

Advanced Order Flow Trading Module 2 Finding The Order Flow Honey Hole

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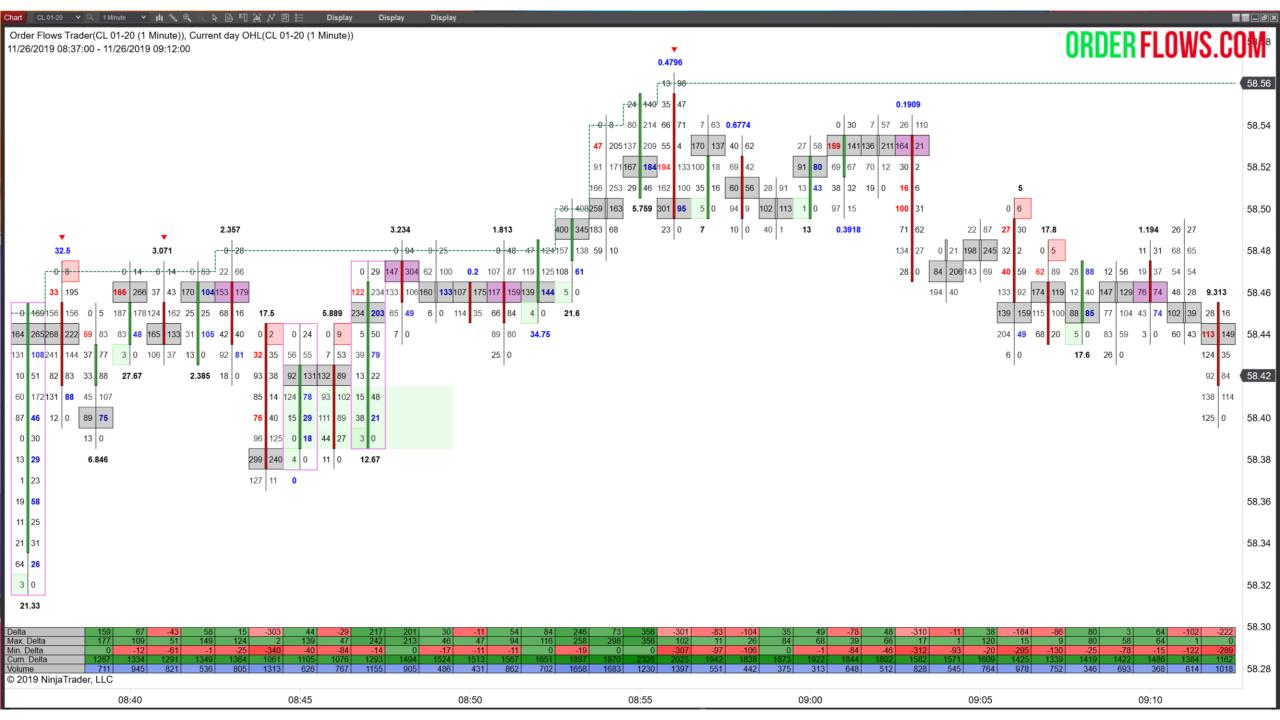
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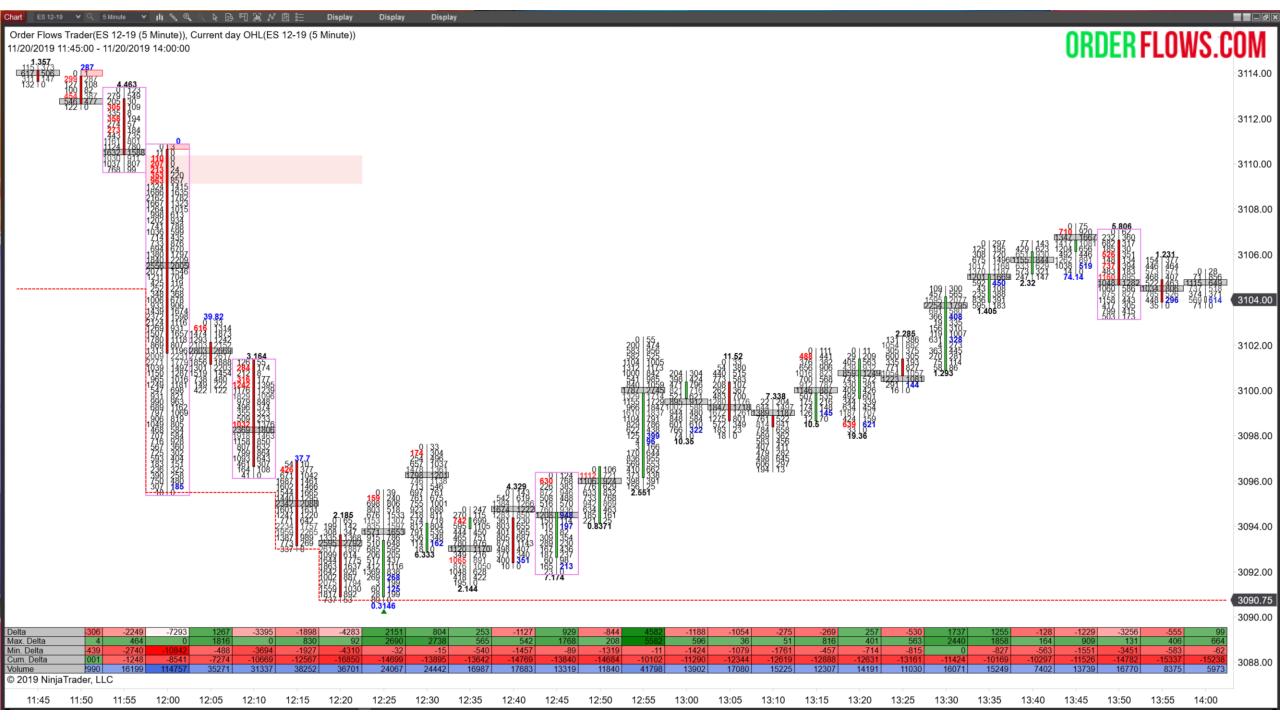


Have you ever watched the show "Swamp People?" They hunt alligators for a living. They don't catch they don't eat. How do they catch them? They hunt for alligators in the areas where they are most likely to be. Their own honey holes. Around the riverbank, in a mess of trees at the edge of the water.

