

The Truth About Fibonacci Trading

The truth about Fibonacci levels is that they are useful (like all trading indicators). They do not work as a standalone system of trading and they are certainly not the “holy grail”, but can be a very effective component of your trading strategy.

But who is Fibonacci and how can he help you with your trading?

Leonardo Fibonacci was a great Italian mathematician who lived in the thirteenth century who first observed certain ratios of a number series that are regarded as describing the natural proportions of things in the universe, including price data. The ratios arise from the following number series: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144

This series of numbers is derived by starting with 1 followed by 2 and then adding $1 + 2$ to get 3, the third number. Then, adding $2 + 3$ to get 5, the fourth number, and so on.

The ratios are derived by dividing any number in the series by the next higher number, after 3 the ratio is always 0.625. After 89, it is always 0.618. If you divide any Fibonacci number by the preceding number, after 2 the number is always 1.6 and after 144 the number is always 1.618. These ratios are referred to as the “golden mean.” Additional ratios were then derived to create ratio sets as follows:

Price Retracement Levels

0.236, 0.382, 0.500, 0.618, 0.764

Price Extension Levels

0, 0.382, 0.618, 1.000, 1.382, 1.618

The first set of ratios is used as price retracement levels and is used in trading as possible support and resistance levels. The reason we have this expectation is that traders all over the world are watching these levels and placing buy and sell orders at these levels which becomes a self-fulfilling expectation.

The second set is used as price extension levels and is used in trading as possible profit taking levels. Again, traders all over the world are watching these levels and placing buy and sell orders to take profits at these levels which becomes a self-fulfilling expectation.

Most good trading software packages include both Fibonacci Retracement Levels and Price Extension Levels. In order to apply Fibonacci levels to price charts, it is necessary to identify Swing Highs and Swing Lows. A Swing High is a short term high bar with at least two lower highs on both the left and right of the high bar. A Swing Low is a short term low bar with at least two higher lows on both the left and right of the low bar.

Fibonacci Retracement Levels

In an uptrend, the general idea is to go long the market on a retracement to a Fibonacci support level. The price retracement levels can be applied to the price bar chart of any market by clicking on a significant Swing Low and dragging the cursor to the most recent potential Swing High and clicking there. This will display each of the Retracement Levels showing both the ratio and corresponding price level. Let's take a look at some examples of markets in an uptrend. The same points made by these examples are equally applicable to markets in a downtrend.

Example 1: Here we plotted the Fibonacci Retracement Levels by clicking on the Swing Low at about \$71.31 and dragging the cursor to the Swing High at about \$89.83. You can see the resultant levels plotted by the software. Now the expectation is that if the market retraces from this high it will find support at one of the Fibonacci Levels, because traders will be placing buy orders at these levels as the market pulls back.



