakout of a side ways consolidation too.



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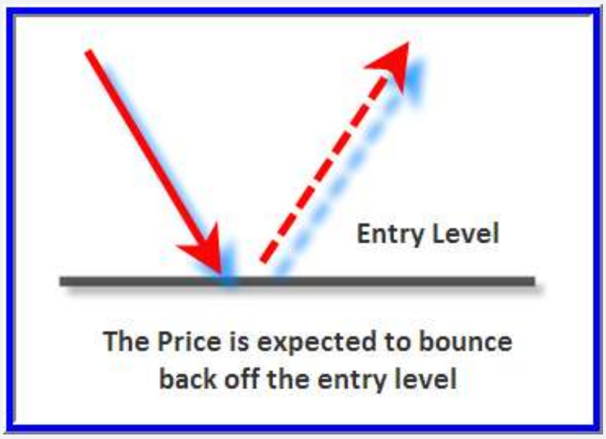
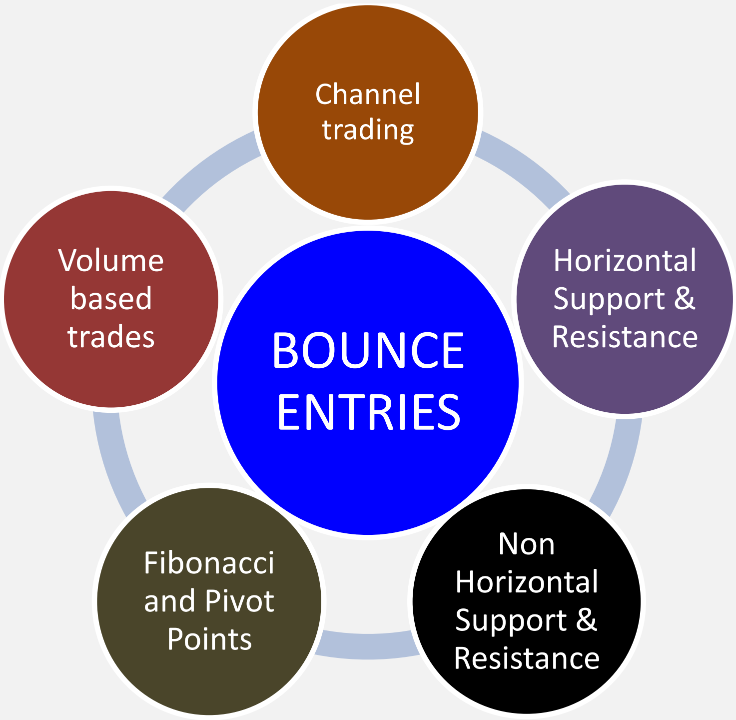
Bounce or retracement ENTRIES are when the trader expects the price to bounce or retrace from a specific price level and return into the direction it has just come from. They therefore trade directly against the short term trend.



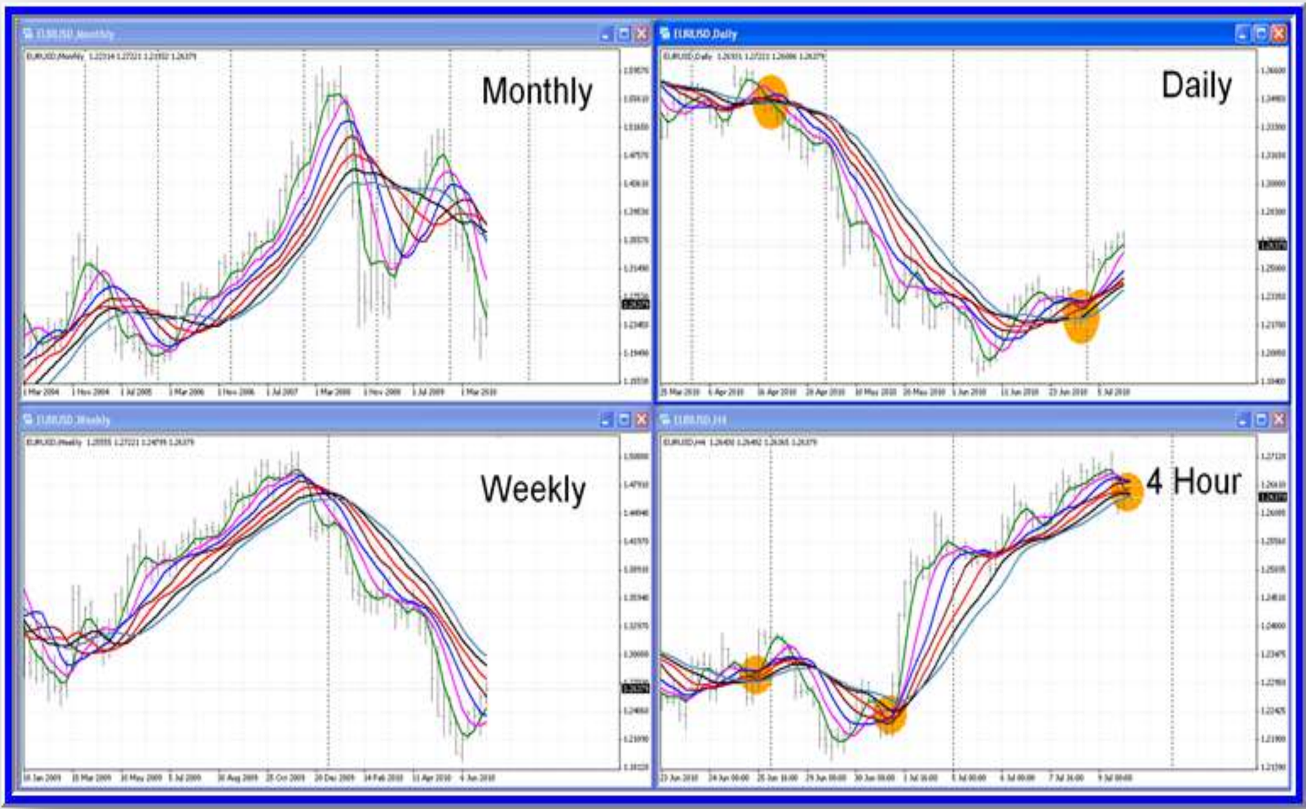

## BOUNCE ENTRY TECHNIQUES



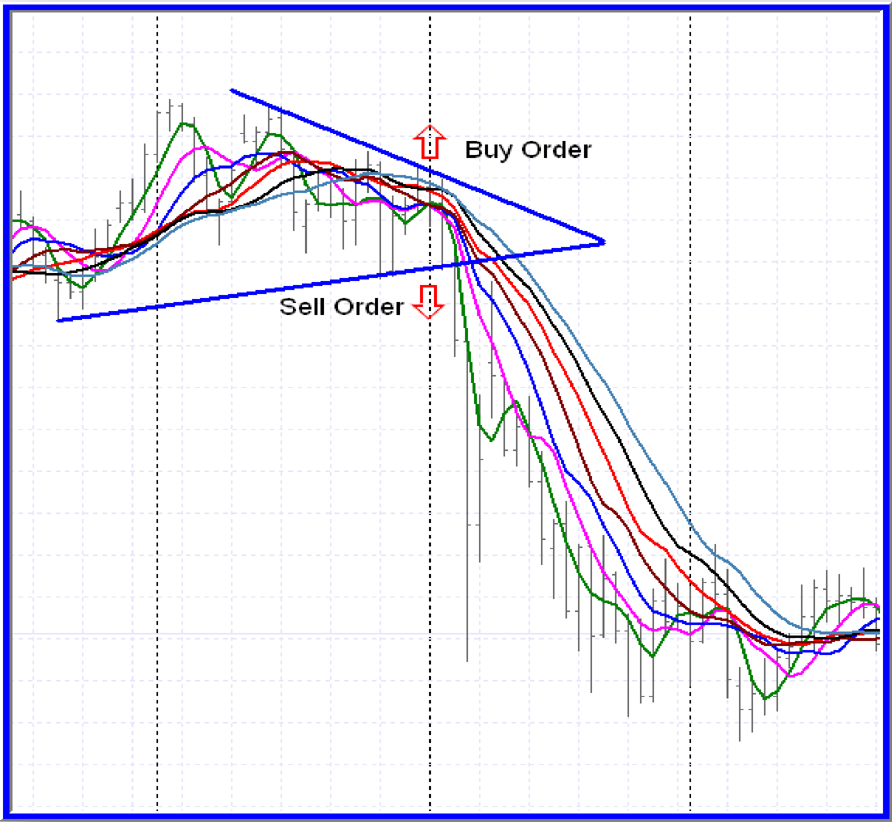
## 1.1 Multiple moving average Breakout trades

Multiple moving averages give a great quick overview of the market. When the moving averages are pointing in the same direction or flaring out the market is trending (see the daily chart below). When they are moving towards each other and crisscrossing, the market is consolidating (see the 4 hour chart below). When the market is trending one would use trending or continuation approaches and when consolidating one will use retracement techniques. Extreme consolidations (orange dots on the charts below) are often warnings of breakout trends.

The simple moving averages shown below are based on the following periods: - 3, 6,9,12,15,18,21.




If you want to use multiple moving averages as ENTRY for trading you can use the following technique. You will notice that once the multiple moving averages start consolidating and trading close to each other, there is often a high volatility breakout resulting in a good trend. In order to take advantage of this is a good idea to straddle the consolidation with support and resistance trendlines and to place a buy pending order above the resistance trendline and a Sell pending order below the support trendline. This will ensure that you ENTER the volatility breakout.




So the consolidation of the multiple moving averages warns us of a possible breakout and we can then straddle the consolidation using trendlines and place orders above the consolidation to ENTER the breakout.

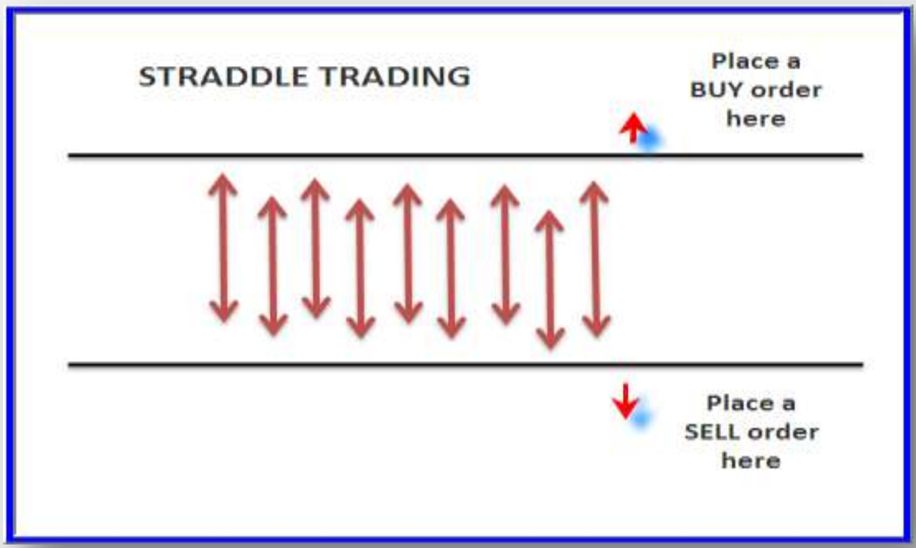
## 1.2 Straddle Trading

### 1.2.1 General straddle techniques

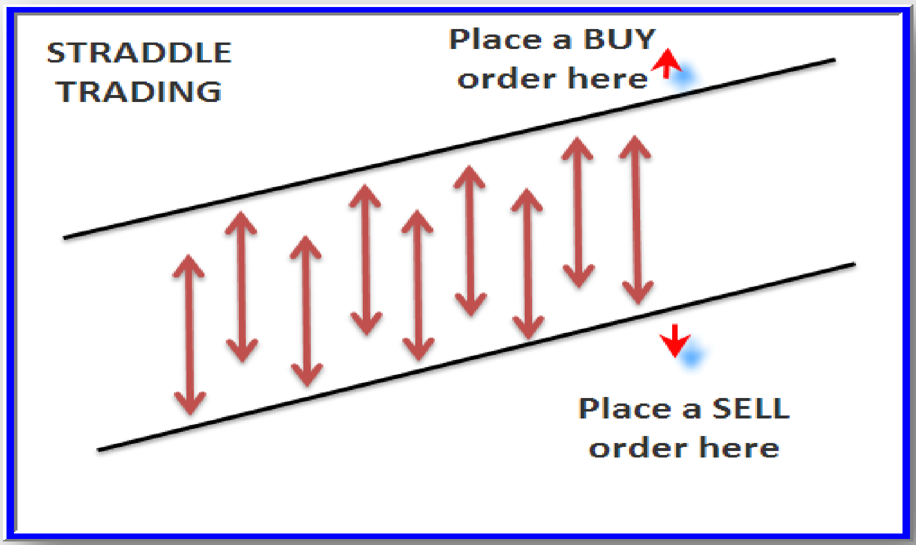
A straddle is simply a technique where you place a pending order above the price action (current trading consolidation) and below it. It is commonly used when the market's next direction is uncertain as in picture above. Announcement times are also times of uncertainty where the straddle approach can be used. However brokers tend to increase spreads in such potentially highly volatile times (announcements) which makes this approach more risky.