Traders have the same mentality as hunters. They have to look for trades where they are most likely to occur. Where traders are being sucked in, around the swing highs or swing lows, in a trend, etc.

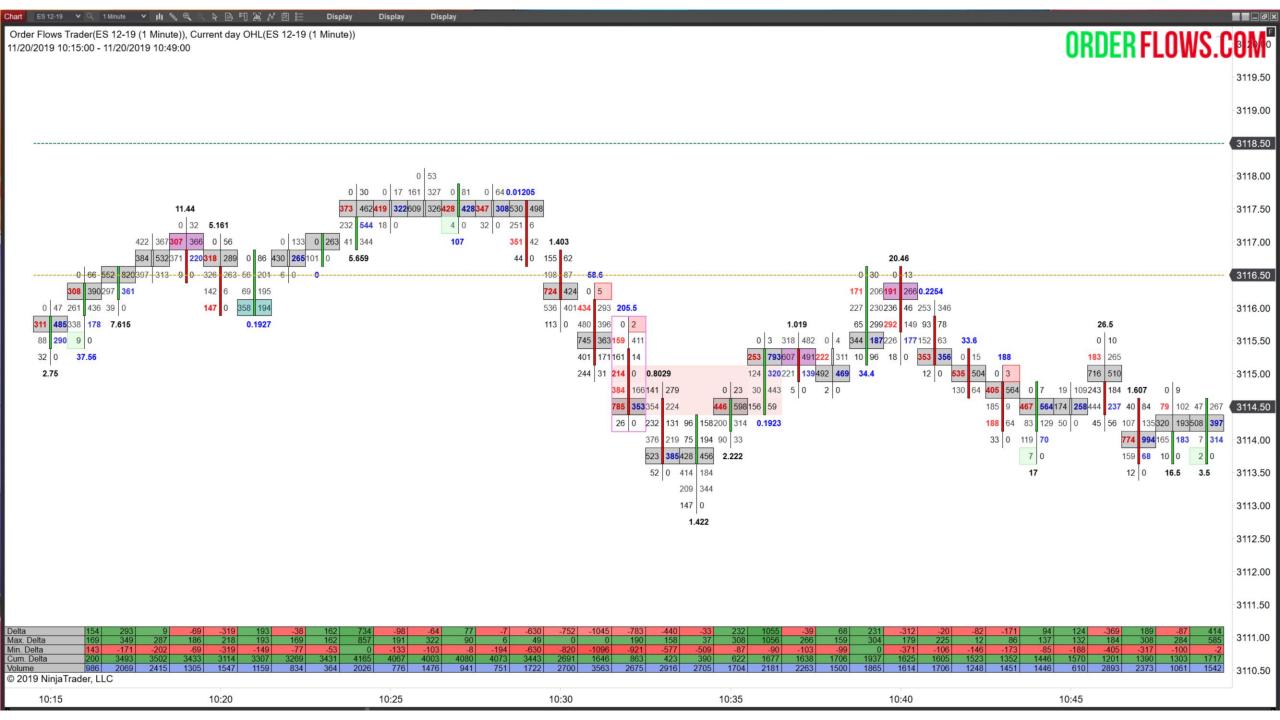
A trader has to have their own "honey holes." Areas where they are looking for trades that are going to give them good results.





Probably the single most important skill a trader can develop is the ability to determine when a breakout will continue or fail. Why is this important? Because if a breakout continues you can experience the beginning of a trend. If a breakout fails, you can be looking at a potential market reversal.

This will give you an edge over other traders if you have a clear understanding of the immediate direction over the next few bars at a minimum.