Example 1

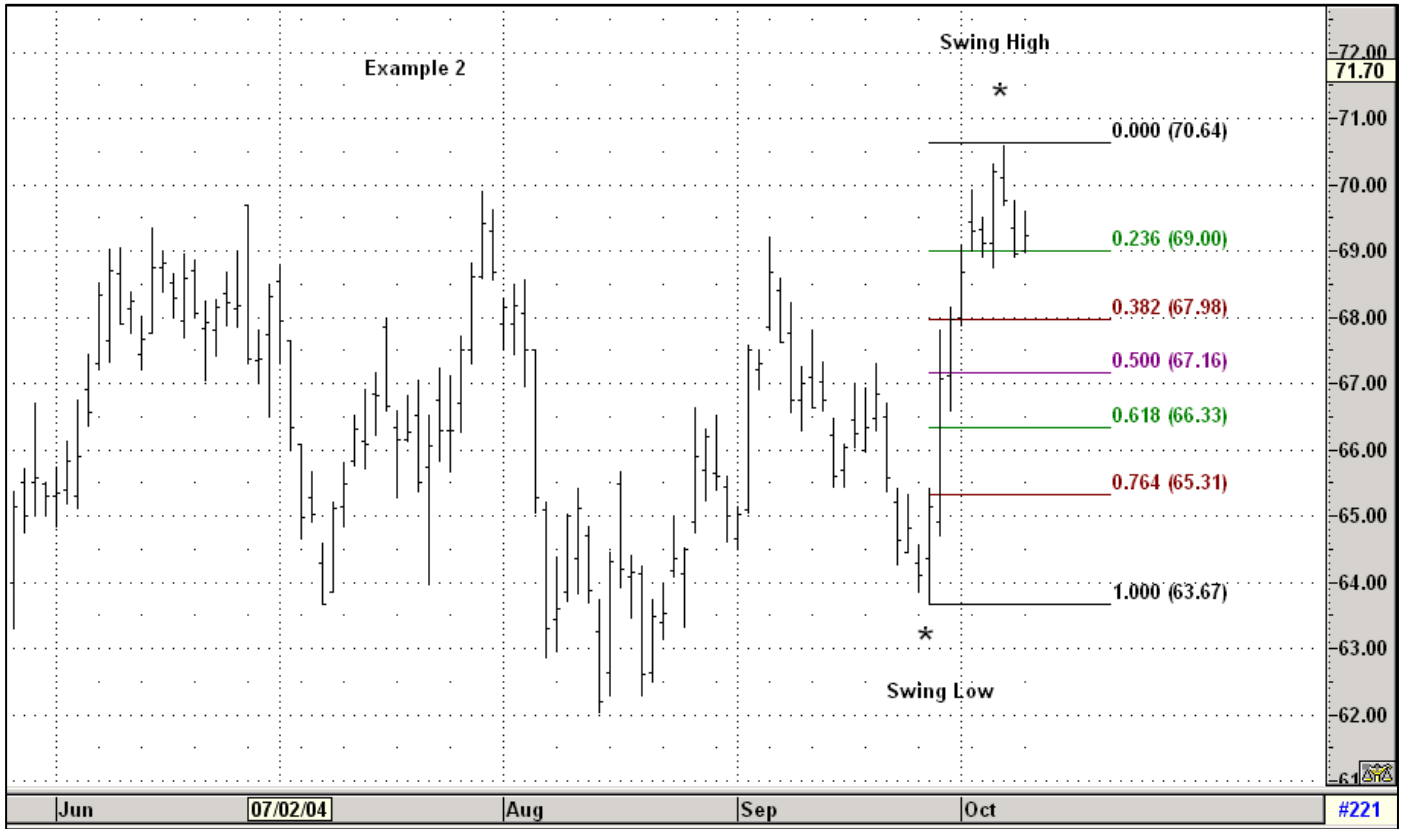


Example 1.1

Example 1.1: Now let's look at what actually happened after the Swing High occurred. The market pulled back right through the 0.236 level and continued the next day through the 0.382 level before finding support. After a few days, the market resumed its upward move. Clearly buying at the 0.382 level would have been a good short term trade.

Example 2: Again, the Fibonacci Retracement Levels were plotted on the chart in the same manner as described in Example 1. Again, we are looking for the market to retrace from the Swing High and find support at one of the Fibonacci levels.

Example 2.1: Now let's look at what actually happened. The market again pulled back right through the 0.236 level and continued to pull back until it found temporary support at the 0.50 level (a lot of buyers at this level). However, once the buying power was exhausted, the market continued to retrace all the way down to the 0.764 level before resuming its upward trend. In this case, buying at the 0.764 level would have been a good short term trade.



Example 2



Example 2.1

Example 3: Here's another example. If the market retraces from the Swing High, where will it find support?



Example 3

Example 3.1: Well, in this case the market found support at the 0.50 level. Buying at this level would have been a great trade as the market gapped up a few days later.



Example 3.1

Example 4: Here's one more example.



Example 4

Example 4.1: Whoops! The market gapped down through all levels of support and never looked back. A long trade here would have been a loser or at least an open lose position.



Example 4.1

You can see from these examples that the market often finds at least temporary support at the Fibonacci Retracement Levels – not always, but often. It should be apparent that there are a few problems to deal with here. First, there is no way of knowing which level will provide support. The 0.236 level seems to provide the weakest support, while the other levels provide support with approximately the same frequency. Second, the market will not always resume its uptrend after finding temporary support, but instead continue to decline below the last Swing Low. Thirdly, placement of stops is a challenge – it is probably best to place stops below the last Swing Low, but this