This approach is particularly handy at any times when the market is likely to trend but you don't know which direction.

An example of a horizontal straddle



An example of a non horizontal straddle



**Some practical examples**


Here the market is trading sideways in a manner where there are no clear trading signals.

The moving average is flat and the price will keep on trading through the moving average.

At this point nobody knows what is going to happen.

This is a good time to straddle the width of the consolidation and let the market decide where it wants to go.

You straddle the market by putting a buy pending order above the consolidations and a sell pending order below the consolidation.

Price patterns also make straddle opportunities.

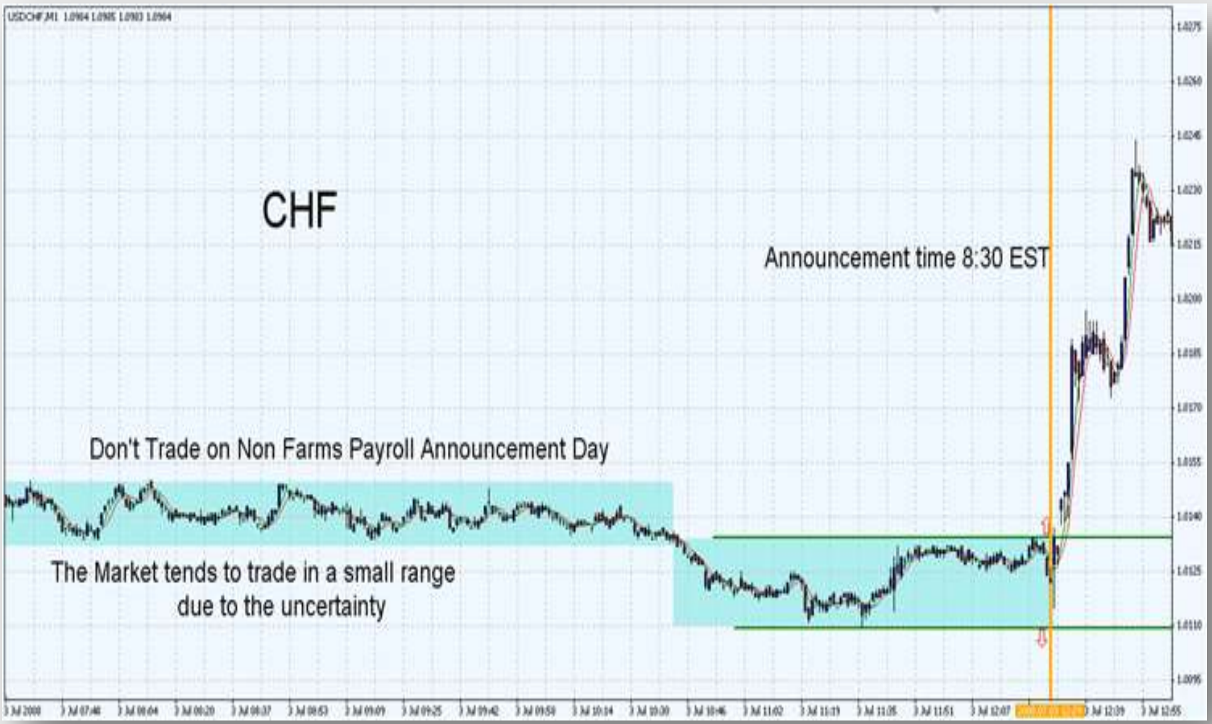
In this triangle an upper trendline resistance develops at the same time lower trendline support develops creating a triangle (the version shown in this example is actually a wedge).

The price could breakout either way so placing a buy above the resistance trendline and a sell order below the support trendline creates a great straddle trade.

### 1.2.2 Announcement straddles

Major announcements can cause the biggest and quickest movements in the market. Many times the breakout direction is not clear and that's when a straddle strategy is a good strategy to follow. Brokers are inclined to increase spreads at this time so make sure you are using a broker that does not do that. Also make sure that you are using a broker with a robust trading system so that the price is less likely to jump over your entry.

Straddle the price by placing a buy and sell pending order 15 to 20 pips from the price just before the announcement.



### 1.2.3 Weekend GAP straddles

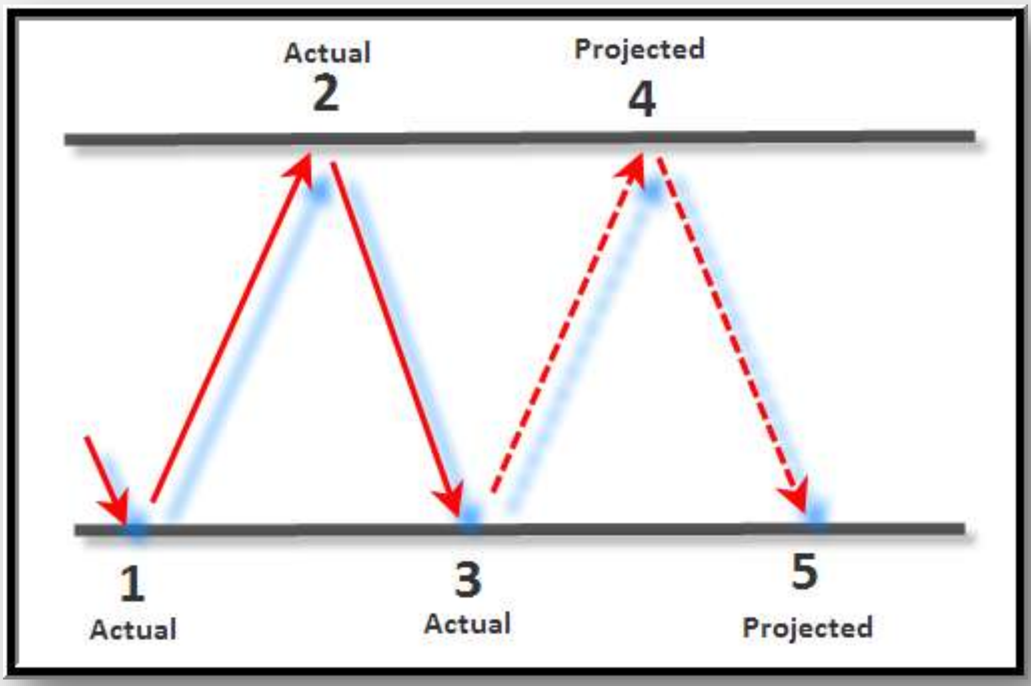
The weekend straddle is a specialized version of a straddle making use of the fact that Forex market trades 7 days a week 24 hours a day. Brokers however like closing their trading facilities over weekends. News worthy events such a G7 or G10 meetings and political speeches during weekends can cause the Forex market to move and causes a weekend gap on the Broker dealing station. Not all brokers allow this type of trade so do your homework.


ENTRY: You would simply enter a buy pending or and a sell pending order 5 to 10 pips above or below the price just before (last minute) the time the broker closes their dealing station on a Friday. You would then close the deal the minute the broker opens their dealing station on a Monday.

Finding a broker that allows this trade is a challenge. Please don't discuss this with your broker as they do not like this trade.

## 1.3 Channel trading

Channel trading is very easy for Forex Traders. All you need are 3 actual turning points in the market (points 1, 2 and 3 below) and you can then project the 4th and the 5th and so on. So Channel trading provides great projected BOUNCE trading opportunities



The Price can channel for a very long time


To enter a channel trade BOUNCE trade you would simply put a Pending order to trade back into the channel at the price level the projected channel bounce is likely to occur

A failed channel swing occurs when a channel is identified and the price fails to reach the next anticipated channel bounce point. See the chart below.

When a failed swing occurs the chances of a channel BREAKOUT is particularly big.

Should the breakout occur there is a strong likelihood that the target will be the width of the previous channel. You would then ENTER the market on the channel line breakout as shown below

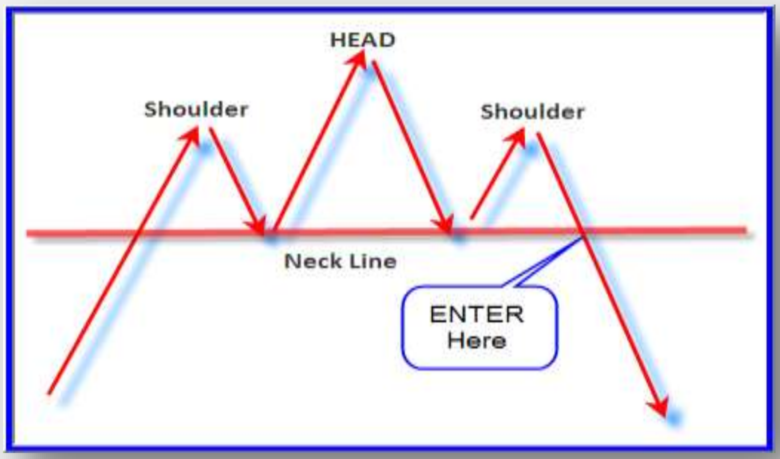
The example below illustrates these points quite well.

## 1.4 Price Patterns

We are now going to discuss the 4 most important formations used for entering trades.

The first 2 are reversal formations which occur mainly at the end of a trend. The Head and Shoulders (Reversed Head and shoulders) formations and the Double Top (Double bottom) formations occur quite regularly at the end of strong upwards or downward trends.

Below is the Head and shoulder formation. You would enter when the price breaks through the neckline as shown.

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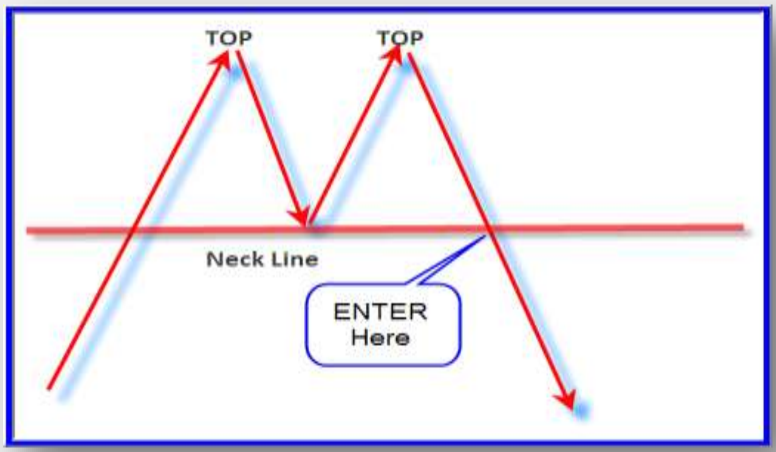
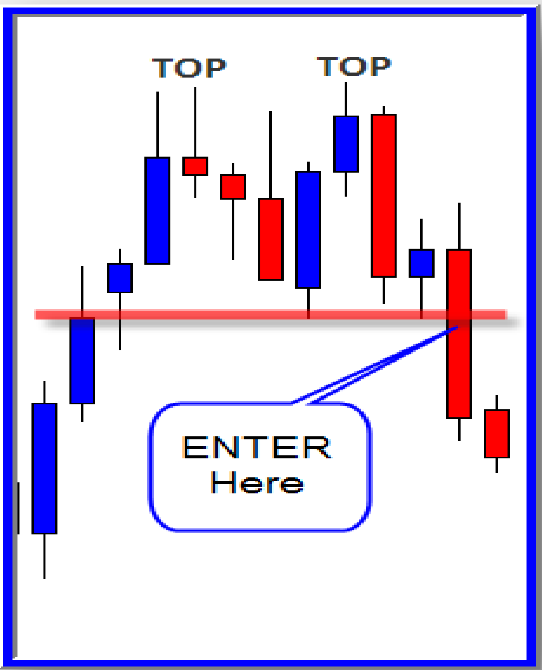
The double top reversal formations at the end of a trend. Again you would enter on the breakout of support as shown




A Trading example



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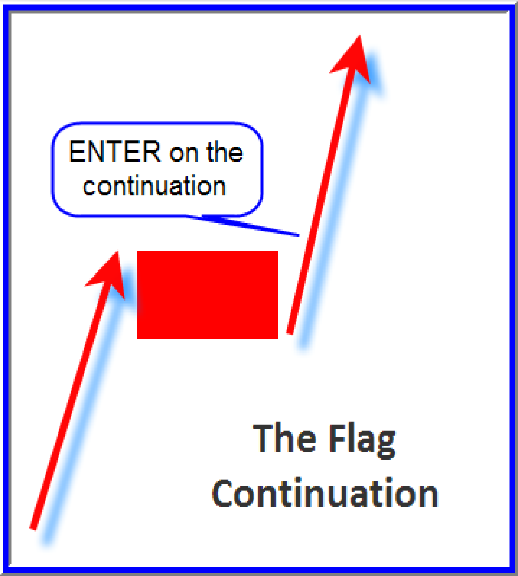
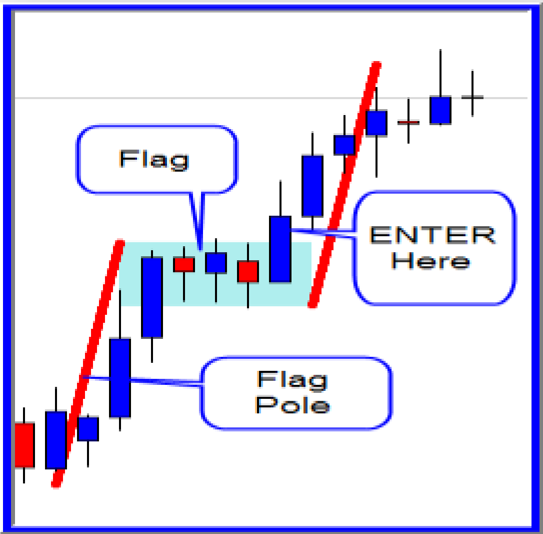
The next is a continuation formation called the continuation flag formation consisting of a good trend (Flag pole), a sideways consolidation (Flag) and then the continuation.




