Mean Reversion Trading Secrets

HOW TO IDENTIFY HIGH PROBABILITY REVERSAL TRADES

How to create a robustly performing reversal trading strategy from scratch.

By Tradeciety.com
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1. The ultimate guide to reversal trading - Intro

When I started trading, I read everywhere that trend-following was to way to go and the most beginner friendly trading method. Being an absolute beginner, I bought into those claims and started my trading journey applying trend-following principles. It took me over 18 months to figure out that I wasn’t a trend-following trader; it just didn’t make sense to me and all the trend-following concepts did not resonate with my way of thinking. I came across a mean reversion article one day and it immediately clicked with me. Mean reversion felt natural to me and the thinking behind it helped me look at charts in a new way.

I did not start making money right away and my trading has undergone a lot of changes over the past years, but my current trading is solely based on mean reversion principles. Mean reversion is built on the concept that markets are inefficiently priced from time to time and that price will revert back to its mean eventually. Just plot a moving average on your charts and you’ll see that price constantly fluctuates around its moving averages – hence the name. The job of a mean reversion trader is it to identify the periods when price is inefficiently priced and has pulled away from the mean and transitions back to it.

A word of caution right from the start. Reversion trading can be very risky and it is definitely very challenging on a trader’s mindset and emotional capital. Mentally unstable traders will often mistake mean reversion trading for predicting price reversals. It has to be clear that mean reversion trading does not mean buying when price rallies or selling when it drops; mean reversion traders wait for a confirmed shift in price and only when clear signals that the balance between bulls and bears has shifted are given, mean reversion traders enter the stage. Patience is a big part of being a mean reversion trader and you
have to be ok with standing on the sidelines for a long time, watching trades unfold and just sitting on your hands while trend-followers move the markets.

2. 5 ways to identify high probability mean reversion scenarios

2.1. Calling tops and bottoms

Would you also like to be able to sell the highs and buy the lows? Wherever you go, traders are always in a state of calling top and bottoms and looking for the next reversal. And although counter-trend strategies can potentially result in great trades, the way most traders approach it often leads to trading disasters. We’ll start off by showing what makes calling tops and bottoms so attractive, why it is usually a very dangerous thing to do and how you can improve your mean reversion trading skills.

Why traders like to call tops and bottoms

There are mainly 2 reasons why trying to call tops and bottoms is so attractive:

“Tops and bottoms are so attractive because they look good in hindsight.”

#1 – The trades are so obvious

Just look at the screenshot below. The tops and bottoms are almost jumping at your face. The first problem with this strategy is that it looks so easy and obvious only in hindsight. The reversal points are the most visible areas in any price chart. Therefore, whenever traders pull up a new chart, their eyes are
naturally drawn to the tops and bottoms. However, when making actual trading decisions on the far right of your charts, things change dramatically as we will see later.

Tip: Whenever you find yourself using the benefit of hindsight to convince yourself that a trading strategy looks ‘so easy’ and has high predictive value, it’s time to pause and reflect.

#2 – You could catch huge winners

The thinking goes that if you could catch the tops and bottoms, you could enter a new trend very early and ride the trend wave for a long time and bank huge winners. And although this seems to be true in theory, the reality of mean reversion trading looks very differently. These are the 4 characteristics that describe the reality of a reversal trading strategy:

1 – The winrate of a reversal trading strategy is usually relatively low and false entries precede the one ‘right’ entry when the trend breaks

2 – A lot of patience is needed because winning trades need to be held for a longer time to offset the low winrate
3 – A reversal strategy will often miss trades because reversals can happen very sudden

4 – It can be frustrating to follow long trends and while trend-following traders make money, a reversal trader just stands at the sidelines

Wrong expectations when calling tops and bottoms

A trader who is trading a reversal trading strategy is constantly in the mindset that the markets could turn and that he might miss the trading opportunity he has been waiting for so long. It is therefore very common for reversal traders to always question trend moves he sees and to interpret small moves against the trend as potential reversals. And who doesn’t know those contrarian traders who are always calling the next reversal on Twitter or in forums!?

The screenshot below shows the thought process of a reversal trader during an uptrend, why he then finally misses the real trade entry and how a missed opportunity makes him unstable for his further trading.