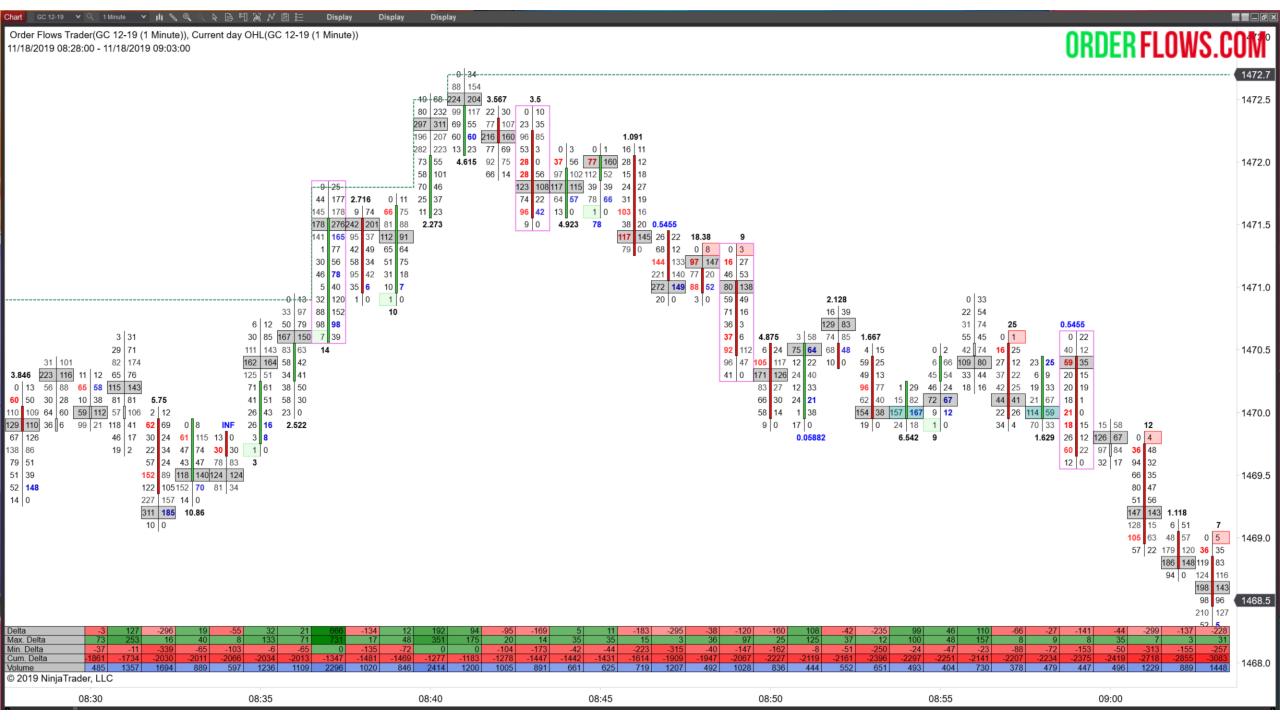


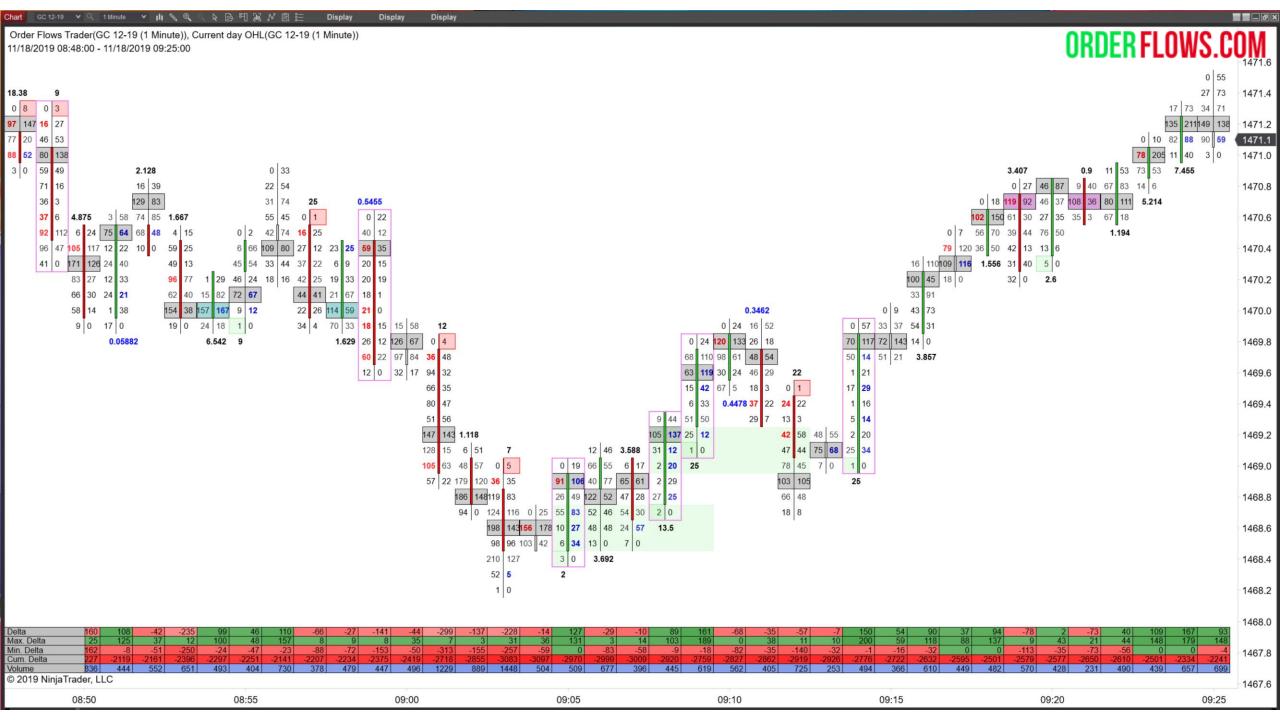
What is the difference between a reversal and a countertrend trade?

A reversal is the end of a trend, while a countertrend trade last short term and then you expect the market to continue to move in the original direction.

Where a lot of trader's struggle is in trying to trade a reversal.

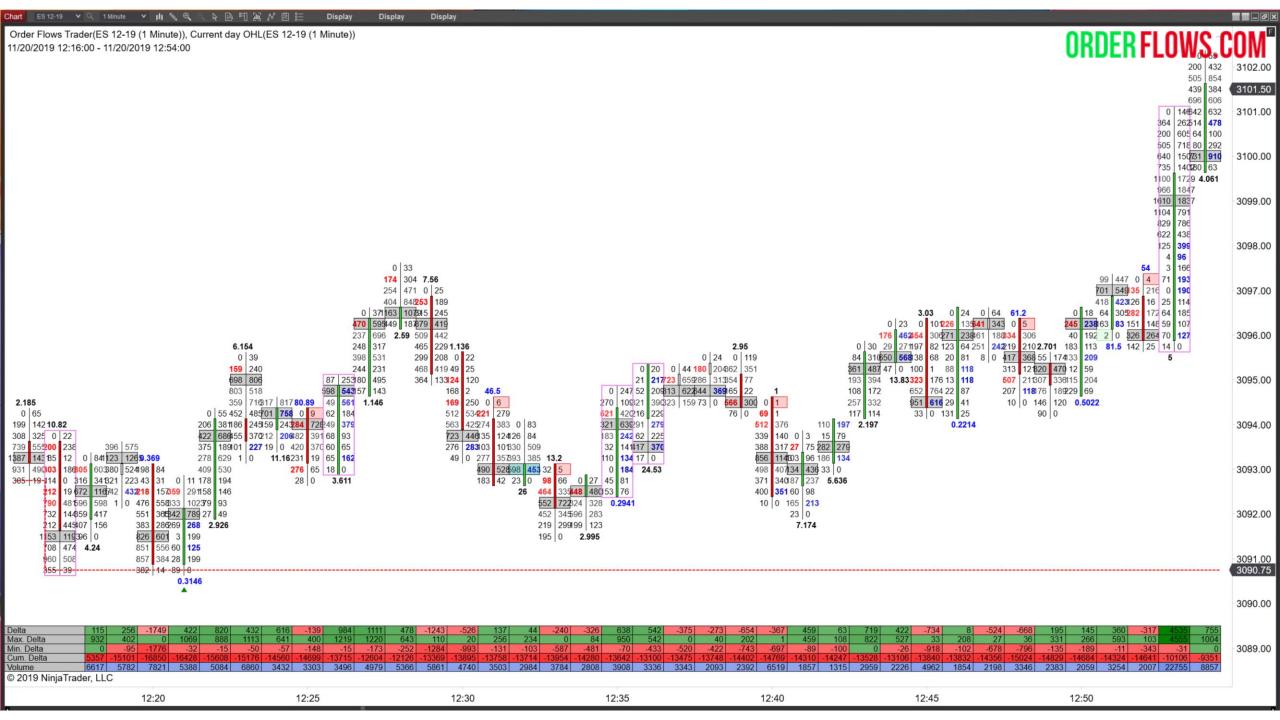
They expect the market which was moving in one-sided trade in one direction to all of a sudden move in the opposite direction in opposite sided one-sided trade. But what often happens is now the market has reached a level where two-sided trade is occurring, and the market just rotates. The key is in determining if the reversal will happen or if the market has hit a level to rotate (trade sideways).