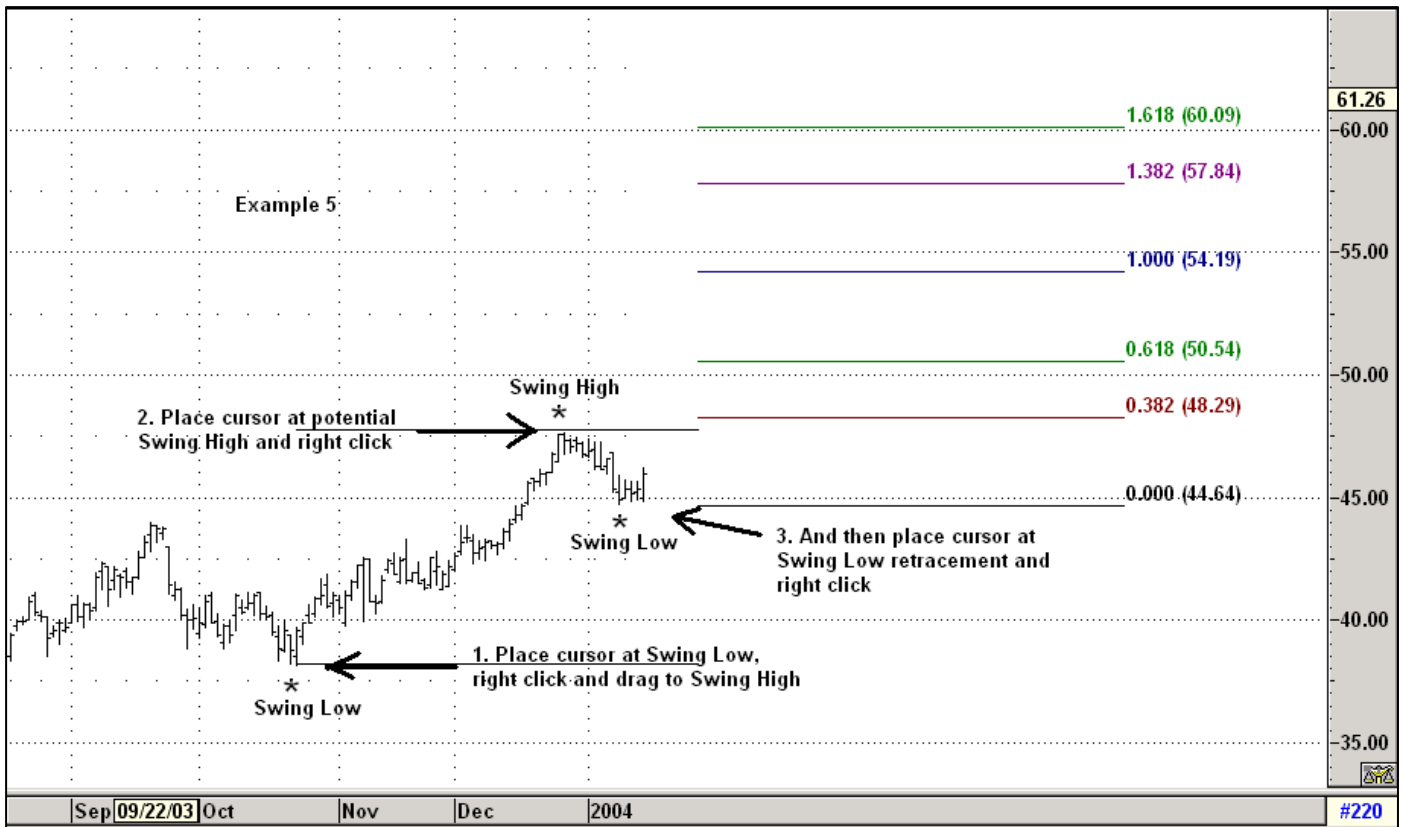
requires accepting a high level of risk in proportion to the likely profit potential in the trade. Another problem is determining which Swing Low to start from in creating the Fibonacci Retracement Levels. One way is from the last Swing Low as we did in the examples. Another is from the lowest Swing Low of the past 30 days. The point is, there is no one right way to do it, and consequently it becomes a guessing game.

Fibonacci Price Extension Levels

In an uptrend, the general idea is to take profits on a long trade at a Fibonacci Price Extension Resistance Level. The Price Extension Levels can be applied to the price bar chart of any market by clicking on a significant Swing Low and dragging the cursor to the most recent Swing High. Then by clicking on the Swing High and back down to the retracement Swing Low and clicking there. This will display each of the Extension Levels showing both the ratio and corresponding price level. Let's take a look at some examples of markets in an uptrend. The same points made by these examples are equally applicable to markets in a downtrend.

Example 5: Here we plotted the Fibonacci Price Extension Levels by clicking on the Swing Low at about \$38.20 and dragged the cursor to the Swing High at about \$47.67 and then down to the retracement Swing Low. You can see the resultant levels plotted by the software. Now the expectation is that if the market continues higher it will find resistance at one of the Fibonacci Levels, because traders will be placing sell orders at these levels to take profits on there long trades.

Example 5.1: Now let's look at what actually happened after the retracement Swing Low occurred. The market rallied making new highs pausing at the 0.382 level and again at the 1.000 level after a retracement down it rallied again going right through the 1.382 and 1.618 levels. Taking profits at the 0.382 level would have been premature, but taking profits at the 1.000 level would have made a nice trade.