A trading example




You would enter when the price breaks out of the price consolidation (The Flag). Pending orders can be used.

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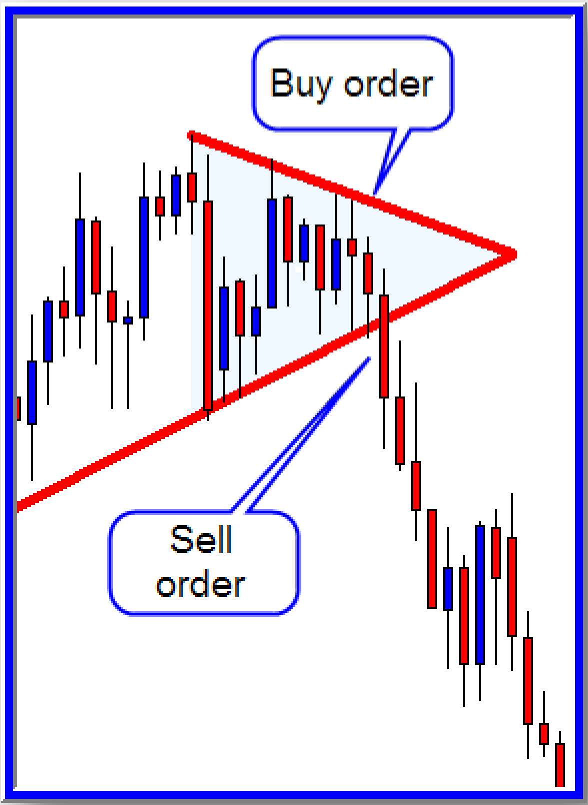
Triangles are price patterns that occur when uncertainty exists in the market and the currency starts trading in smaller consolidating ranges. The direction of a breakout is uncertain and it is then a time to use a straddle by placing a buy and sell order just outside the triangle.



## 1.5 Horizontal and non Horizontal support or resistance

General introduction to Support and resistance

**SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE**

All competent and experienced Forex Traders use Support and Resistance concepts to trade, so this is a very important area.


Resistance refers to the upper barrier that gets created by the BEARS defending the price from going higher.

Support refers to the lower barrier that gets created by the BULLS defending the price from going lower.


Non horizontal Support refers to the lower barrier that gets created by the BULLS who are slowly winning the battle and pushing the price higher.

Non horizontal Resistance refers to the upper barrier that gets created by the BEARS who are slowly winning the battle and pushing the price lower.


What happens in reality is that the BEARS and BULLS determine borders that they are willing to fight and die for every day. Therefore the charts become a bulls and bears battle ground map.

What some traders find tricky is that these borders can be both horizontal and non horizontal, as we in fact experience in between countries. As with countries that have drawn border lines, these border lines become embedded in the memory of the market participants. They remember the wars that were fought. They remember the casualties and victories. Even after many generations.

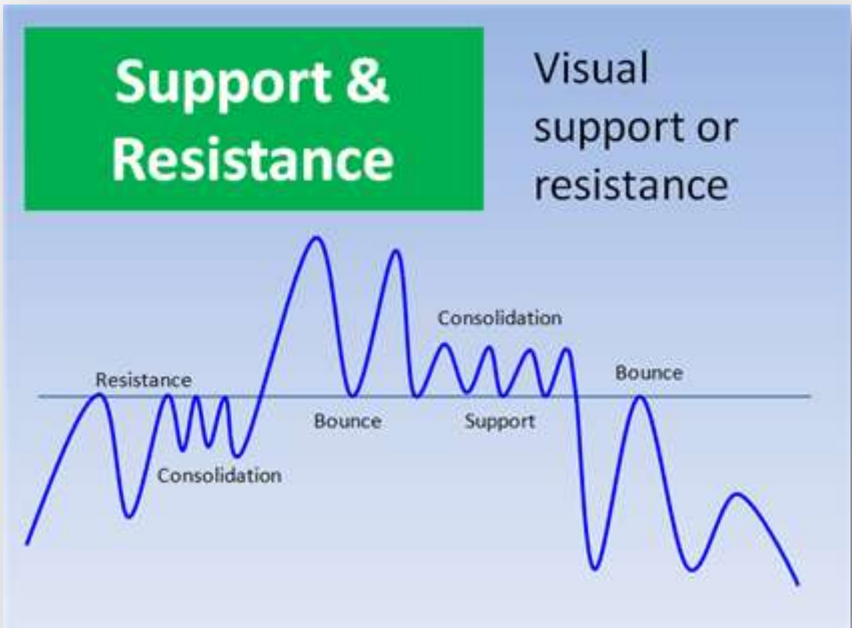
So expect some emotion when the price reaches these areas. Expect a fight. Our job is to determine who has the biggest army and the biggest guns. They are the ones that will win the battle and when they do, there will be a definite victory as evidenced by a big candle.

When the bulls win and move past the border, the BEARS often muster up the ability to fight back and chase them back to the breakout border. The original historic border will again be the place of a massive fight. That is why there is an old trading expression that "support becomes resistance" or "resistance becomes support".

Now, these battlefields and borders are well marked on the trading maps to those who know how to find them and identify them. Especially those who think like the BULLS and the BEARS and remember to honour past battles. To those who do not honour history, it will look like just another desert on the map. Those who know the history of the past battles will know that the land is sacred and worth fighting for. Your job is to become an expert at history so that you can predict the place where the battle will take place. Once you have done that you need to read the signs that tell you which group will win the battle.

As mentioned, some of these levels reverse their role once violated. Support becomes resistance or resistance becomes support. This phenomenon helps us identify these areas of historic support and resistance more clearly.

**The slide and chart below shows how one price level can act as both support and resistance**



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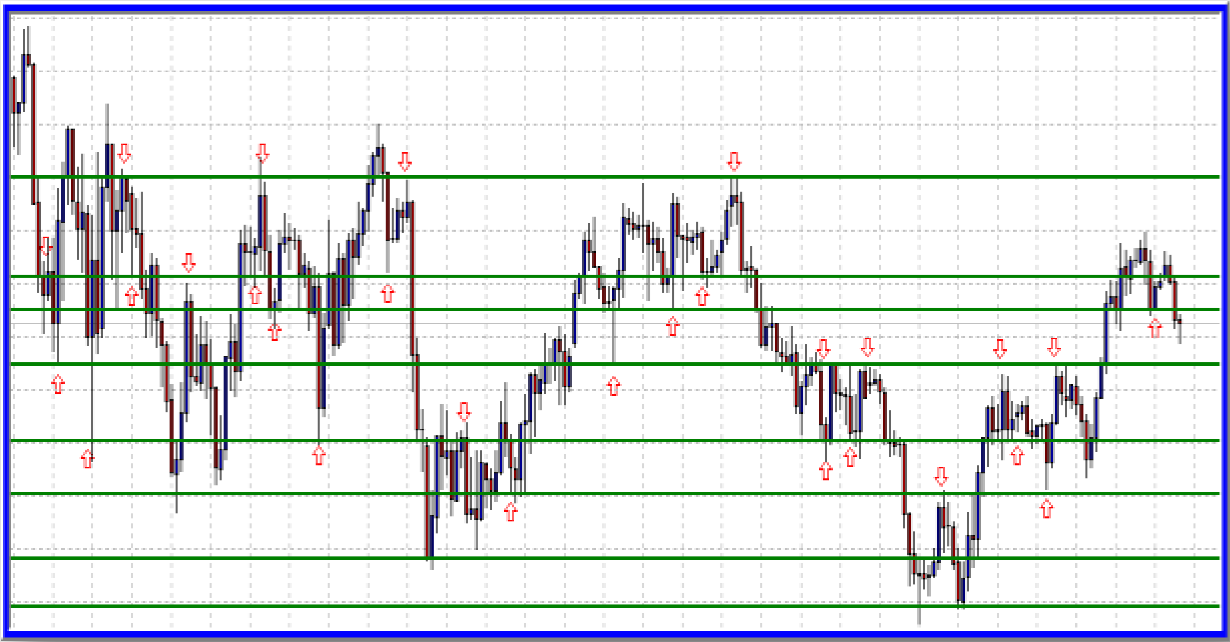
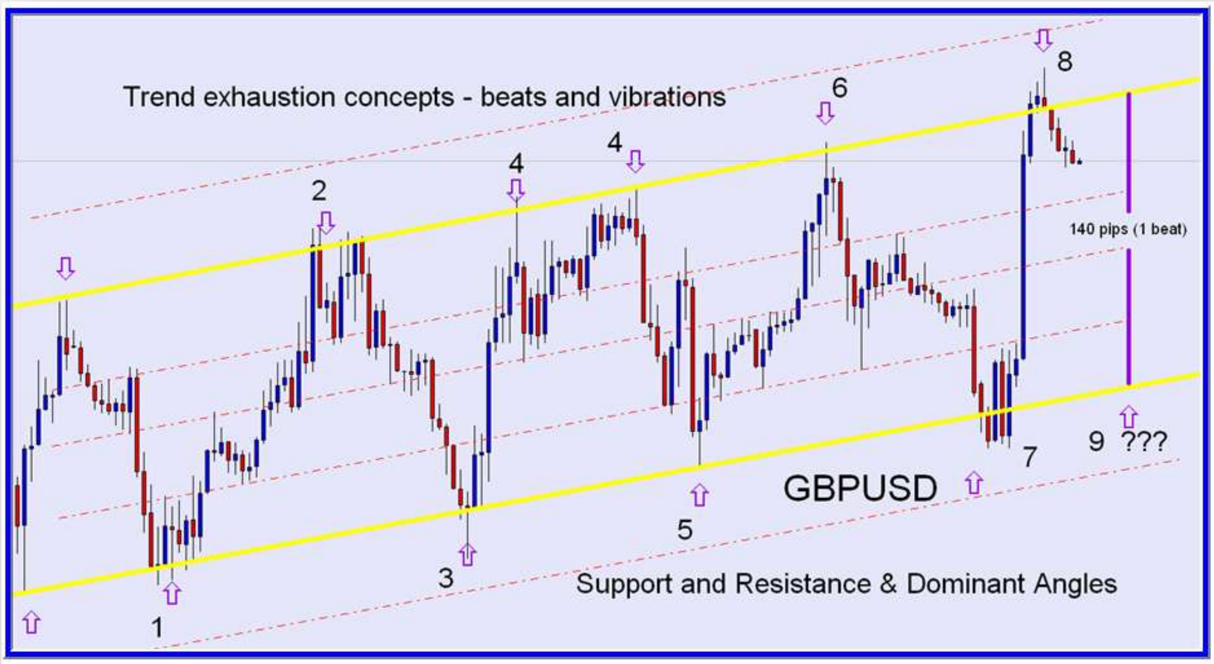


**Non Horizontal support and resistance is best identified when the price bounces off trendlines or channel lines as shown below.**



The possibility of a BREAKOUT through support or resistance is increased when:

1. The price has already retested the breakout level a number of times. Sooner or later the breakout will occur.
2. The volumes are low when the price trends toward the breakout point. This means that the market is not resisting the breakout.
3. If the trend towards the breakout point is highly motivated by fundamental news
4. If other currencies are breaking through similar support and resistance levels
5. If you are trading in a volatile time of day.

## Basic technique on How to trade BREAKOUT points using Visible Support and resistance (used by Breakout traders)

1. Find strong support and resistance price levels.
2. Assume that the support or resistance will create a BREAKOUT based on the guidelines.
3. Place a pending order or use a market order to enter a break through at the support and resistance level
4. Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
5. Amend this approach based on your own experience.