Most traders don't know a reversal is underway until it is too late. They often wait for higher highs or lower lows to appear. This makes their entry less than ideal.

This is why reversals have great profit opportunity, because the further you trade away from the reversal level the larger the profit potential becomes. But if you are getting in late, you are giving up part of your profits.

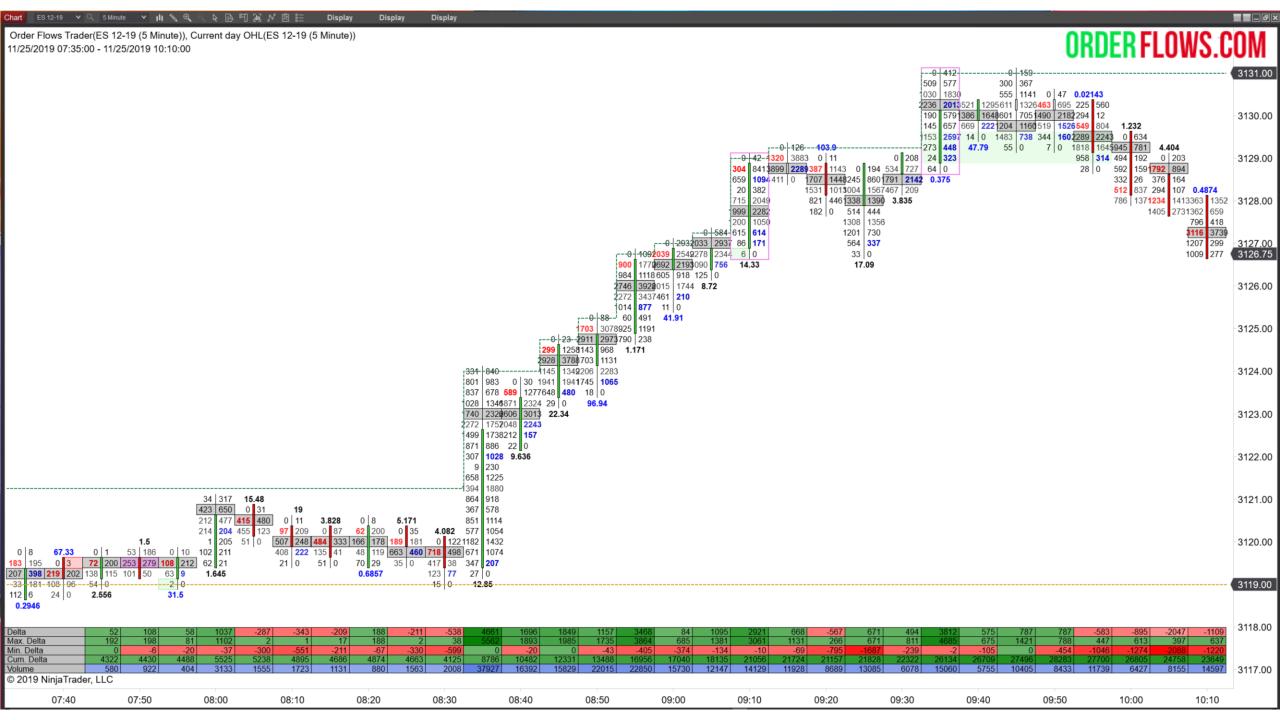


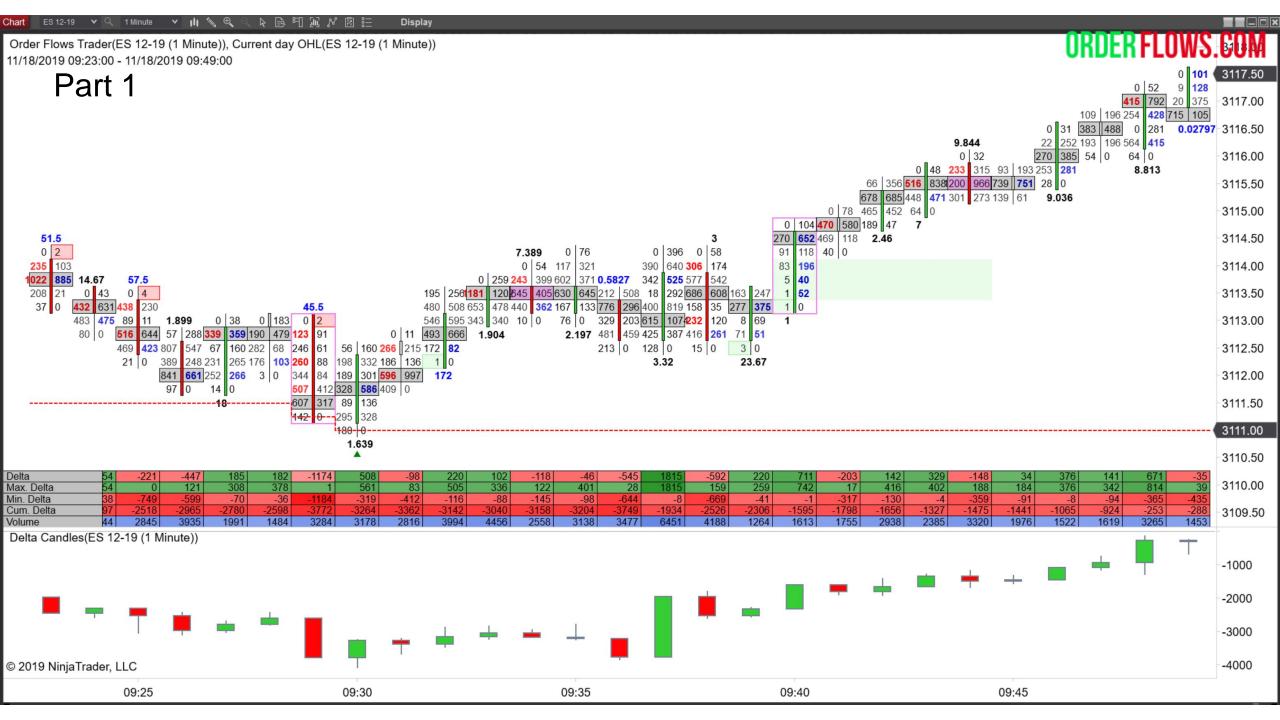
Every new high becomes a potential top. With a top comes a reversal. What happens around a top? Profit taking.