“Don’t expect every trend to reverse.”
Reversal traders have to be emotionally very stable and they can benefit from having a set of fixed rules. Discretionary reversal trading is something that should be avoided if you find yourself making emotional trading decisions or trading based on guessing.

**The 6 golden rules and principles for reversal trading**

To avoid the common problems that come with reversal trading, these 6 rules and principles can help you become a better counter-trend trader and stop you from making costly mistakes:

1. **Adopt the approach of reversal-following, not predicting**

Don’t try to be the first and don’t try to catch the absolute high or low. Wait for confirmation and signals that price is actually turning. Just as trend-following suggests to wait for signs that a trend is on its way and does not try
to predict trends in advance, reversal traders should also wait for confirmation. We’ll learn later on how this can be done in robust way.

2 – Use a rule-based reversal strategy

Reversal trading is emotionally challenging because you often see setups that are ‘almost’ ready to take, but are missing one or two criteria. The best reversal signals come less often and traders are often tempted to enter too early. Having a set of clear and fixed rules can help keep you from making bad trading decisions. Even better, write your rules down and put them in-front of you.

3 – Can you accept a low winrate?

Reversal traders usually have a lower winrate because fake-reversals happen frequently. Not everyone can handle trading strategies with a low winrate and, therefore, not everybody should consider trading a reversal strategy. Audit and observe yourself. Do you revenge-trade easily or get upset fast? Or can you accept that the few winners you might have can offset your past losses?

4 – Don’t look left

Here we mean that you should not use hindsight as a predictor for your trading strategy. Yes, tops and bottoms are the things that stand out the most when you look at your charts, but the decisions are made on the far right.

5 – Be flexible and open-minded

Don’t fight what’s going on. Many reversal traders become very ignorant and although price has been trending for weeks, reversal traders just don’t stop
calling tops. In counter-trend trading, especially, it is important to understand what’s going on right now and to objectively look at your charts.

6 – Get out early!

The greatest mistake reversal traders can make is to believe that the markets have to turn eventually. Prices can (and will) always go lower, even if you think that they are low already. And your current high can be a low in the future. If you are in a trade and it keeps going against you, don’t believe that it has to turn eventually and that you can sit out the loss. Get out as fast as you can when the trade is not going your way!

2.2. Reading broken market structures

A main reason why traders fail to find profitable trades is because they don’t fully understand the nature of price movements and price structures. The majority of retail traders usually gets caught up in the day to day price movements, following the same old principles of technical analysis that leads them nowhere.

When we look at natural price movements, there are typically just two broader structures that repeat themselves over and over and over again:

(1) Consolidations

(2) Trends

This means that, at any given time, price is either trending or consolidating. Granted, this is no new insight, but most traders never think further and certainly don’t explore how to use this knowledge to their advantage.
The screenshot below shows a regular price chart and you can see that price is either trending or consolidating. Whereas trends are relatively straight-forward – with a few exceptions - consolidations come in many different forms and shapes.

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**Transitions vs. chasing price – where the real money is made**

Most traders look for existing trends and then try to jump on board. Trend-following means that you are entering *after* price has already trended for a while and it has become obvious that there is a trend. This is *retail thinking 101* and can lead to chasing price, entering way too late and missing out on most of the moves.

The real money is made by understanding and reading transitioning periods. However, it has to be clear that this has nothing to do with predicting price movements *before* they occur. After chasing price, predicting the next price move is the second most commonly made trader’s mistake. Entering a trade into the opposite direction of the *ongoing trend* or anticipating a breakout *before* it happens has nothing to do with successfully trading transitions.

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"Transition periods are lucrative trading spots."
The 4 transition patterns for successful reversal trading

We at Tradeciety are pure reversal traders, specializing in trading market transitions, especially transitioning periods from consolidations after a trend into a new trend. We look for over-extended price moves, market top (or bottom) patterns, fading momentum and trend shifts to determine high probability market reversals.

There are 4 consolidation structures that are extremely important for reversal traders because they show transitioning periods nicely.