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The Possibility of a BOUNCE off support or resistance increases when

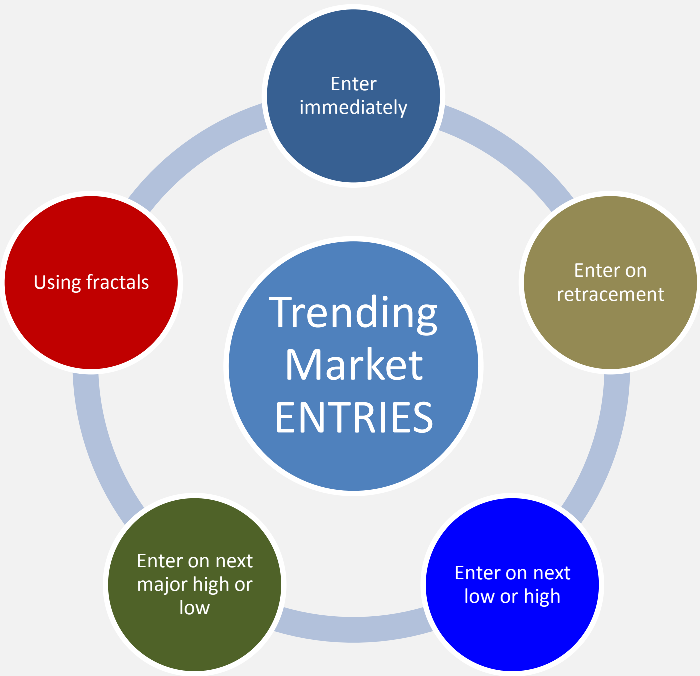
1. A large amount of volume enters the market as the price reaches the support or resistance
2. There are many levels of support or resistance that occur more or less at the same price level
3. The price is trading in a price pattern that encourages bounces.
4. Other currencies are also bouncing or retracing

## **Basic technique on How to trade BOUNCE points using Visible Support and resistance (used by BOUNCE traders)**

1 Find strong support and resistance price levels.
2 Assume that the support or resistance will create a BOUNCE based on the guidelines.
3 Place a pending order or use a market order to enter a BOUNCE off the support and resistance level
4 Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
5 Amend this approach based on your own experience.

# 2. ENTRY Techniques for trend and trend continuation trades

Trend continuation trades occur when a trend has been established and you want to enter a transaction in the direction of the trend or add to a with the trend transaction that you may already have entered.




## 2.1 The 5 option approach

Put yourself is this situation. Positive news has come out in favour of the US Dollar and immediately the EURUSD starts to trend downward. It has already broken through initial support area and is starting to make new lows. The next support area in 40 Pips away. How do you join the trend?


There are 5 options:-

1. You do nothing: You say to yourself that the price has already moved too far from the breakout point and it is too late to enter. The danger of this is that you will sit and watch the price trend for another 100+ pips.
2. You enter blindly where the price is right now. The advantage of this is that you know that you are in the transaction if it runs another 100+ more pips.
3. You wait for a small retracement and enter when the price bounces off upper resistance. The danger of this is that the price may not reach your upper resistance and you miss the entry or the price moves 40 pips before making its first retracement.

4. You wait for a small retracement and enter once the price starts making a new low again. The danger of this is that the price moves 40 pips before making its first retracement.
5. You wait until the next level of support and the enter the transaction

The above situation is one Forex traders find themselves regularly.


One solution to this can be:-

- Use option 2 and enter the trade immediately using only 50% of the normal amount of lots that you would trade in terms of your risk and money management strategy.

- Try to add the next 50% on a possible retracement (if a retracement does occur)
- Add the next 50% in a new low after a possible retracement (if a retracement does occur and you missed entering at the top of the retracement.
- If the price trends directly to the next support price level add the 50% that you have not used when that support is violated.

This approach allows you to participate in the trend and also to add to your position in accordance with your risk and money management strategy.

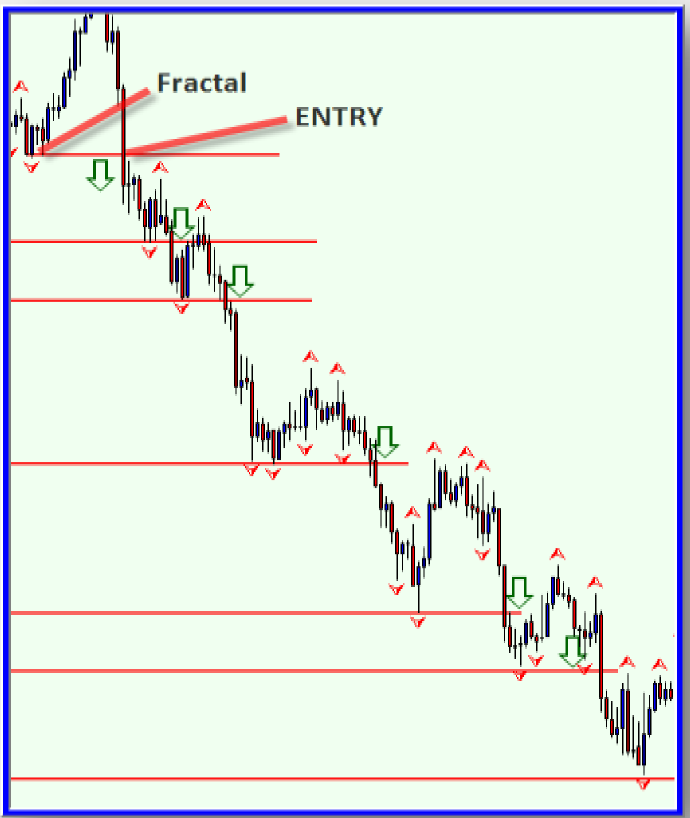
## 2.2 The Fractal indicator

The fractal indicator is an indicator that merely puts a small arrowhead on a candle high with 2 lower candles to the left of it and 2 lower candles to the right of it.

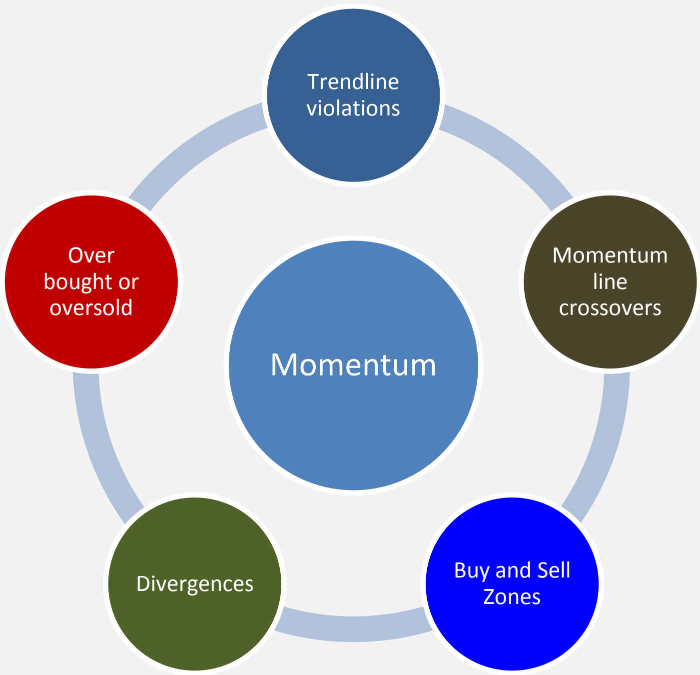
Alternatively the indicator puts a small arrowhead on a candle low with 2 higher candles to the left of it and 2 higher candles to the right of it.

It is therefore merely identifying short term high and lows all the time. These are however quite handy in a trending market. You would merely enter a sell when the price makes a lower low than the previous Fractal low as show in this example.

You are however effectively merely entering on new lows in a down trend or on new highs in an uptrend



# 3 ENTRY Techniques using Momentum




Momentum fundamentally measures the battle between the bulls and the bears and gives you an indication of who is winning. It measures the strength of the bulls and the bears. In MetaTrader they are grouped as Oscillators as the indicator readings oscillate between the zones where the bulls are in charge and the zones where the bears are in charge.

There are a number of momentum signals and indicators and we will focus on the most popular ones as available on the MetaTrader 4 trading and charting platform.

Please note:- **Only use momentum indicators in a sideways market**. A sideways moving market is where the price is not making major new highs or lows that are much higher or lower than the previous ones. Ideally the price must be trading between a recent high and a recent low.

Let's start with the general information one can obtain from a momentum indicator.

There are:

- The buy and sell zones : Middle line crossovers
- Divergences: Times when the bears or bulls are losing strength or momentum
- Indicator spikes or sharp points
- Trendline violation
- Multiple Momentum line crossovers

## 3.1 Using Momentum to indentify Buy and sell zones

The general divider in the market is the middle line of the momentum indicator (the 50 line in the example below). When the momentum reading is above the middle line it is in a buy mode and the bulls are in charge and below the middle line it is in a sell mode and the bears are in charge. See below where the light blue area is the sell zone and the orange are the buy zone.

These moves from one zone to the next also provide great entry opportunities. Simply ENTER when the candle closes once it has crossed over the middle line

## 3.2 Divergences: Times when the bears or bulls are loosing strength or momentum

When the momentum indicator starts showing different information when compared to the price chart it is regarded as a divergence. The indicator is diverging from the price chart. Generally it shows that price movements are running out of momentum. The bears or bulls are losing strength or momentum.

The chart below show how the price is going up but the momentum indicator is going down (Bearish Divergence). Also shown is an example where the price is going down and the indicator is turning up (Bullish Divergence).

Although divergences normally result in trend reversals please treat them as WARNINGS and use some of the other entry techniques to make an ENTRY into the market.


## 3.3 Indicator spikes or sharp points

When the momentum reading is in an exceptionally high or low area, the price is trading a long way from the midline in the market. These exceptional readings can not be sustained and often result in turning points. This is based on a concept of price exhaustion. In Forex trading these are levels of profit taking or where the bulls or bears run out of money to sustain the trend.

Below is an example of where the momentum indicator gave quite accurate turning signal warnings based on peaks or sharp points made by the indicator. We used an RSI indicator (Relative strength indicator) with a setting of 4 and level lines at the 10, 50 and 90 levels.

Guideline on how to use these signals:

- Only trade these trades when the indicator is above 85 or below 15 when the spike is made. It is best to wait for some confirmation that the market is turning.
- Trading the close of the candle after the spike is made, reduces risk and provides a nice early entry into the trade.
- Be careful when the next candle is much longer than then the one where the sharp point occurred as it will make your entry very late.

The market moves sideways or gently trends 80% of the time. An aggressive way of trading these trades would be to trade when the momentum reading goes above 90 to 95 and then returns to 70 to 80. Alternatively when it goes below 10 to 5 and returns to 20 to 30. Enter only after the price returns.

## Basic technique on How to trade turning points using Momentum

1. Load the RSI indicator (set for 4) on your selected timeframe (Can be used on all time frames)
2. Ensure that the market is trading sideways and not trending
3. Trade in a reasonable volatile time of day (See time of day module)
4. Trade in the opposite direction of the prevailing trend once the indicator has gone further than the 90 or 10 levels AND then returns to the 70 or 30 levels. In other words, only trade once the RSI indicator has returned or reversed from these highly over bought or over sold conditions.
5. Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
6. Exit when you receive a signal in the opposite direction of your trade
7. Amend this approach based on your own experience.

Warning: this is a high risk technique which should be practiced very well before being traded live.

## 3.3 Momentum trendline violations

The momentum indicators measure momentum which is the same as the market sentiment. However the price chart always reflects reality. So the momentum indicator on its own may not be enough to be the main trigger for a transaction. It merely provides the motivation and evidence for a transaction but the main trigger to enter deals comes from the Price chart when trendlines are violated.

We like to use trendline violations by the price as the main trigger to enter transactions (deals). A trendline is nothing more than joining a number of swing lows to produce a support trendline. When using swing highs in the same way it creates a resistance trendline.

Trendlines can also be drawn on the momentum indicator. The bigger the angle of the trendline the more aggressive (less reliable) the trendline becomes.

Often trendlines on the momentum indicator warn us that we should be looking for aggressive trendlines on the price chart.

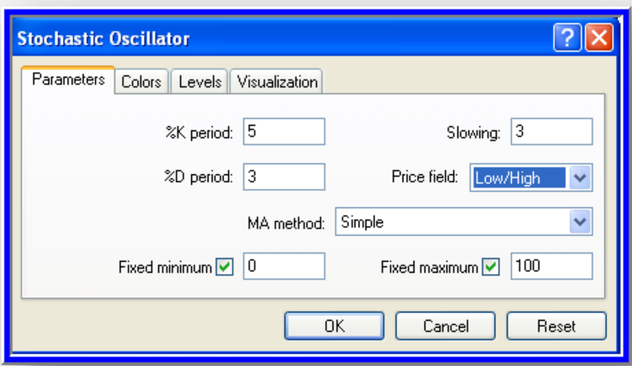

The main method of ENTRY is:-

When the indicator crosses over a trendline treat it as an early warning and ENTER the transaction once the price moves over its trendline.