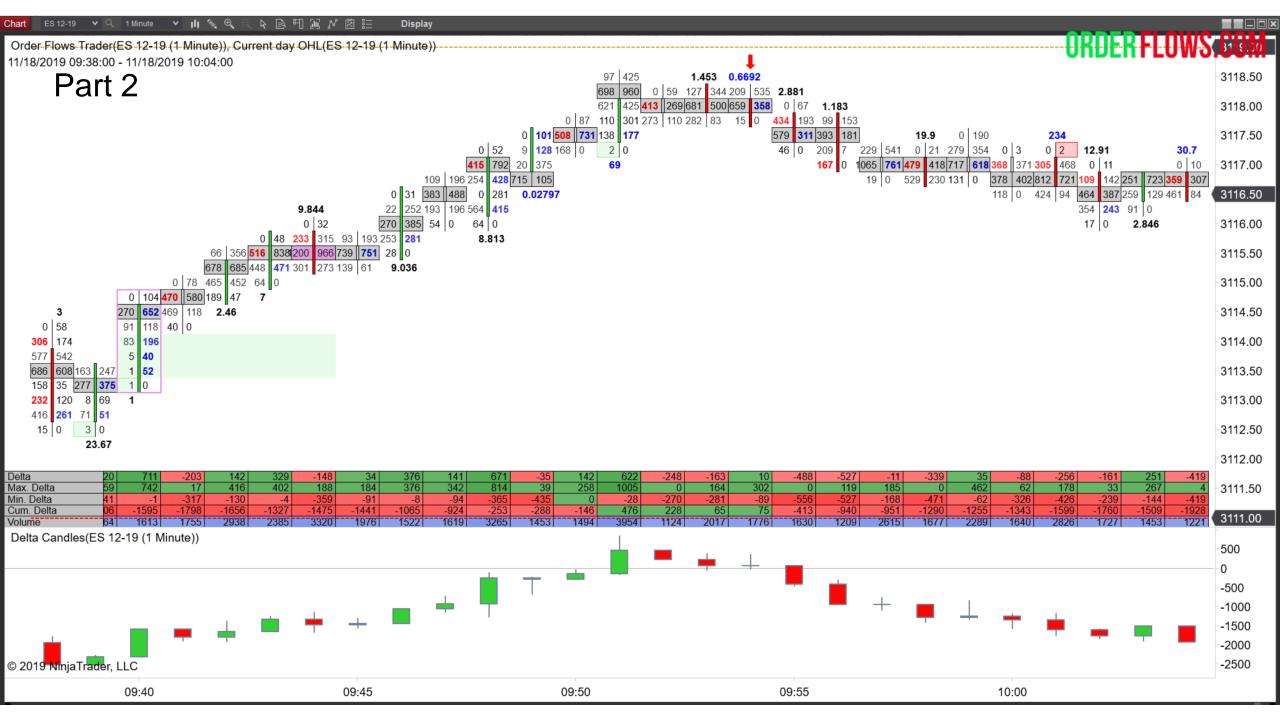
If during that profit taking there are signs of aggressive buying imbalances you could be witnessing real buying as opposed to FOMO buying.

Every new low becomes a potential bottom and a potential reversal area.

Traders generally do not reverse their positions at a reversal level immediately. What I mean is, they rarely go from long to short at once. They get long, ride it, then take profits, then wait for a sign to go short. And vice versa. They get short, cover their shorts, wait then get long.