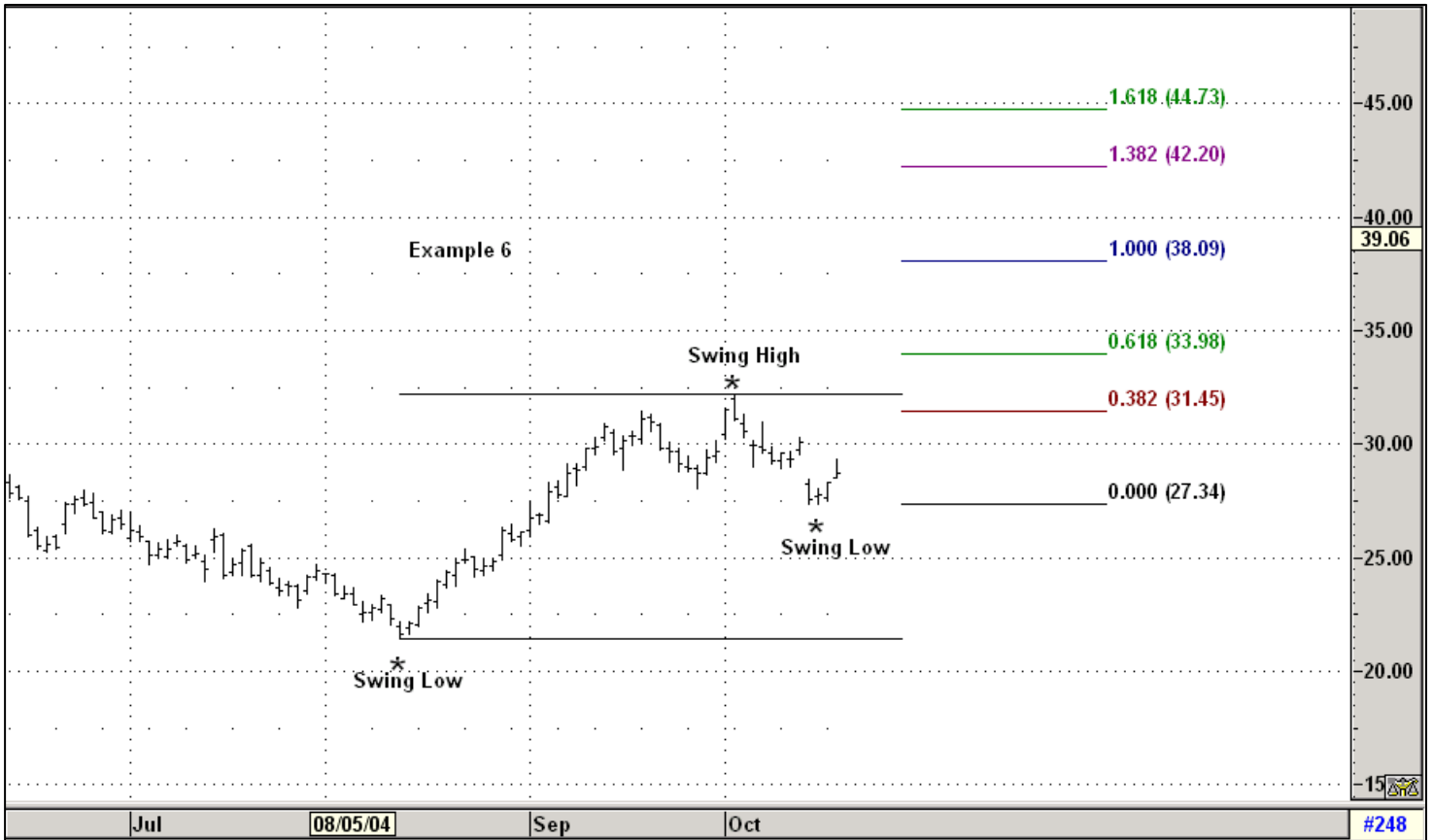


Example 5



Example 5.1

Example 6: Again, the Fibonacci Price Extension Levels were plotted on the chart in the same manner as described in Example 5. Again, we are looking for the market to continue higher before finding resistance at the Fibonacci Levels.