#1 – Structural changes with the Head and Shoulders pattern

The clearest and most telling transition happens at market tops and bottoms with a Head and Shoulders pattern. Although we are not pattern traders by definition, the Head and Shoulders pattern is by far the best transition pattern because it depicts a natural shift in sentiment.

At a market top, a Head and Shoulders pattern shows how price goes from higher highs (left shoulder to the head) to lower highs (head to the right shoulder) and then finally to lower lows (break of the neckline). The Head and Shoulders pattern is, therefore, much more than just a chart pattern, it visualizes the transition and the shifting balance from buyer surplus to seller surplus.
#2 – Fading momentum divergences

A Head and Shoulders pattern is often accompanied by a momentum divergence when the wave from the left shoulder to the “head” lacks momentum compared to previous price. A momentum divergence is usually not a good enough reason to trade a transition by itself, but if it occurs with another structural transitioning pattern, it can increase the odds significantly.

![Momentum divergence during a Head and Shoulders pattern](image)

#3 – Trendline breaks

Trendline breaks are a reversal trader’s best friends. Many traders use trendlines to track trends; and once a trendline is broken, a cascade of stop loss orders is triggered which leads to accelerating price movements; finance research confirms the effect of price cascades after stop loss orders.¹
Secondly, a trader should monitor the angle of trendlines and the development of trendline angles. A trend in which the angle of the trendlines increases shows momentum acceleration. Unsustainably explosive trends eventually enter a consolidation and then a reversal. Extreme trends typically have shorter consolidations with more volatility compared to the Head and Shoulders transition because the very nature of extreme price behavior.

#4 – Volatility spikes and double tops

A double top is another popular consolidation pattern after a trending period. Double tops are a typical transition pattern and although they look straightforward, they are often misleading and challenging to trade.

To increase a trader’s odds, adding Bollinger Bands can prove helpful. A Bollinger Band spike at a double top is often followed by an immediate reversal into the opposite direction. The double top transition happens frequently but because it is an obvious retail pattern, there are a lot of false signals around double tops. The Bollinger Band spike can act as an additional filter and improve the accuracy of signals.

Advanced technical analysis and market transitions

The failure rate of retail traders is high and it’s arguably way higher than the 95% most traders keep talking about. I am a strong believer that, besides an insufficient work ethic and a false approach overall, not looking beyond regular chart analysis is an important factor contributing to the failure of traders. Traders typically all read the same trading books, keep talking about the same principles of technical analysis and exchange the same thoughts and ideas about price analysis. But they don’t wonder why they are all seeing the same results.
2.3. **Bollinger Band volatility spike**

Bollinger Bands are a great trading tool because they provide instant information about volatility, trend strength, momentum and potential reversals. Not many tools or indicators give you so much information at once. This article shows how to trade volatility spikes using the Bollinger Bands. Volatility spikes occur frequently and they can help you identify mean reversion trades setting up.

*Catching the extremes – adjusting the Bollinger Bands*

By default, the Bollinger Bands are set to a 2.0 standard deviation, which means the outer Bands visualize the two-time price volatility. To trade volatility spikes effectively, we have to adjust the standard deviation and set it to 2.5.

The 2.5 standard deviation shows a wider channel than the 2.0 Bollinger Bands. Price going beyond the 2.5 Bollinger Bands signals a much more extreme price movement, whereas price frequently penetrates the 2.0 Bollinger Bands. The screenshot below shows that price was able to break the 2.0 Bollinger Bands many times, while it only spiked through the 2.5 Band one time.

The purpose of trading rules is to filter out as many potential setups as possible and only signal a trading opportunity when a high probability setup exists. Increasing the standard deviation on the Bollinger Bands helps filter out most
non-extreme volatility spikes and only leaves a trader with the absolute extreme price behavior.

Volatility spike vs. trend grind

Next, it is important to identify a valid volatility spike. The screenshot below shows the difference between a volatility spike versus a trend grind.

During a trend grind, candles move into the direction of the trend and do not leave long wicks; when price breaches the outer Bollinger Bands during a trend, it shows extreme strength and should not be mistaken for a reversal signal.

A volatility spike, on the other hand, is characterized by a long wick that penetrates the outer Bollinger Bands and immediately dips back into Bollinger Bands.