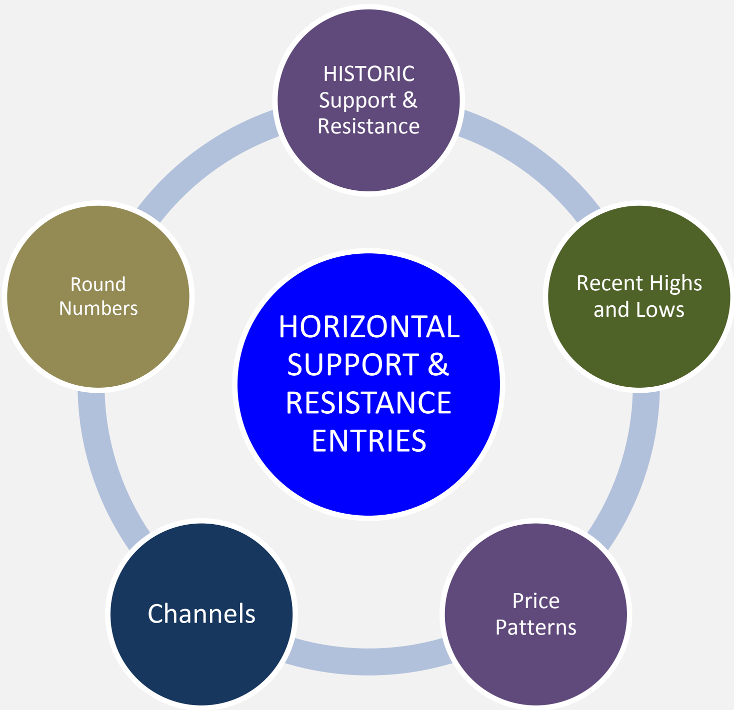
## 3.4 Momentum line crossovers

Some traders find the trendline violations too manual and prefer indicator signals such as the indicator line crossover signals as shown below. You would therefore merely enter each time the %D line crosses over the %K line for the Stochastic indicator.


Settings for the above Stochastic Oscillator



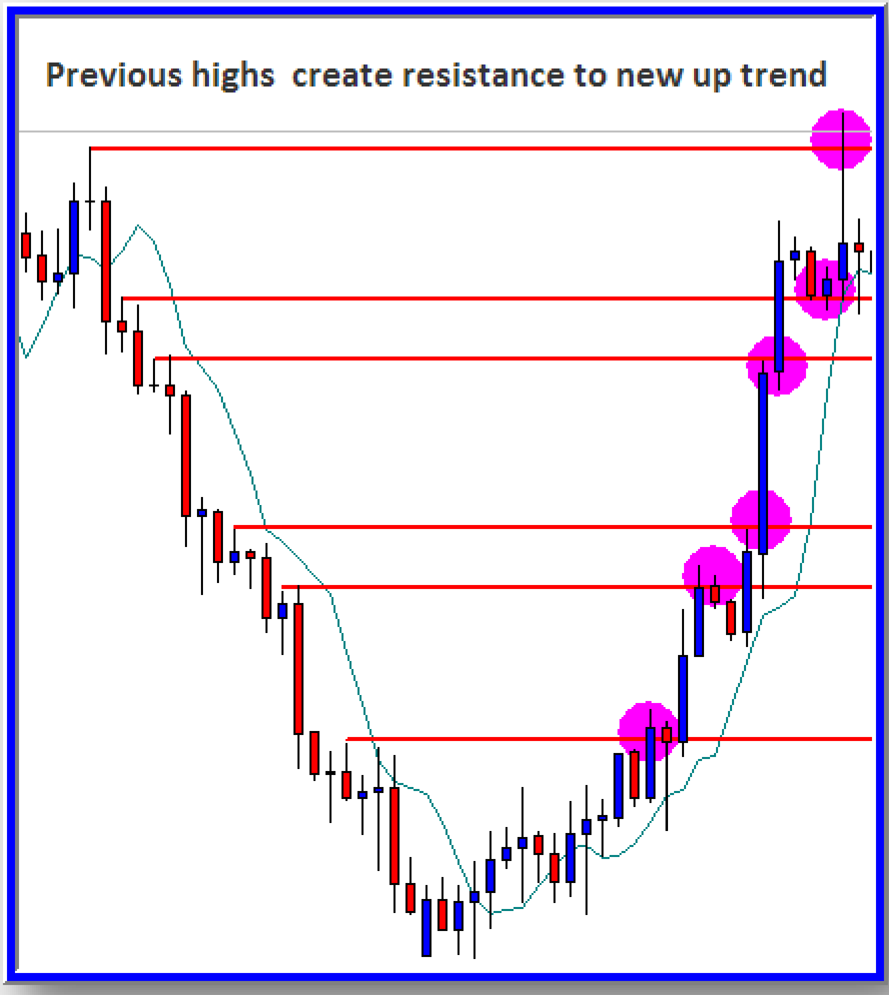
# 4 ENTRY Techniques using Horizontal support and resistance




## 4.1 Historic Support and Resistance, Price Patterns and Channels

## 4.2 Recent Highs and Lows

Besides the support and resistance levels mentioned before most traders treat recent highs and recent lows as important support and resistance levels. These are levels that can be treated as bounce levels for Bounce traders or potential breakout levels for Breakout traders.




When the price approaches a recent high or low treat it as a possible support and resistance area where the bulls and bears will put up a fight.

If you are a bounce trader you can expect some short term or scalping bounce opportunities

If you are a breakout trader wait until a new high or low is confirmed for good breakout trades.

## 4.3 Round numbers

Round numbers (such as 1.5000 or 1.3200) create natural support and resistance levels for certain currencies. That is because the big players in the market (governments) are particularly sensitive to the price moving over big round numbers. The chart below shows the EURUSD trading in a range of 400 pips. And notice the amount of BOUNCE trade opportunities compared to breakout trade opportunities.


If you are a bounce trader assume that the price will bounce when it reaches a round number and enter on the round number with an appropriate stop of 50 or so pips and a 50 pip target. Some traders use round number grids to trade this way. See grid trading later on in this module.

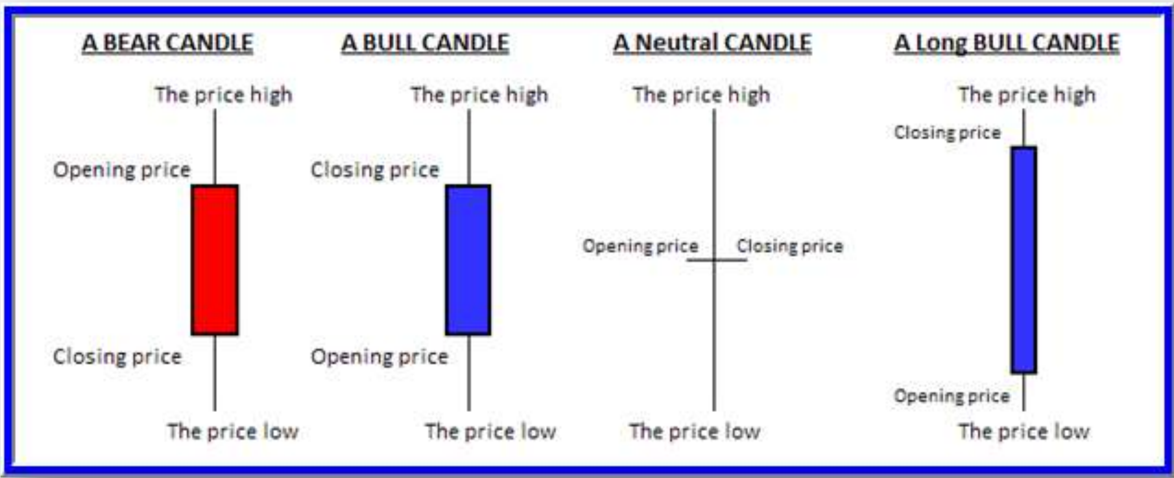
## 4.4 Using Candle stick formations

Most Forex traders use charts setup as candle charts. Candles give so much information at a glance. Japanese candles give a good visual summary of the path the price took during the single (one) time span of the chart.

If we say that we are using a 1 hour chart this means that every candle on the chart represents the price movement the price took during that 1 hour. A 1 hour candle would therefore equal the movement of the 12 five minute candles that can be found on the 5 minute chart.

The key information obtained from every candle is; the price high, the price low, the opening price, the closing price and the direction of movement from its colour.

The area between the opening and closing price is the body of the candle and represents the actual gains or losses made by the BEARS or the BULLS. If the price goes up (the BULLS have made gains) during the period of the candle, the body is normally blue. When the price goes down (the BEARS have made gains) the colour is normally red. When the opening price is equal to the closing price there is no body. If the BULLS or the BEARS make BIG gains during the period of the candle you get a LONG Candle.

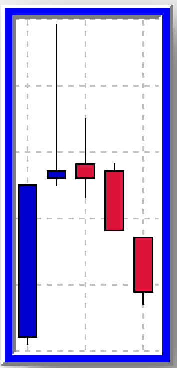



Trends are easy to see due the BULL and BEAR coloured candles. They give a good representation of the battle between the BULLS and the BEARS during every period of the chart.

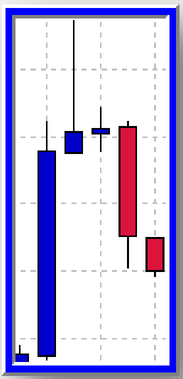
Historic breakout points and bounce points are easy to see and are normally represented by Long candles.

The most important reversal candle formations are spikes (thin long candle wick) and railway tracks (2 candles going in opposite directions at the end on a trend)

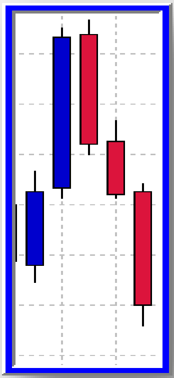
Bearish spikes show that the BULLS were nicely in charge and suddenly powerful BEAR orders not only stopped their progress but reversed the trend completely. One of the strongest market intervention moves you can find. The opposite applies to bullish spikes and railway tracks.



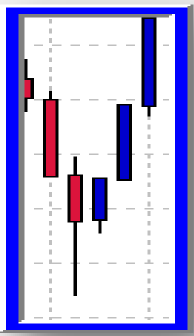
Bearish Spike



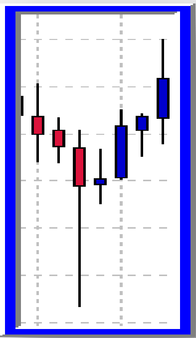
Bearish spike



Bearish Railway tracks

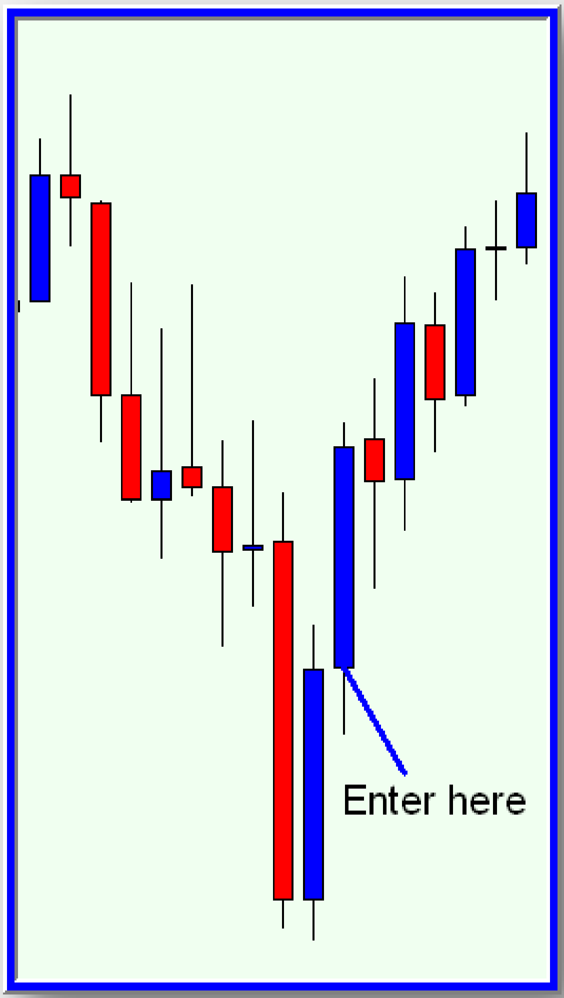


Bullish spike



Bullish Spike

Bullish Railway tracks




The Problem with trading candle sticks is that they are lagging signals. Their formation has to take place before you can trade them. This gives some pips back to the market and makes them somewhat less effective. Unlike the support and resistance and volume entries which can be made very close to the turning point.

They are however very powerful signals at the end of a trend and at the start of a new trend. You would enter on the close of the candle once the spike or railways tracks have been confirmed.

There will be a more detailed module on candle stick trading in the Simple-N-Easy series to be published at a later stage.

Strongest Candle stick signal ever

The candle formation shown on the left is one of the strongest reversal technical indicators you can ever receive.

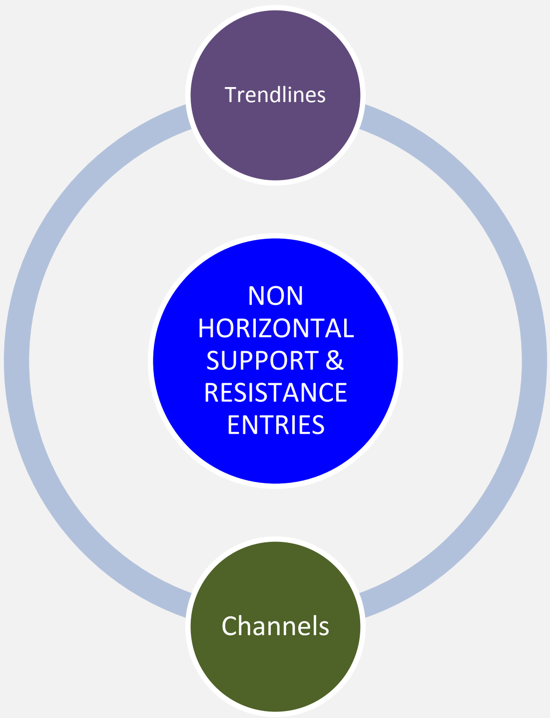
The price tries to make new highs (the blue candle with the spike) and is rejected. It then makes a bigger effort to make new highs and is not only rejected (as shown by the big spike) but pushed back so much that the candle changes colour to red.