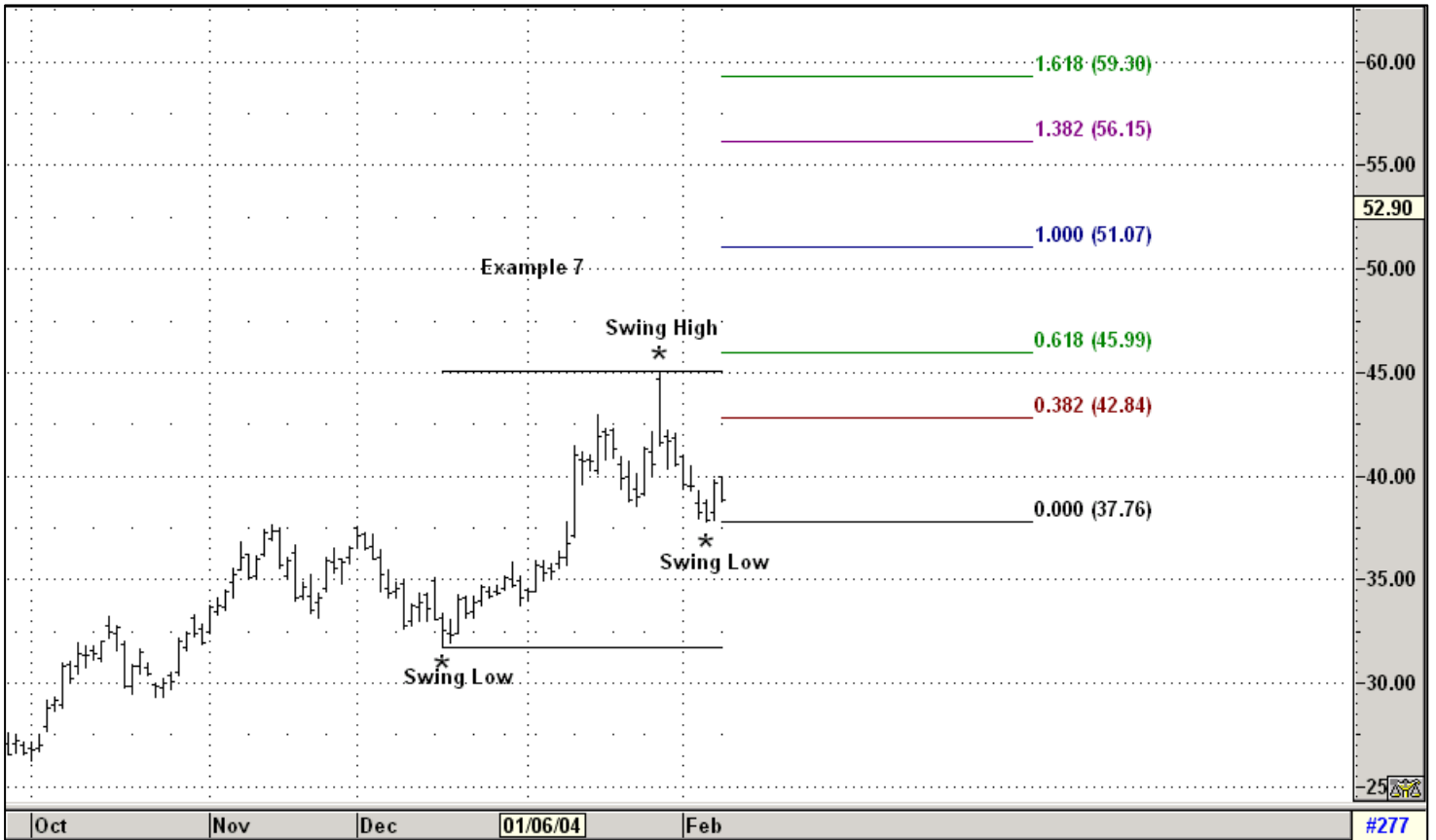
Example 6

Example 6.1: Now let's look at what actually happened. The market rallied, making new highs and pausing between the 0.382 level and the 0.618 level, and then continued higher. This up move could well continue up to at least the 1.000 level. Taking profits at the 0.382 level would have been premature and only time will tell if taking profits at the 0.618 level was the optimal place to exit the long trade.