As we’ll see shortly, there are a few other things that turn volatility spikes into high probability setups. For now, it is important to see the difference between a trend grind and a volatility spike.
Stacking odds – creating high probability setups

Now, let’s look at a few trade examples and explore the criteria that define a high probability volatility spike setup.

The two most important criteria are trade location and candlestick validation. The screenshot below shows a trade scenario where both criteria are met. The volatility spike happened right at a previous support and resistance level (76.363). Many traders had been trapped, mistakenly believing that price is going to break out. Trades where amateurs are trapped into wrong trades often make for the best trading opportunities. This volatility spike also showed a pinbar rejection candlestick and price dipped back into the Bollinger Bands immediately; a classic, high probability volatility spike setup.

View the charts with the eyes of an amateur and trade like a professional.
The next screenshot shows **the volatility spike at the end of a trend move**. Prior to the volatility spike, the red candles showed extreme strength and did not leave a wick at all. But when price moved into the previous support area, it suddenly spiked down, showed a false breakout and immediately dipped back into the Bollinger Bands.

The next screenshot shows **a news driven volatility spike**. During an important news event, price spiked up in a very extreme fashion. Most amateur traders make the mistake of chasing price and trying to buy it on the way up, or shorting somewhere in the middle, always expecting (hoping for) a reversal. The professional trader sits on the sideline and waits for a high probability setup. Once price had reached the previous resistance level, it spiked through the level. The second wick, a failed breakout, shows a lack of bullish support and the red candle closing in the Bollinger Bands foreshadowed the sell-off. This
setup shows the importance of waiting for price to close back inside the Bollinger Bands.

“The professional know about the importance of location.”

The next example shows **why waiting for a trade signal at a logical location is so important**. The first time price went outside the Bollinger Bands, it did not happen at a high probability location and although price reversed afterwards, this wasn’t a valid volatility spike signal. The next time price spiked outside the Bollinger Bands, it happened right at a support level and price reversed immediately.
Not all setups will work—just like in any other trading strategy, and it is important to be prepared for failure. The last screenshot shows a failed volatility spike. And although it happened at previous support and with two wicks of rejection, price did not reverse. Such things just happen and a trader has to accept that not all setups will work out. It is the nature of trading and that’s what stop loss orders are for.

**Trading the Bollinger Bands volatility spikes in 6 steps**

This article explained the essentials when it comes to trading Bollinger Bands volatility spikes. Here are the 6 most important things to look for:

1. Set your Bollinger Bands to 2.5 standard deviation to identify the absolute extremes only

2. Learn to differentiate between volatility spikes and trend grinds
3. Always wait for a spike to happen at previous support or resistance

4. Wait for price to close back inside the Bollinger Bands before making a trading decision

5. A conservative target on the volatility spike is the middle Band.

6. Accept that some setups will fail. It’s not a Holy Grail system with a 100% winrate – no system is.

2.4. **Trend wave analysis**

Reversal trading, the trading approach we follow on Tradeciety, combined with independent wave analysis is a robust and adaptive trading approach. Wave analysis it is not just a regular blueprint formation where you simply follow the instructions, unlike most other (retail) price formations. Wave analysis offers insights into trend dynamics and helps you understand price movements in a much deeper way.

**High probability wave patterns – The 4 different types**

Not all wave patterns are equally well suited for reversal trading. The way in which trend waves form can tell traders a lot about the underlying price dynamics, reveal the balance of buyers and sellers and often foreshadow what might be coming next.

Going forward, we are going to use Bollinger Bands as an important component to determine trend strength and analyze momentum shifts. Furthermore, we
will also use the RSI to detect momentum divergences and convergences. Finally, we will analyze natural price patterns and candle-shapes around high probability price levels.

We separate between four different types of wave patterns.

**Type #1 – The single wave**

Single wave patterns don’t make for high probability reversal trades because single wave reversals look like a V-top/bottom after the fact and those are very hard to catch.

Furthermore, single wave patterns should also be avoided because they don’t provide context. Context is a very important concept in trading where you compare current price behavior to the most recent price behavior. Markets and the trading environment are changing all the time and single wave patterns don’t offer enough information to make sophisticated trading decisions. High probability reversals usually consist of 2 waves, as we will see with the next examples.