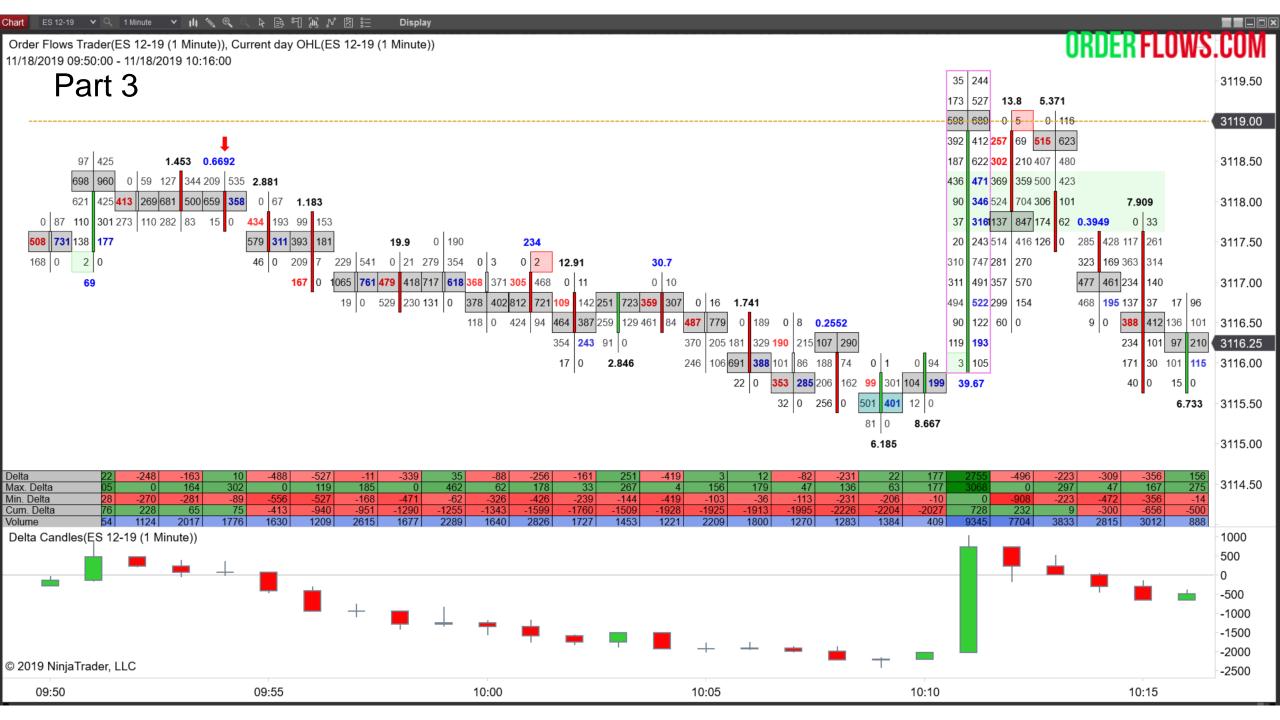


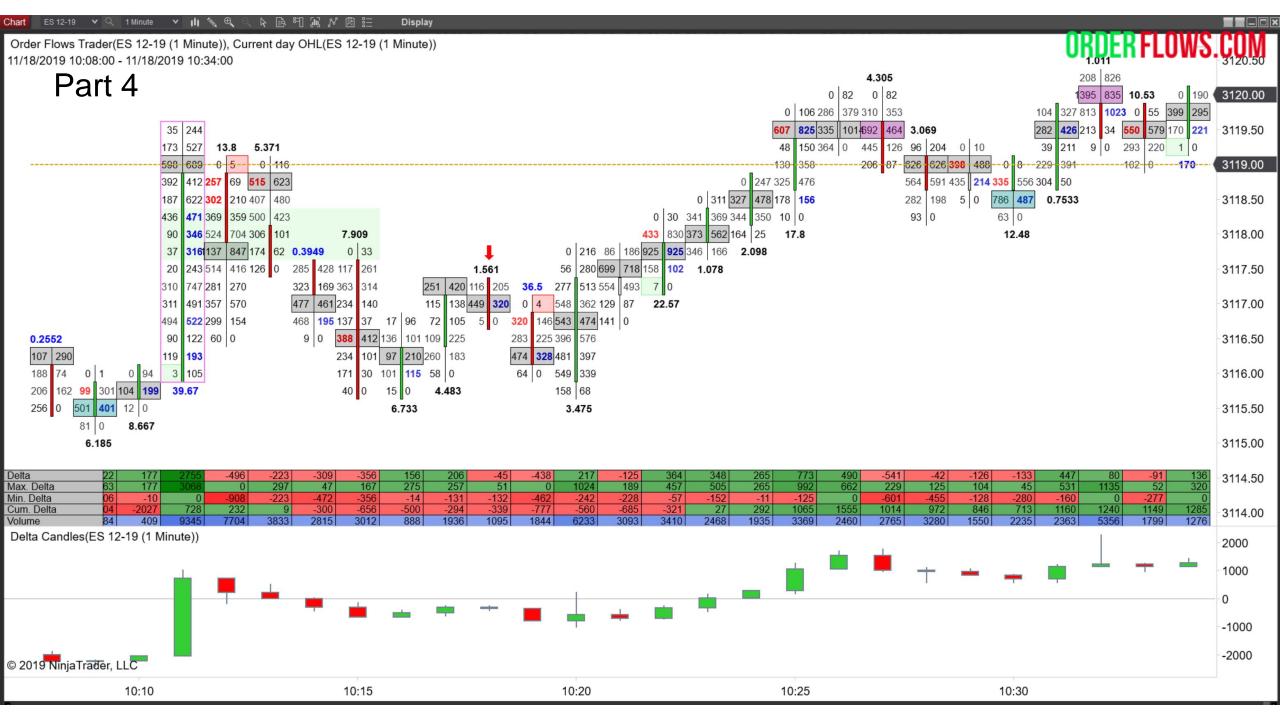




Determining the end of a move and the start of a reversal.

Most reversals fail because traders fail to understand that the move is not over. Markets have inertia, an object in motion continues in that direction until acted upon by a force. Markets move, then pause, then move again. The force is opposite order flow.