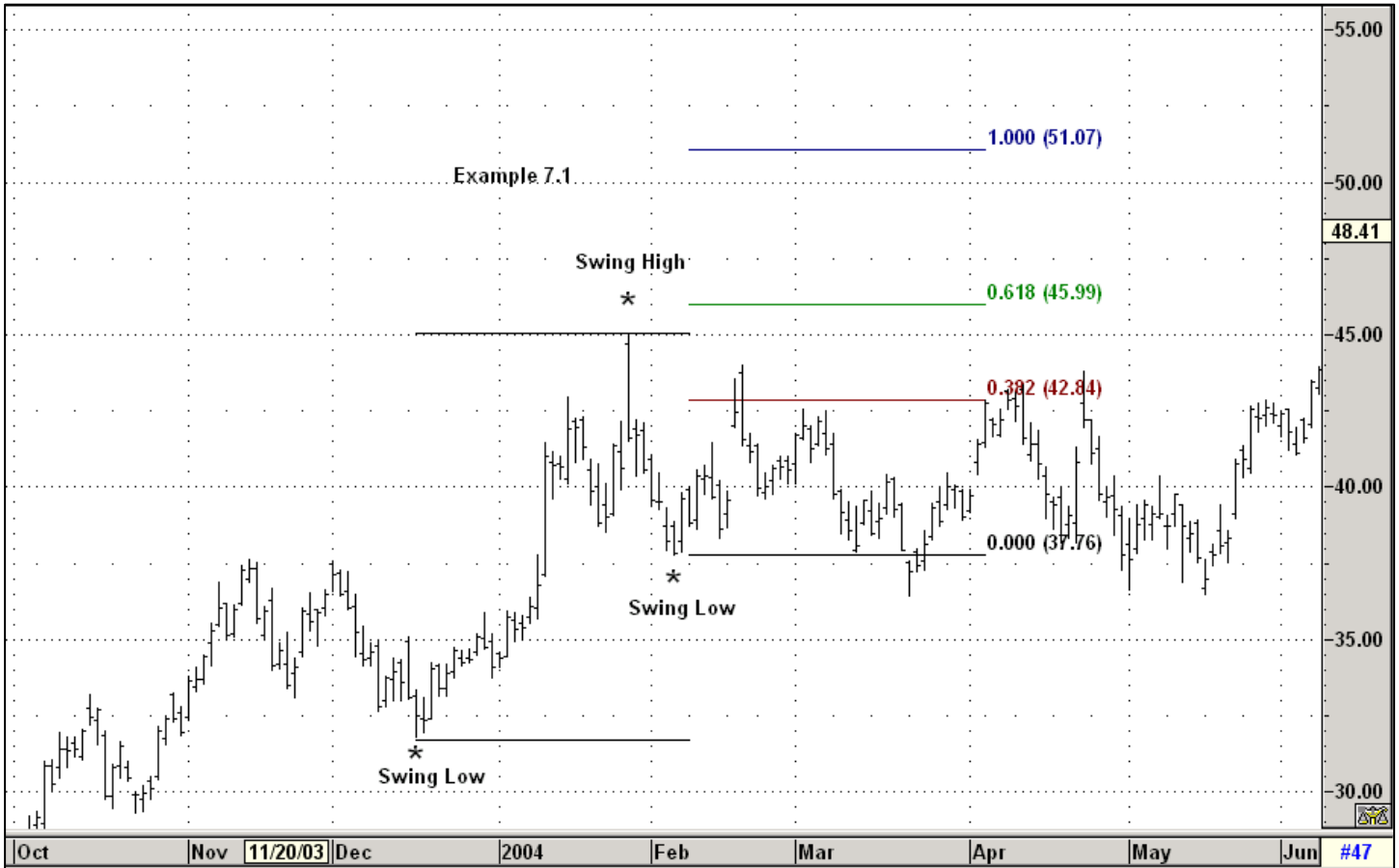
Example 6.1

Example 7: Here's another example. Will the market continue higher to one of the Fibonacci Price Extension Levels?