**Type #2 - Grinding wave**

The grinding wave is a 2-wave pattern that does **not** offer high probability reversal opportunities. The grinding wave is a pattern where price trends along the outer Bollinger Band. Keep in mind that the outer Band visualizes extreme price behavior; a trend wave that can stay close to the outer Band for a sustained period of time shows extreme strength and reversal traders should stay away from the grinding wave pattern.
Type #3 – Wave exhaustion

The exhaustion wave is a classical reversal pattern where the second trend wave does not reach the outer Bollinger Band anymore. This pattern is a high probability reversal pattern, especially when the first trend wave stayed close to the outer Band previously – this is the concept of context where you compare recent price history. The exhaustion wave usually comes with a momentum divergence on the RSI or the Stochastic when the second trend wave is weaker than the first one.
The second example is another classical exhaustion behavior where price did not even make a lower low with the second trend wave. The first bearish wave showed extreme weakness and afterwards price did not even make a lower low which highlights the fading momentum. The break of the resistance level on its way to making higher highs confirmed the reversal.
Type #4 – Spiking wave

The spiking wave is often not considered a classical wave pattern by conventional technical analysis which is a big mistake. The spiking wave is also a high probability reversal pattern and it perfectly shows the shift in trend momentum.

The spiking wave often looks like a double top or a false breakout. Especially when the spike violates the outer Bollinger Band and immediately falls back, the spiking wave can lead to strong reversals. The spike often traps amateurs into taking trades into the direction of the previous trend as they believe that the trend is accelerating. The pros load up on their reversal trades, squeezing amateurs on the false break.
The screenshot below shows an exhaustion and a spike wave combined. Price did not reach the outer Band and it spiked through the previous support level. The momentum divergence was another clue to the puzzle, foreshadowing the shift in momentum.
Why wave analysis is the best non-retail pattern

There are a handful of reasons that make wave analysis so profitable and worth studying:

Wave analysis is much more subjective and requires more discretionary thinking than other price patterns because it’s no “blueprint” pattern. At the same time, it makes the pattern less predictable because the entry is not as obvious as for other patterns. The general problem is that, once a price formation is too obvious, it becomes fairly easy for the smart money to trigger stop loss orders and squeeze amateurs. This is not as common for reversal trading based on wave analysis.

Furthermore, reversal trades based on wave analysis require more patience and, thus, it is usually more challenging for the average retail trader. Also, the stop placement and the profit taking requires more discretion as well and the rules are not as clear cut as for most other retail patterns.

- More discretionary – Adapts to changing market conditions and always changing
- More subjective – You won’t find crowded trades and it’s not a retail pattern
- Less predictable - It’s not a blueprint retail pattern that leads to amateur squeezes as easily
- Harder to trade – Stop and profit taking are very discretionary which makes it, again, less predictable

Wave analysis paired with technical analysis and indicators is the ultimate synergy of pure price trading and statistical indicator trading. Wave analysis allows you to avoid the general retail approach of looking for precise blueprint patterns (and then getting squeezed) and enables you to find high probability reversal trades by understanding what other market participants are doing.
Together with indicators such as Bollinger Bands and the RSI, reversal trading becomes a much more sophisticated and robust trading approach using the principles of wave analysis.

2.5. Reversal trading 2.0

Successful reversal trading is 90% waiting and 10% execution - which is the exact reason why this trading approach is so challenging and typically leads to account blow ups. To trade reversals profitably, you have to be ok with watching your setup unfold while you are standing on the sidelines and waiting for the perfect moment to jump on it.

We show you the exact thought process and approach for successful reversal trading.

Step 1: Find a high time frame level

This is the basis for all reversal trades. Zoom out to your higher time frames – usually the 4H or Daily time frame. Now draw lines at those level that really stand out and that have been the origin of previous price movements.

Both, support/resistance and supply/demand level concepts can be used to identify high impact price levels. The most important thing to keep in mind that trading those levels blindly – just with pending orders waiting at the level – has nothing to do with reversal trading and is purely predicting market moves and standing in front of an approaching train.