You need to enter on the close of the red candle and manage the transaction from there on. The stop is at the top of the spike. The target is unsure and needs to be managed.

## Basic technique on How to trade turning points using Candles

1. Set your charts to candle sticks on your selected timeframe (Can be used on all time frames)
2. Trade the reversal based on the close of the reversal candle once the reversal formation has been confirmed
3. Trade in a reasonable volatile time of day (See time of day module)
4. Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
5. Amend this approach based on your own experience.

## 5 ENTRY Techniques using non Horizontal support and resistance



## 5.1 Trendlines

Trendlines merely join turning points in the price's path to create Non Horizontal support (if below the price) and Non Horizontal Resistance if above the price


When the price approaches a trendline it is either going to break through the trendline or bounce off it.

Factors that affect the strength of a trendline breakout (in other words how strong will the breakout be) are:-

- The time covered by the trendline – a 4 hour trendline is not a strong as a 5 day trendline
- The angle of the trendline – the steeper the angle the less reliable the breakout will be
- The number of times is has already been tested – if the price has bounced 5 to 6 times on the same trendline it will produce a stronger breakout.
- The breakout will be stronger if supported by a price formation such as a double top, head and shoulders, channel etc.

The bigger the number of breakout signals supporting a breakout entry, the more likely that it will succeed. Some of these could be.

- Price formations supporting the breakout
- Divergences on the momentum indicator
- Trendline violations on the momentum indicator
- Reversal candle formations
- Moving Average crossover already happened

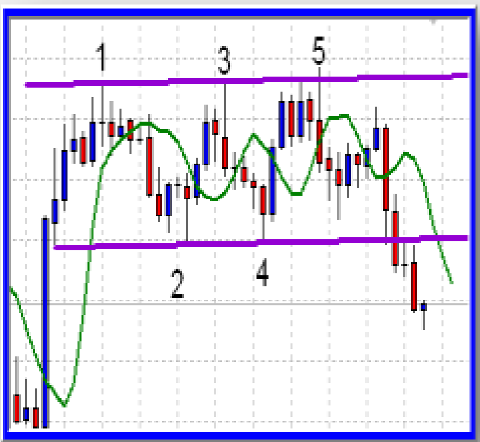

The approach to entering trendline violations is simple. When the price approaches a trendline and there is considerable evidence that the momentum will push the price through the trendline, enter when the price violates the trendline.

## 5.2 Channel trading.

Channels can be horizontal or non horizontal. Non Horizontal channels are identified by parallel trendline lines (See the daily chart below). Horizontal channels are when the lines are more or less horizontal (see the 4 hour chart below)

Below is an example of the GBPUSD which has channels on all its timeframes

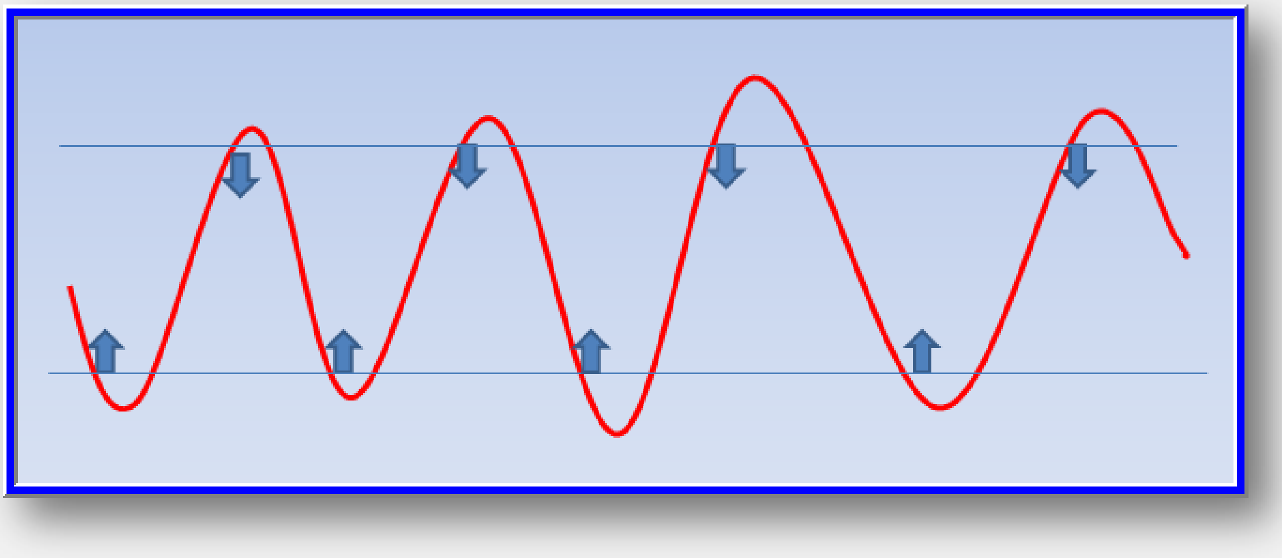

You only need 3 anchor points to establish a potential channel. 1, 2 and 3 are these points in the chart to the left.




Once an extended line is drawn between 1 and 3 a parallel line is added at point 2 and you have a channel.

In this example points 4 and 5 become predictable channel bounce points.

Sooner or later a new channel is formed when the price breaks out of the current one.



Entering when using a channel trading approach is easy. Place pending orders for a buy entry at the bottom of the channels and place a sell pending order at the top of the channel.

## 5.3 Moving Average crossover

We use the 3 moving average shifted by 3 periods.

The moving average is a tool that you can use to separate the buy zone from the sell zone.

When the price is above the moving average it is in the buy zone and when it is below it is in the sell zone.

When the price moves over the moving average from one zone to the next it creates a potential buy or sell signal.

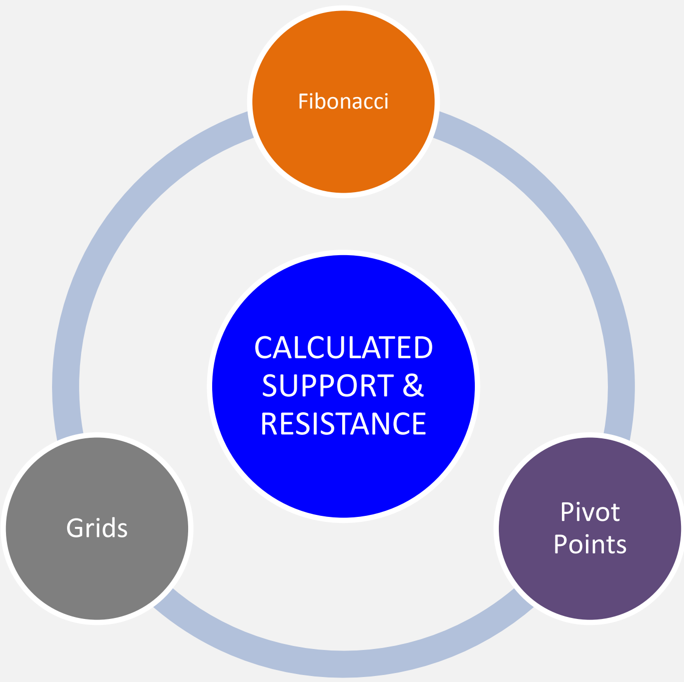
We have however found that these crossovers do not make the best entry signals and therefore would only use the signal to confirm another signal.

From the chart on the right you can also see that the RSI 50% crossover signal occurs at almost exactly at the same time as the moving average crossover signal.

You simply ENTER a transaction when the price crosses over the moving average line and closes on the other side of it. Crossovers below the moving averages are sell transactions and crossovers above the moving average are but transactions

# 6 ENTRY Techniques using mathematically calculated ENTRY points

## 1 Using invisible support and resistance as turning points



## 6.1 Fibonacci Levels

There have been many, many books written on the Fibonacci retracement and extension percentages. They are used by so many other competent traders that one has to respect the principles and the support and resistance which occurs as result of the Fibonacci levels. Due to the general use of Fibonacci levels a self-fulfilling prophecy is created which turns that level into a support and resistance level.


There are a number of particular Fibonacci levels to watch out for and take seriously. This is when 2 separately calculated Fibonacci levels occur at the same level. This makes the level doubly as strong as a support or resistance level.

Below is a "Readers Digest" (highly summarized) version of Fibonacci trading.

The Fibonacci number sequence is created by adding the previous 2 numbers in a series to get the third number. So you start with 1. 1 + 0 = 1 (the second number in the series). 1 + 1 = 2 which gives you the third number. 1 + 2 = 3, 2 + 3 = 5, 3 + 5 = 8, 5+ 8 = 13 etc. So a series of number are obtained 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89 etc.

Now the next step is to divide any number by the next e.g. 34 by 55 = 61.82% to give a ratio. Alternatively the second last number by the next e.g. 21 by 55 = 38.18%. These ratios are constant no matter how far up or down you go in the number series. These ratios are termed as the Fibonacci retracement ratios.

By dividing the next number by the previous number e.g. 55 by 34 = 161.76% you get the Fibonacci extension ratios which are also constant no matter how far up or down you go in the number series.

So when the market is trending (or if you can identify a clear reference leg in a market move) and starts retracing to the 38.18% and 61.82% levels, they will become support or resistance levels. The price is likely to move to 161.76% of the reference leg, as in this example.

The chart shown above is an example of Fibonacci working on a monthly chart of the GBP. Fibonacci can be traded on short and long term charts and creates a continuous trading model as new reference legs are created on an ongoing basis.

**Fibonacci levels provide turning point trade opportunities**

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**When non Horizontal, Horizontal and Fibonacci levels meet (confluence) they create turning point opportunities as shown in a recent trade example.**


## Basic technique on How to trade turning points using Invisible Support and resistance

1. Find strong retracement price levels based on the methods above.
2. Assume that the support or resistance will create a turning point
3. Place a pending order or market order to enter a reversal at the retracement level
4. Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
5. Amend this approach based on your own experience.

## 6.2 Pivot Points

Expert4x does not trade Pivot points much and does not use them. This module on Entries will however not be complete if your attention is not drawn to the use of Pivot points. Some traders even calculate pivots points per for each major market session traded i.e. the Asian, European and US sessions.

A Pivot Point indicator does not come standard with MetaTrader4 and because of this we do not promote Pivot Point Trading to our clients. You will however find Pivot Point MetaTrader indicators which are freely available by doing a Google search.

As you will see Pivot Points are calculated support and resistance levels.

For many years, traders and market makers have used pivot points to determine critical support and/or resistance levels. Pivots are also very popular in the forex market and can be an extremely useful tool for **range-bound traders** (Bounce Traders) to identify points of entry and for trend traders and **breakout traders** to spot the key levels that need to be broken for a move to qualify as a breakout. In this article, we'll explain how pivot points are calculated, how they can be applied to the FX market, and how they can be combined with other indicators to develop other trading strategies.

### Calculating Pivot Points

The prices used to calculate the pivot point are the previous period's high, low and closing prices for a security. These prices are usually taken from a currency's daily charts, but the pivot point can also be calculated using information from hourly charts. Traders prefer to take the pivots, as well as the support and resistance levels, off of the daily charts and then apply those to the intraday charts (for example, hourly, every 30 minutes or every 15 minutes).