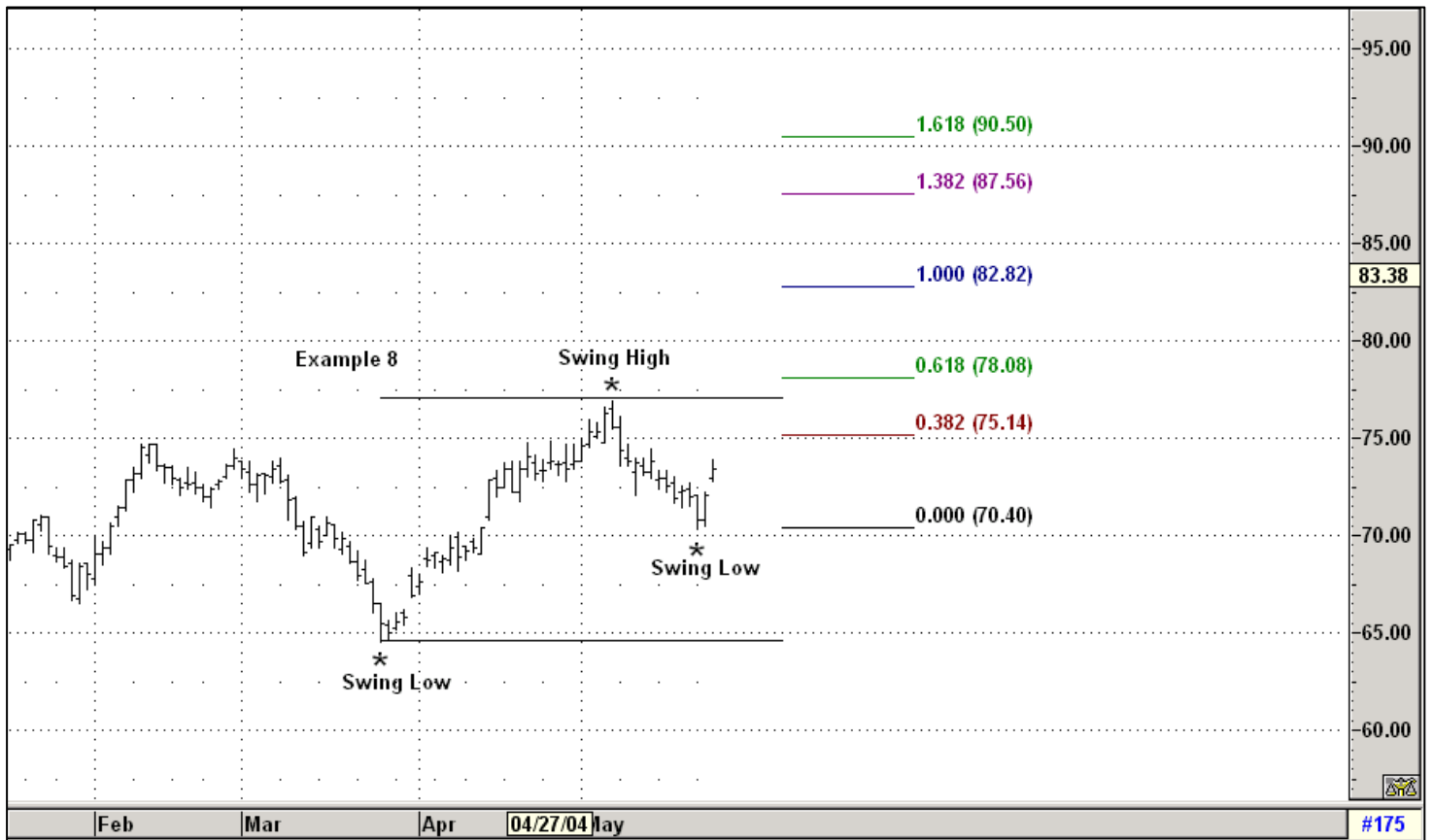
Example 7

Example 7.1: Well in this case the market found resistance at the 0.382 level which would have been the place to take profits on any long trades.