“The top down approach helps traders avoid mistakes.”
Often, reversals will happen in mid-air and not at your chosen levels – those are low probability trades and you shouldn’t start trying to get into such reversals.

Step 2: High time frame reversal signal

Once price comes to your level, being patient is of great importance. Often, you won’t get a clear signal and price will just take off without you – learn to accept that. Your method won’t be able to catch all moves; that’s what trading rules are for: filtering out the majority of price movements and only exposing yourself to high probability setups.

Typical higher time frame reversal signals are momentum divergences on your RSI or MACD and a spike through the outer Bollinger Bands (remember to set you Bollinger Bands to a 2.5 Std. deviation to catch only the extremes). Completed Fibonacci sequences also add confluence to your trade.

Still, this is not a signal and you still have to wait a bit more. Those higher time frames reversal signals typically occur at market tops and bottoms where many
amateur traders enter trades way too early without an edge. We wait until the reversal has already moved in our favor.

Step 3: Lower time frame entry timing – find the broken market structure

Not entering prematurely after you have identified the higher time frame signal and before the lower time frame entry trigger is given is the hardest part of successful reversal trading. You could probably enter earlier on some trades, but you’d significantly reduce your winrate and then run into emotional problems with your trading.

On the lower time frame, you have to wait for the confirmed reversal entry based on market micro structures. Typically, we look for a reversal pattern based on the analysis on highs and lows. If you are waiting for a short trade after a market top, you wait to see lower highs and confirmed lower lows. Trendline breaks and support/resistance breaks are the typical entry triggers here.

“Not all higher timeframe signals lead to trades. Remain patient.”
Step 4: Staying in the trade and exiting the trade

When it comes to staying in the trade we rely on the Bollinger Bands exclusively. As long as price stays between the middle and the outer Bands, the reversal is still valid. Even a spike through the middle Bollinger Band is not an exit signal – only a close that violates the middle Bollinger Band is a trade exits.

To get consistent results, it’s important to make consistent trade decisions. If you use the 1H time frame to time your trade entry, you should stay on the 1H time frame to make trade exit decisions.
Challenges of reversal trading

Emotionally, reversal trading is among the hardest trading methods. So why do we still prefer this method? The reason is that, although it is difficult, not every trader is born to be a trend-following trader and some traders are naturally drawn to reversal trading. However, most of the people who claim to be reversal traders just try to call tops and bottoms and most of them crash and burn. Make sure you are not on the predicting side of the market.

Here are the 4 top reasons why reversal trading is so difficult for most people:

1 – Don’t use pending orders when price is approaching your level. Don’t stand in front of an approaching train

2 – Accept to miss the first part of the reversal. No calling tops and bottoms for you anymore.

3 – Even when you see signals on the higher time frame, you have to wait for a confirmed structure break on the lower time frame – waiting is a big part of reversal trading
4 – Not all reversals lead to entries. Don’t chase a move that did not give an entry.

Case Study #2

Step 1: Find a high time frame level

The green area shows supply zone based on past price action. It’s also a 176% Fibonacci extension, which is often the end for a trend. Both levels make for a potentially interesting reversal area.

Step 2: High time frame reversal signal

After price moved into the green zone, the RSI showed a divergence during the last push and price showed a short-lived Bollinger spike that was rejected immediately. Still, this is not an entry after the divergence.
Step 3: Lower time frame entry timing – find the broken market structure

On the lower time frame we waited for the break of the support level which then confirmed lower lows. The red line on the screenshot below shows the support level that signaled the short entry for the reversal. Notice that the actual entry occurred significantly after the market top. We don’t predict turns, we trade obvious and high probability setups.

The exit happened once price closed back above the middle Bollinger Band.
3. Conclusion

Use the presented concepts and tools to build your own reversal trading approach. Reversal trading, and this Ebook in particular, allow you to look at price and the balance between buyers and sellers in a different way. Finding the tipping point when sentiment-shifts have occurred and when markets are reversing can be a very lucrative trading approach once you can stop calling tops and bottoms and avoid the predicting mindset.

I hope that his ebook provides a new and different view on how to use conventional trading wisdom and it enables you to build your own trading methodology.
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