**The calculation for a pivot point is as follows:**

**Central Pivot Point** (PP) = (High + Low + Close) / 3

Support and resistance levels are then calculated off this pivot point using the following formulas:

**The Calculation of the First level support and resistance:**

**First Resistance** (R1) = (2*PP) - Low

**First Support** (S1) = (2*PP) - High

**The calculation of the second level of support and resistance is calculated as follows:**

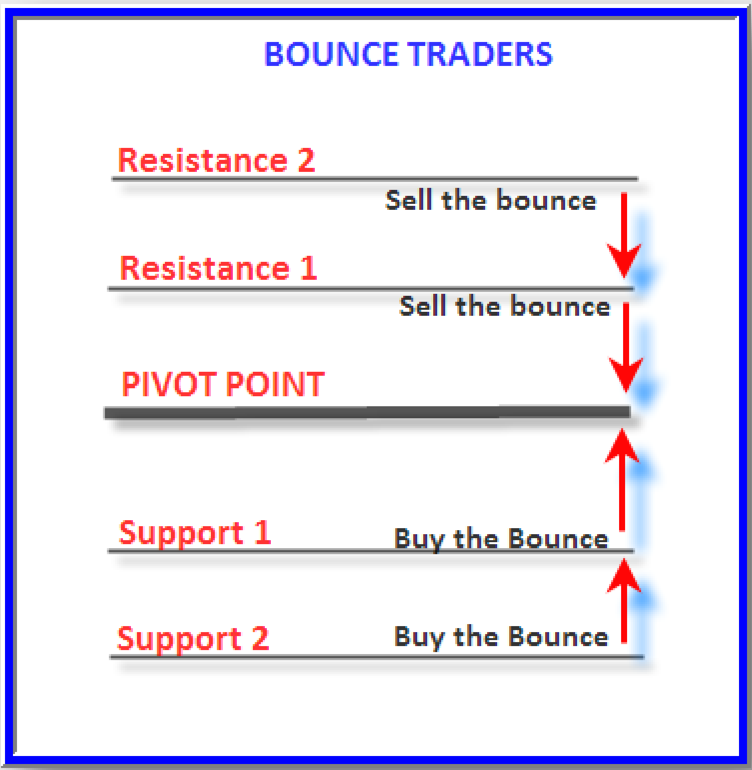
**Second Resistance** (R2) = PP + (R1-S1)

**Second Support** (S2) = PP - (R1- S1)

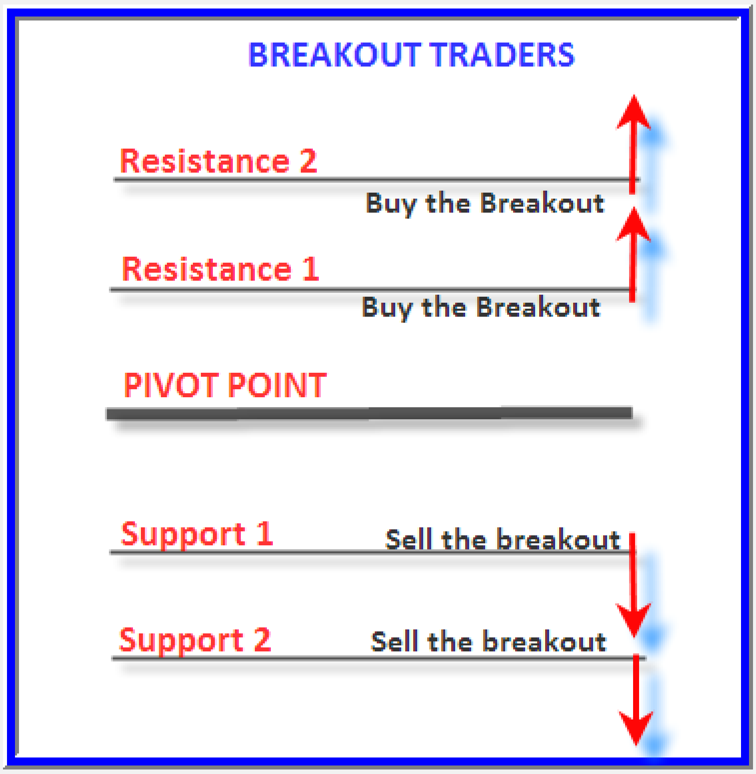
Please click here to download and easy Excel Pivot point calculator> **Pivot Point Calculator**

**Applying Pivot Points to the FX Market**

**Bounce traders would simply ENTER bounce trades as shown below**



Breakout traders would simply ENTER the breakouts through the support and resistance levels



## 6.3 Grid Trading system ENTRIES

The No Stop, Hedged, Grid trading system works very well in a sideways or slowly trending market.

The system rules are simple

1 Decide of a grid size or distance (say 100 pips)
2 ENTER a Buy and a sell at the same price level
3 Close the profitable trade once the price has moved by the grid distance
4 ENTER into another Buy and sell at that point
5 Continue until all open and closed transactions added up are positive by 50% to 100% of the grid size or distance. Then close all transactions

Notice there is no stop loss used in this system. You can however use stop losses to mechanise the system.

For more information of the grid system Google “Forex Grid trading” or search for “Forex grid trading” on YouTube.

A Trading example

1 The trader decides on a grid size of say 90 pips when trading the EURGBP

2 The trader enters a buy and a sell at the same level - in this example 0.8540

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3. The price moves to Level 1. The trader closes the buy deal which is positive (+90 pip gain).


4. The trader enters in to another Buy and Sell transaction at Level 1 at 0.8630

5 The price goes back to the Start level and the trader closes all deals making a 90pip gain ignoring spreads (90 pips gain on the first buy, 90 pips gain on the $2^{nd}$ sell, 0 gain on the first sell, -90 loss on the second sell).


This is an example of a random calculated entry and exit method which does not take technical analysis and price action into account. It works well in a sideways or slowly trending market an in ideal for bounce trading. It does not even need charts to be traded.

# 7 ENTRY Techniques based on Specific Market behaviour

## 7.1 Trading Volumes

When the market starts trending the only way that the market participants can stop, slow down or reverse the trend is to enter a huge amount of orders in the opposite direction of the prevailing trend. This can happen subtly 6 to 10 times a day. Using market volumes is the only way of catching these turning points.

You need to have the 1 minute chart open showing the volumes being traded. A huge increase in volumes (2 or 3 times the previous bars) while the price is trending can:-

1) Slow the trend down,
2) Stop it or
3) Cause it to reverse.

A huge increase in volume is likely to reverse the direction of the trend. See the example shown where the volume increased by 2 to 3 times the previous bar.

You would enter a transaction when you see this happens on the 1 minute chart. You will normally have 30 to 60 seconds to enter before the reversal actual happens, so your need to be quick! The chart below shows how this can occur a number of times within a few hours.

Volume is available from most MetaTrader brokers and can be added to your charts using Insert > Indicators > Volume > Volume

Back test your trading charts using the 1 minute charts with volume loaded. You will be surprised.

Volume is actively also used in our With All the ODDS scalping techniques. See the details at the end of the book.

Again this is not an entry technique that will give you 100% reliability but it sure works most of the times.

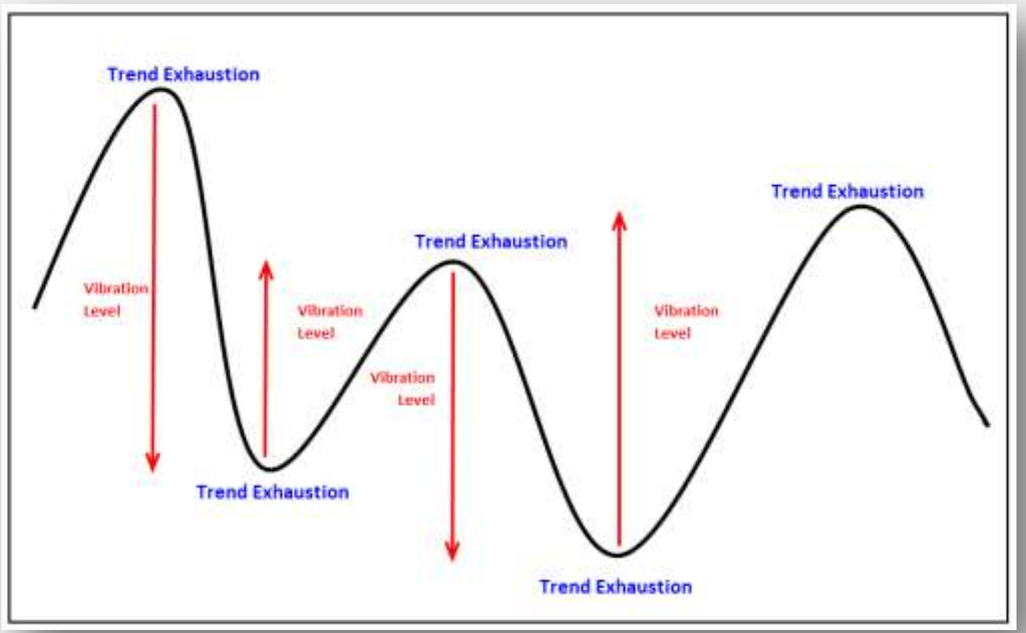
---


## Basic techniques on How to trade turning points using Volumes

1. Set up your trading charts to the 1 minute time frame
2. Load the volume indicator
3. Trade in the opposite way when there is a trend and at the same time a sharp increase in volume. This has to be done within 30 to 60 seconds of the sharp increase (twice to 3 times the recent volumes)
4. Use 14 to 20 pips for your stop loss to start with and refine later based on your experience
5. The sharp increase in volume should reverse or stop the trend
6. Refine this technique as your experience increases.

## 7.2 Using exhaustion points.

The market moves in vibrations or beats. The turning points of these vibrations are caused by **trend exhaustion** levels allowing the price movement to stop and then to trade in the opposite direction. The distance between the major **turning points** (trend exhaustion levels) are referred to as the **vibration level**. This behaviour occurs on all charts – from the 1 minute to the monthly charts. On the longer term charts they are called "Beats."



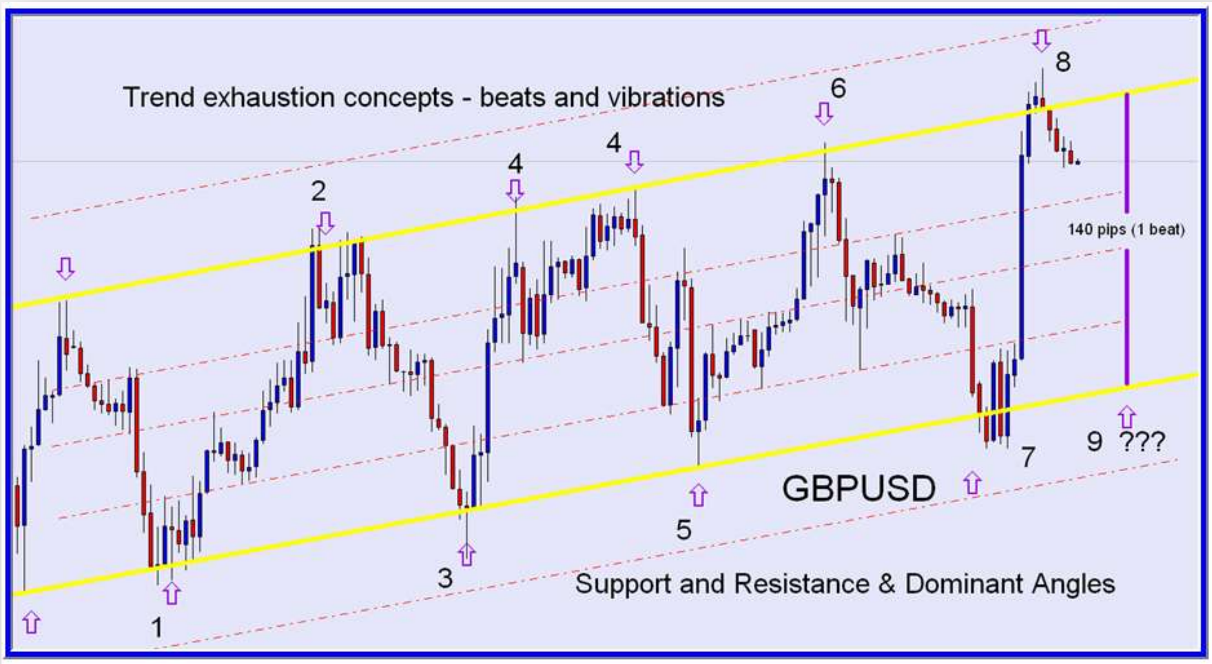

There are many ways that Forex traders try to determine the trend exhaustion points. Some of the most popular techniques and tools used are momentum indicators, support and resistance techniques, Elliott Waves, Fibonacci levels, Pivot levels and candle stick formations etc. They all work with a certain degree of success. Any currency has an hourly pulse or rhythm and a daily pulse or rhythm.

Any experienced Forex trader knows that the trading conditions in the US, Friday, Forex market at 9:00 New York are vastly different from the Asian, Tuesday, Forex market at 13:00 Tokyo when trading the

Canadian Dollar. The differences in demand and supply and traded volumes of the Canadian Dollar can easily be seen in the volatility (trading range) of the currency and in volume information. You will see that we refer to these differences as the currency having a measurable high or low vibration rate at these different times.