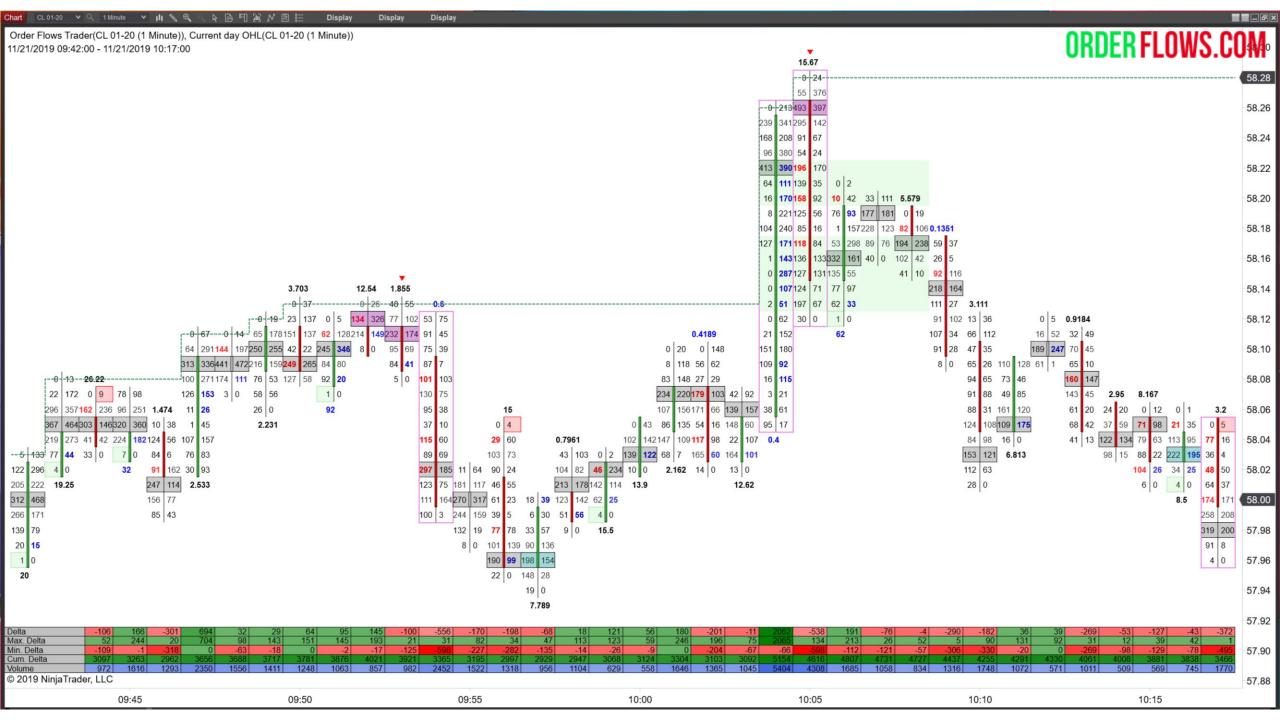
When a market makes a new high and there is no follow through order flow the potential for a reversal is high.

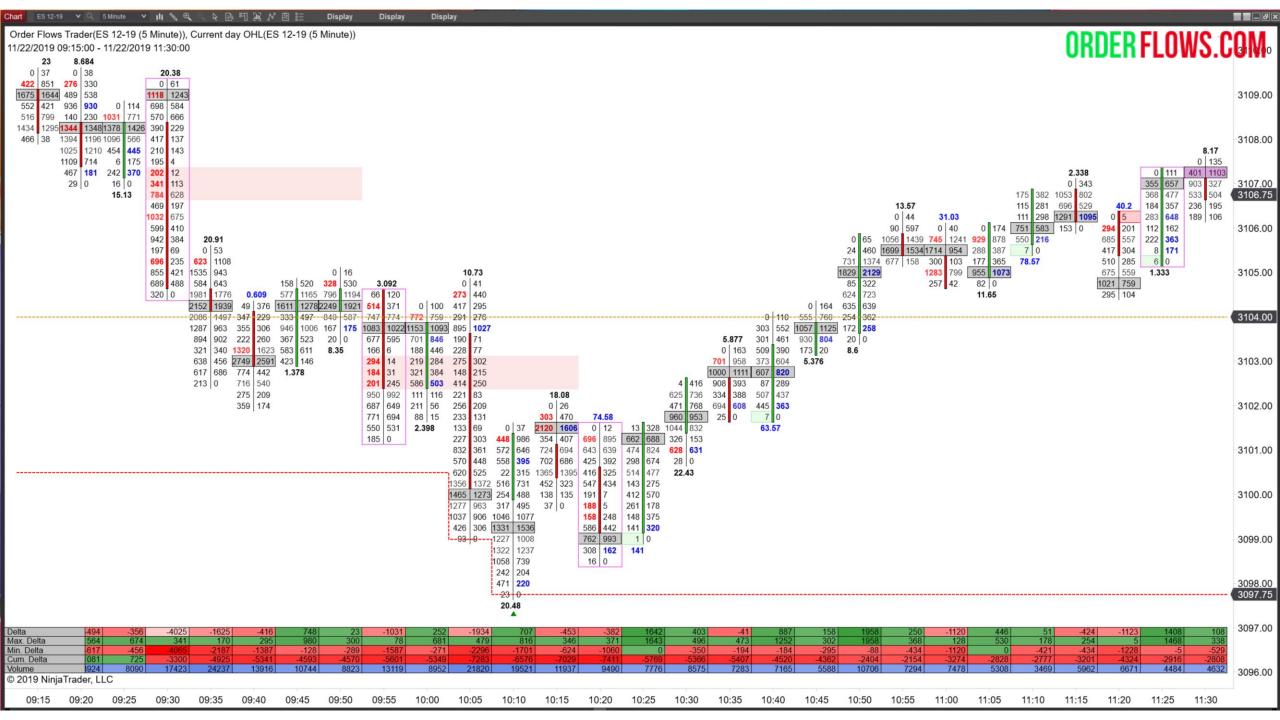
Institutional selling at a top is often hidden in the euphoria of public buying as the market is hitting new highs. That is what institutional traders crave – a chance to get out of a winning position without affecting or moving price as well as potentially creating a short position at the same time.

High volume sell offs – high, bar closes down, negative delta, volume is near the heaviest in the last x periods. Usually the prior bar has heaviest volume.