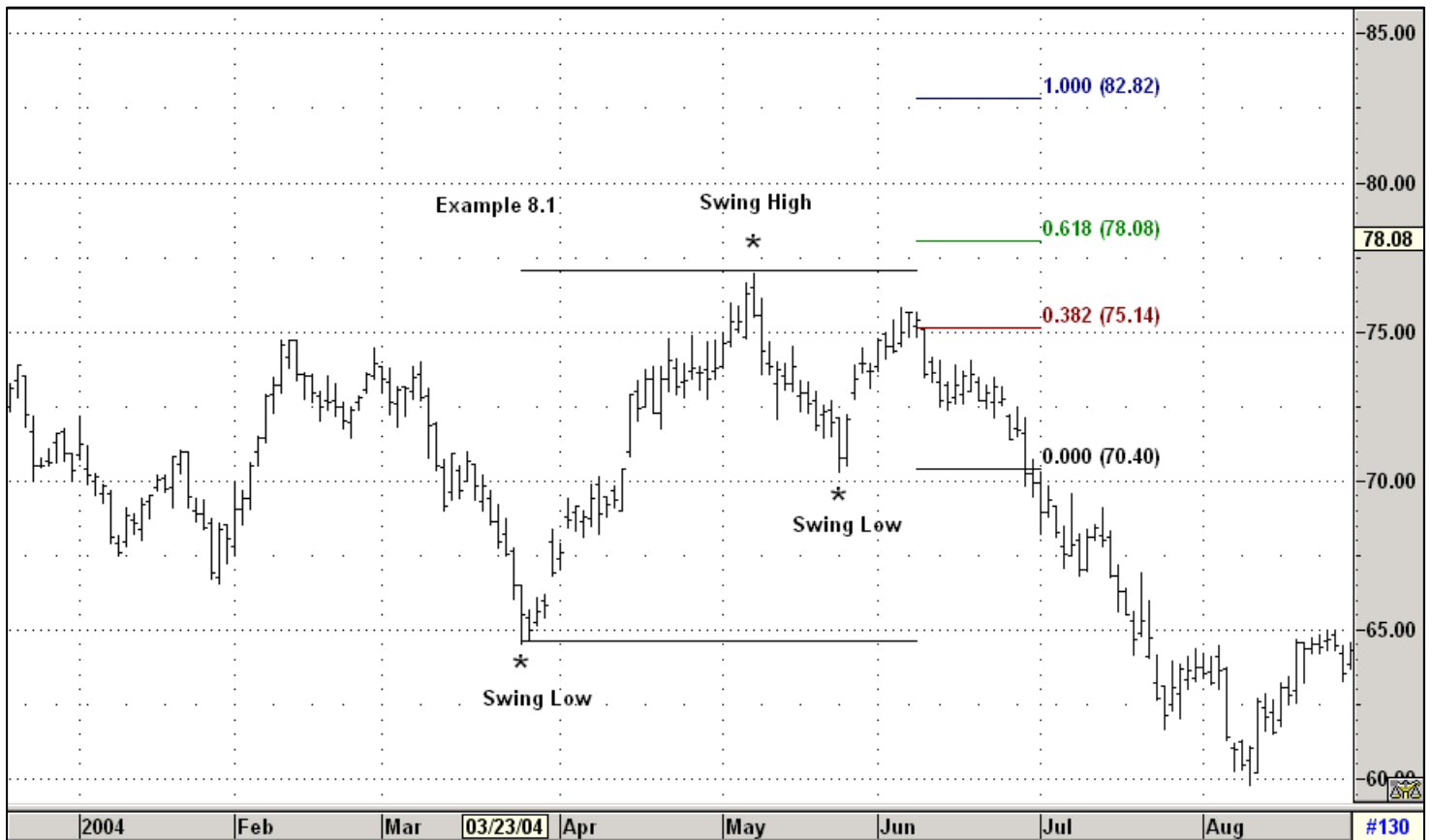
Example 7.1

Example 8: Here's one more example.



Example 8

Example 8.1: Like the last example, the market found resistance at the 0.382 level which would have been the place to take profits on any long trades.



Example 8.1

You can see from these examples that the market often finds at least temporary resistance at the Fibonacci Extension Levels - not always, but often. As in the examples of the Retracement Levels, it should be apparent that there are a few problems to deal with here as well. First, there is no way of knowing which level will provide resistance. The 0.382 level was a good level to cover any long trades in two of the examples, but in the other examples taking profits at that level would have been premature. Another problem is determining which Swing Low to start from in creating the Fibonacci Extension Levels. One way

is from the last Swing Low as we did in the examples; another is from the lowest Swing Low of the past 30 days. Again, the point is that there is no one right way to do it, and consequently it becomes a guessing game.

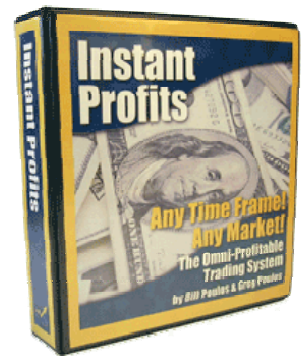
Alone, Fibonacci Levels will not make you rich. However, Fibonacci Levels are definitely useful as part of an effective trading method that includes other analysis and techniques. You see, the key to an effective trading system is to integrate a few indicators (not too many) that are applied in a way that is not obvious to most observers. All successful traders know it's how you use and integrate the indicators (including Fibonacci) that makes the difference. The lesson learned here is that Fibonacci Levels can be a useful tool, but never enter or exit a trade based on Fibonacci Levels alone.

Good Trading,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Poulos". The signature is written in black ink and has a fluid, personal style.

P.S. If you're really serious about learning how to use what you've learned here along with other indicators, you need to try my trading course, *Instant Profits*. Turn the page to find out more.

"If You Trade Stocks, Options, Futures, Or Forex And Are Tired Of Spending All Day With Your Nose Glued To The Computer, Then You Have What It Takes To Personally Unearth My Astonishing, Step-By-Step Trading SECRETS In The Privacy Of Your Own Home... But Only For A Limited Time..."



If you want to learn more about using Fibonacci levels along with other indicators, check out my **Instant Profits** trading course. I distilled the best of what I learned about trading into an easy-to-follow trading course that I call “**Instant Profits**”. The course is made up of the following parts:

- The **Instant Profits** Manual, including over 40 charts and 50 example trades.
- Over 75 minutes of screen capture video tutorials on CD-ROM.
- A 90 Minute DVD of my “sneak preview” Instant Profits seminar.
- 4 trading “blueprints”.
- 1 year of unlimited customer support – just drop me an e-mail and I’ll answer your clarifying questions because I want you to be successful!

For your **FREE 4 chapter preview** of Instant Profits, just click on the link below:

www.instantprofitstoday.com

I worked hard to make **Instant Profits** easy to understand and easy to apply. I hope you enjoy everything it has to offer, and I look forward to seeing you become a student of **Instant Profits**.

Good Trading,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Bill Poulos'.