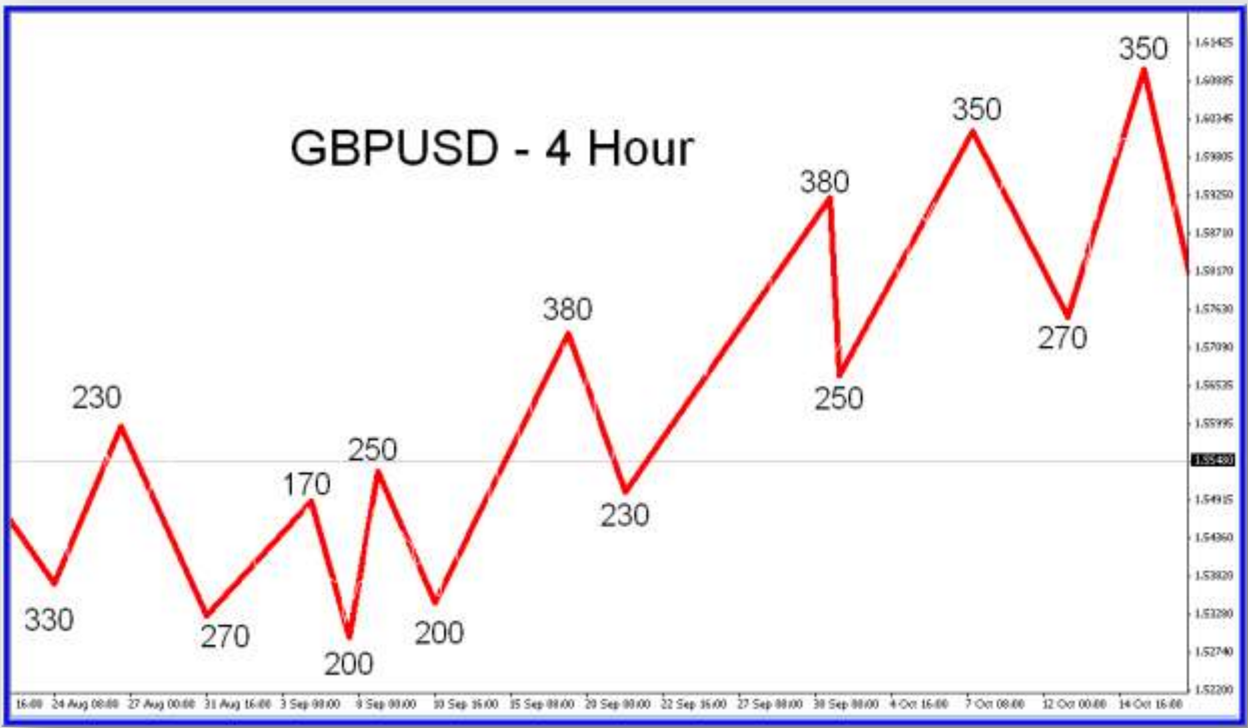
Let's assume that the normal currency vibration levels for a currency cross at a certain time of day is say 20 pips. It is therefore not unreasonable to anticipate a possible move in the opposite direction once the price has trended 20 pips. You are therefore giving the trade a high probability of success. At around the 20 pip level, the price is likely to become exhausted and will do a retracement or complete reversal.

On a larger timeframe the chart below shows a clear 140 beats for the GBPUSD during the period shown. So when there is a trend in the GBPUSD there is a good chance that the trend is likely to be exhausted after 140 pips.



## The ZigZag indicator can help towards measuring the beats of a currency

The ZigZag indicator can be found on the MetaTrader charting system by following this menu sequence > Insert > Indicator> Custom> ZigZag – You can use the default settings.




The philosophy is that when the price has moved by approximately the average beat or vibration it is ready for a retracement and these retracements can then be traded using your selected retracement trading method.

**Please treat Beats or vibrations as guides when the price trend has a good chance of becoming exhausted and not as a precise entry point. They are best used in conjunction with other bounce methods such as support and resistance.**

To see the hourly trading ranges for each currency, please click here> Ranges

This link is to externally supplied information and it's availability into the future can not be assured. You will see graphs giving the average hourly trading range (volatility) for each currency and also the daily trading range for each day of the week.

## Basic technique on How to trade turning points using the Exhaustion Levels

1. Establish probable exhaustion levels based on the currency, timeframe and time of day you are trading.
2. Expect a turning point when the price has trended by the exhaustion distance in pips
3. Use any of the reversal methods discussed in this module to confirm and enter your transaction.
4. Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
5. Amend this approach based on your own experience.

## 7.3 Time of day principles

The next group of orders we are going to cater for are the ones based on time of day factors. Time of day factors revolve around the economic announcement schedule and the Opening and Closures of financial markets in Asia, Europe and the US.

Please click on this link to download our module on time of day trading which is supported by 3 videos.

Below are some examples of turning points occurring when the major markets open and close.


Times when moves occur in the Forex Market are when the main markets Open and close. Round about these times there is a high probability of being the start points of trends:

- The open of the Asian market 9:00 am Tokyo Time
- The open of the European market 7:00 am GMT
- The open of the UK market: 8 am London time
- The open of the US market: 8:30 am New York
- The Close of the London market 5:00 am London times

Use www.timeanddate.com to workout how these times relate to your local times.

## Basic technique on How to trade Time of Day considerations when trading turning points

1. Be aware that certain times of day have a high probability for trend reversals as discussed in the Time of day module of this series.
2. Suspect a turning point or strong continuation when the time of day occurs
3. Use any of the reversal methods discussed in this module to confirm and enter your transaction.
4. Enter stops and targets appropriate to your currency, timeframe and time of day
5. Amend this approach based on your own experience.

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## 7.4 Fundamental news

Fundamental news can

- Cause the market to consolidate prior to the news being announced
- Cause huge breakout moves if the news is unexpected (different from expected)
- Cause trends if a series of news announcements are positive or negative for a particular currency
- Be totally unexpected when unscheduled news events occur which impact the Forex market.

In general it is best to treat these events as, above average risk events, full of uncertainty. A straddle approach has been suggested earlier in the module but treat it with caution.

## THE BEST ENTRY TECHNIQUE TO USE

Below are some suggestions on ENTRY techniques to use:-

| Market condition | Example | Technique |
|---|---|---|
| Sideways market |  | *Channel trading *Momentum *Volume *Exhaustion points *Pivot points *Grid trading *Support and resistance |
| Slowly trending Market |  | *Channel trading *Support and resistance *Grid Trading *Momentum *Volume *Exhaustion Points |
| Trending Market |  | *Fractal indicator *Support and resistance *Immediate entries *Continuation price Patterns |

7 Simple-N-Easy ways to find places to ENTER deals in the Forex market

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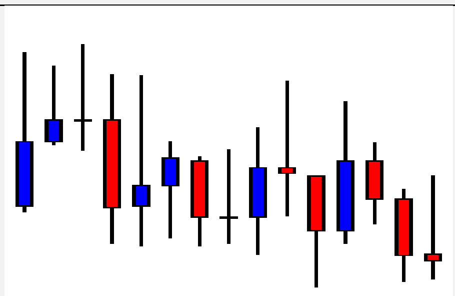
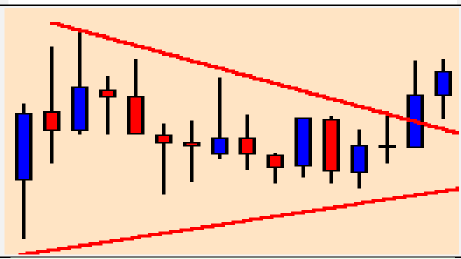
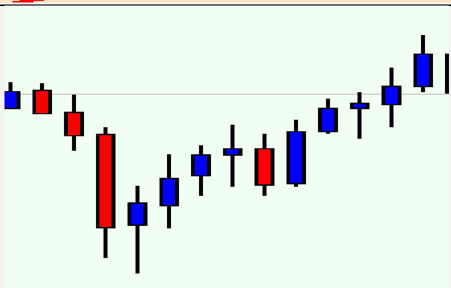
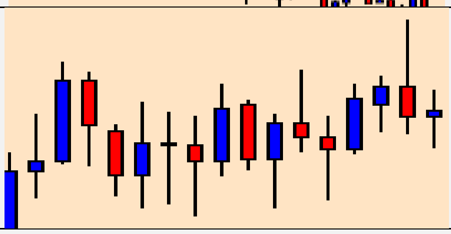
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spiky Market |  | *Channel trading<br>*Exhaustion points |
| Potential Breakout Market (Consolidating in narrowing range) |  | *Multiple MA<br>*Straddle<br>*Support and resistance<br>* Trendlines |
| Reversing market |  | *Trendlines<br>*Support and resistance<br>*Moving averages |
| Weekend GAPS |  | Straddle |
| Random up and down market |  | *Channel trading<br>*Grid trading<br>*Exhaustion points |
| | | |

# WAYS TO IMPROVE YOUR FOREX TRANSACTION ENTRIES.

Forex trading has many realities that need to be accepted. Forex trading is all about probabilities and all we are trying to do is to stack the probability of success in our favour. Therefore expect failures as the price of trading the Forex market and focus on those aspects that you have found to work.

1 Be aware of as many ways to enter the Forex trading market as you can
2 Back trade as many of these methods finding examples of such trades in historic charts.
3 From back trading start finding entry techniques that you find particularly attractive.
4 Back trade these more intensively
5 Demo trade the techniques
6 If demo trading is successful trade live
7 Combine successful entry techniques to form a strategy.
8 Always test and retest entry strategies.
9 Test both the Breakout and Bounce trading philosophies
10 Chose between the breakout or bounce approach on a daily or permanent basis.
11 Confirm you entries using many Entry confirmation signal – the more you can find the strong your entry will be. See the example below

# CLOSE

Trying to cover Forex entries in an eBook is a **daunting** task. Getting the balance of information supplied at a level where it is not too much to confuse or not too little to create more questions than answers, is tricky. Especially when a book of this nature is written by hands on experienced traders who are not professional authors or educators.

It you find the information supplied too much and not specific enough please reread the book in printed form. You will see that we need to cover most possible market conditions which you, as a Forex trader, will be exposed to. The Honest truth is that unless you are multi skilled at assessing the trading conditions accurately and matching your entry technique with those conditions you will fail.

Always let the market be your teacher. The market will tell you when you are assessing the market conditions well and using the appropriate approach. The more time you spend with your teacher the more it will teach you. There will be a time where the market has taught you most of the moves it is capable of and by doing that it will also have exposed some of its biggest weaknesses. By knowing many entry techniques you can hopefully take advantage of the times when the market is most predictable.

All the best on your quest to be a successful trader!

## SUPPORT

If you have any questions after studying this eBook please contact info@expert4x.com

Your questions are important to us as they will go towards improving the information contained in this module in future updates. Please do not hesitate to raise any comments or questions

# EXPERT4X GROUP

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The Expert4x Group has grown over the last few years and offers a very wide range of Forex product and services to online Forex Traders. Below is a summary of these services and links to more information. You will find information on:- Forex trading techniques, Systems, Courses, Live Trading Webinars, Alerts services, Indicators, Support webinars, Free courses, linked account information, **our EXPERT4X Traders Club**, Mentorship and special deals where you can get most of these services for FREE.

Please use the links provided for more detailed information about these services. Our web pages are quite comprehensive so should supply all the details and information you require. If you still have any questions please contact us at info@expert4x.com.

*Club benefits*

| | Experts4x traders CLUB | Website Links | Brief Description |
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| Forex trading Techniques & Courses | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| Long Candle Forex Trading | LC Forex | Forex Course - Psychology, Money Management & 12 Forex techniques are shown |
| Good Vibrations | GV Forex | Session trading technique use the rhythm of the market |
| Viennese Waltz | VW Forex | Time of day Forex trading patterns |
| WATO | WATO Forex | Multi currency, Multi timeframe swing and scalping |
| Magic MA | Magic MA | Way of making money using a moving Average |
| Magic Momentum | Magic Mom | Ways of making money using the markets momentum |
| X MT4 Basic Charting and dealing | MT4 Basic | A basic trading and dealing skill course |

# Simple-N-Easy Forex

HOME

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| | LIVE Trading Webinars | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Daily US Analysis Webinars | US LIVE | 45 Live trading webinar finding 24 hr set and forget trades |
| X | Daily European Webinars | Euro LIVE | 45 Live trading webinar finding 24 hr set and forget trades |
| X | Daily Asian Webinars | Asian LIVE | 45 Live trading webinar finding 24 hr set and forget trades |
| X | Good Vibrations | GV LIVE | 2 to 3 hour Live trading sessions using the GV method |

| | Daily Alert services | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Daily US Alerts | US Alerts | 24hr Set and Forget emailed alerts daily |
| X | Daily Euro Alerts | Euro Alerts | 24hr Set and Forget emailed alerts daily |
| X | Daily Asian Alerts | Asian Alerts | 24hr Set and Forget emailed alerts daily |

| Indicators and EA's | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| 4x- edge indicator | 4x-Edge | This indicator gives the relative strength of all currencies |
| Grid trading EA | Grid EA | This EA automated the grid trading entries and exits |

| Free courses | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum Lot course | Max Lot | Double your trading account in 3 trades using this method |
| Exact tool | Exact Tool | The tool gives you exact entry and exit values |
| Free videos | Free Videos | Access free Forex trading videos on any topic |
| Become a Forex Investor | Invest in Forex | Learn how you can INVEST in great Forex traders |

| Support Webinars | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| Long Candle Forex Trading | LC Forex | Support webinars for purchasers of Expert4x methods |
| Good Vibrations | GV Forex | Support webinars for purchasers of Expert4x methods |
| Viennese Waltz | VW Forex | Support webinars for purchasers of Expert4x methods |
| WATO | WATO Forex | Support webinars for purchasers of Expert4x methods |
| GRID Trading | Grid Forex | Support webinars for purchasers of Expert4x methods |

| Mentorship services | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| One on One mentorship services | 1on1 Forex | Personal webinar guidance from experienced traders |

| Linked Forex Accounts | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| Linked Accounts to Forex Traders | Linked Trading | Linked you Forex account to successful Forex Traders |

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| Hedged Forex | Hedged Forex | Site used for Hedged Forex services such as the GRID |
| Expert4x Blog | Expert4x Blog | Forex trading Blog |
| Long Candle Forex | Long Candle | Site used for Long Candle Forex |
| Forex Trading Video | Forex Videos | Forex Video site |
| Forex edge | 4x Edge | Website for the Forex edge indicator |

| FaceBook & Twitter | Website Links | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
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