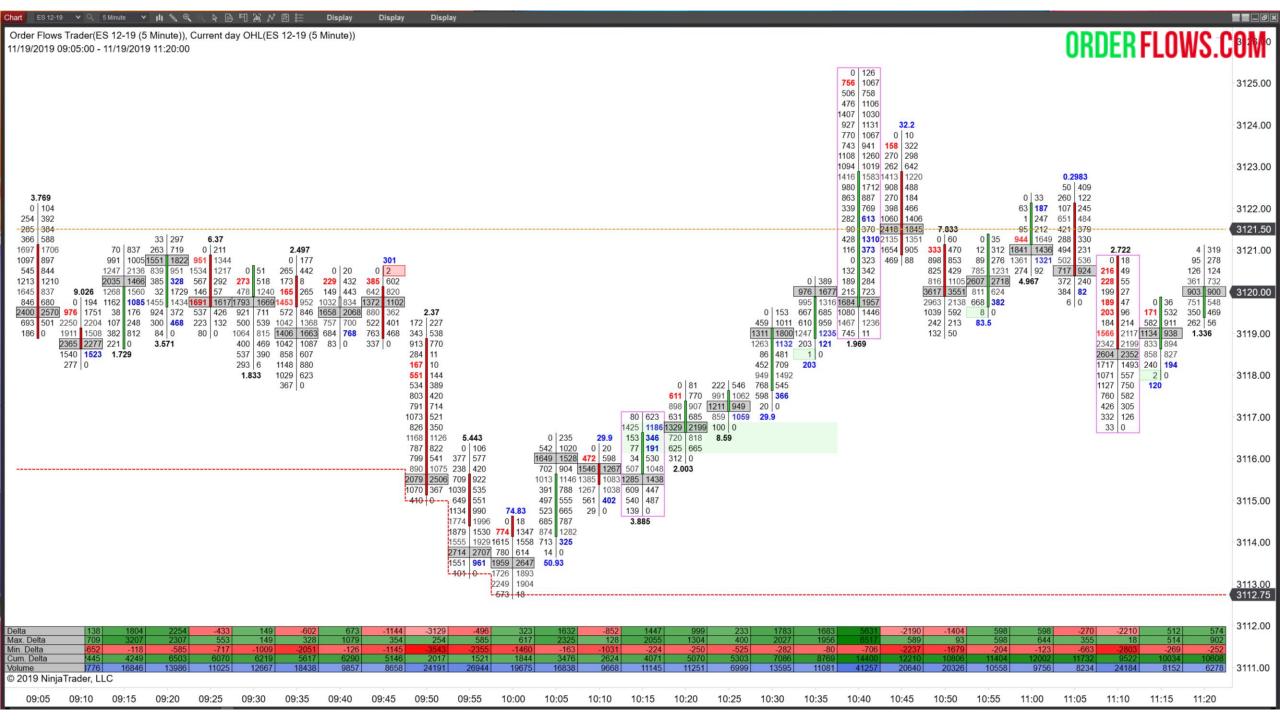
High volume rallies – low, bar closes up, positive delta, volume is near heaviest in the last x periods. Usually the prior bar has heaviest volume.

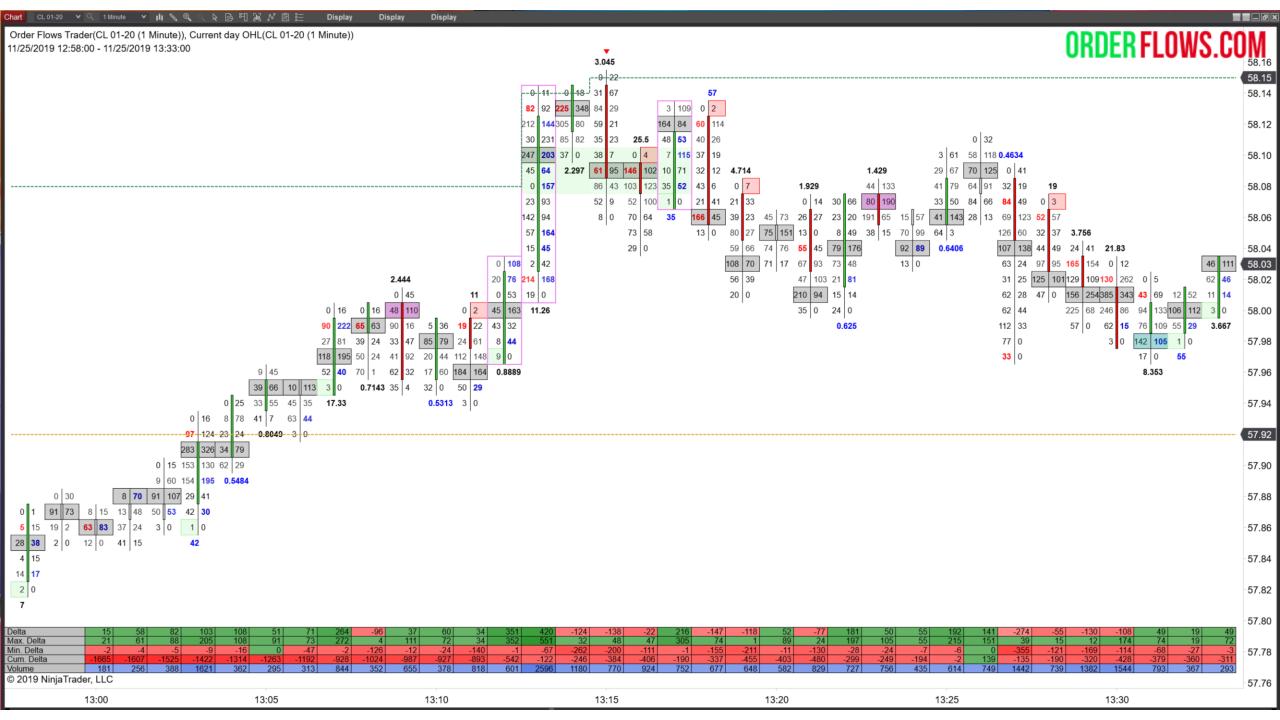
Strong buyers or sellers getting into market and stopping the move, erasing the breakout.





Think of it this way... a small break outs on heavy volume. There is a big effort being made without any reward. Someone is absorbing the selling around the high, but the market is not moving higher. At a low it is the opposite.







Volume shows us what is happening in the market and can create areas of supply and demand. Price is the value of volume.

Combining order flow and candlestick patterns. Keep in mind there are a lot of traders who just trade off simple candlestick patterns. Whenever the market leaves a particular pattern, they use that to buy or sell. When the candlestick pattern has interesting order flow in it, it becomes even more stronger as it attracts the attention of order flow traders.

What is important to remember is that there are thousands of traders looking for candlestick patterns to trade around. It doesn't matter so much if the candlestick pattern works or not, what is important to watch as an order flow trader is the activity the traders are taking. Remember, no candlestick pattern in 100%. If the order flow doesn't confirm the pattern, the pattern will most likely fail.

