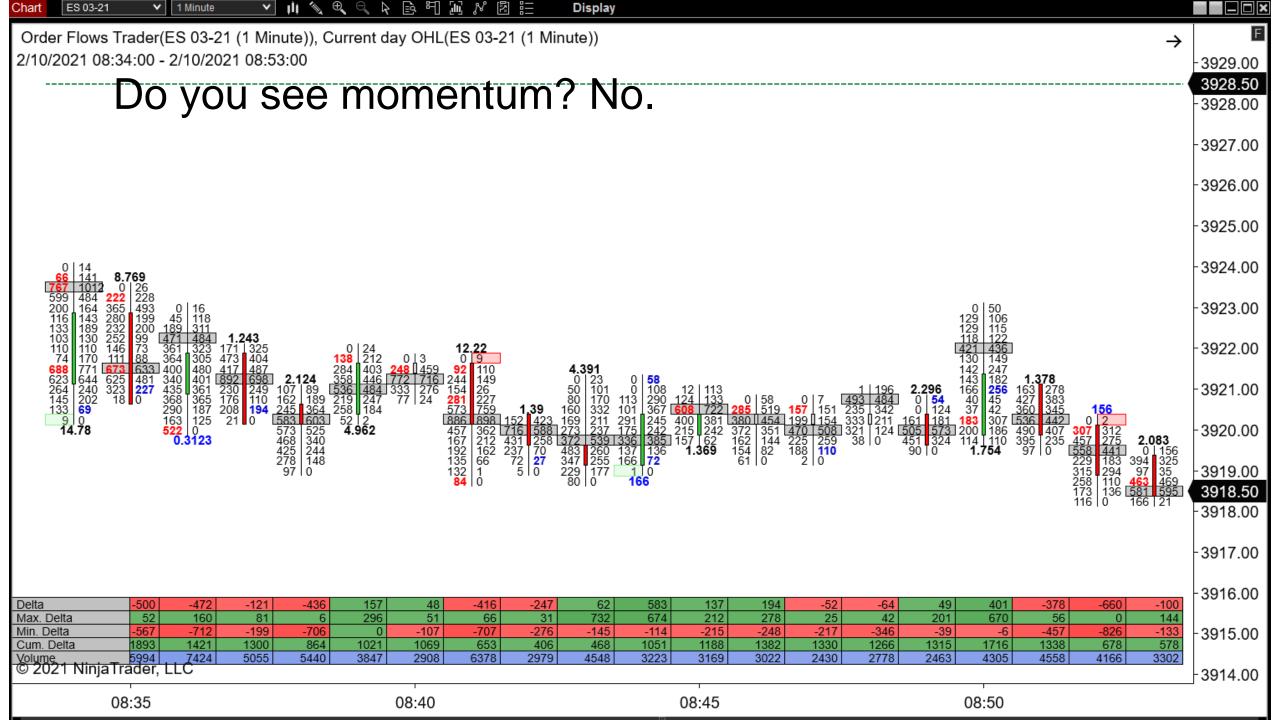
# Next Level Order Flow Module 3: Momentum

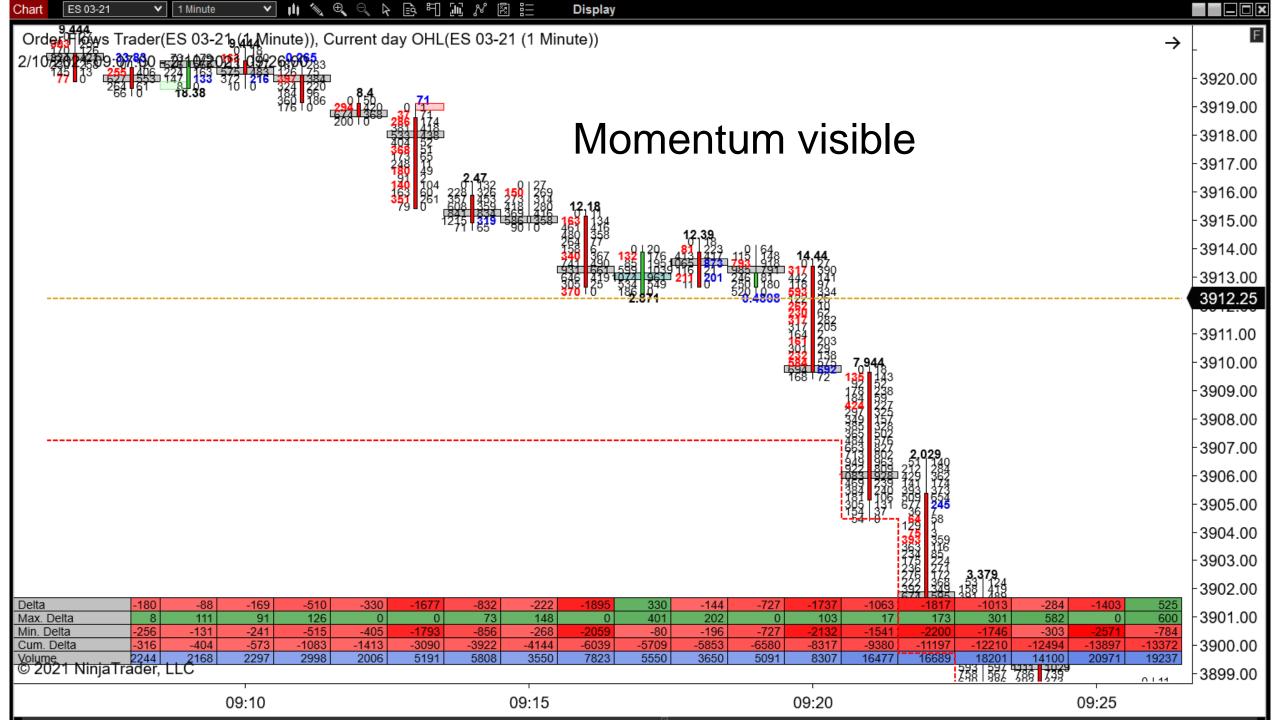
# Disclaimer

This course is for educational and informational purposes only and should not be considered a solicitation to buy or sell a futures contract or make any other type of investment decision. Futures trading contains substantial risk and is not for every investor. An investor could potentially lose all or more than the initial investment. Risk capital is money that can be lost without jeopardizing ones financial security or life style. Only risk capital should be used for trading and only those with sufficient risk capital should consider trading. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

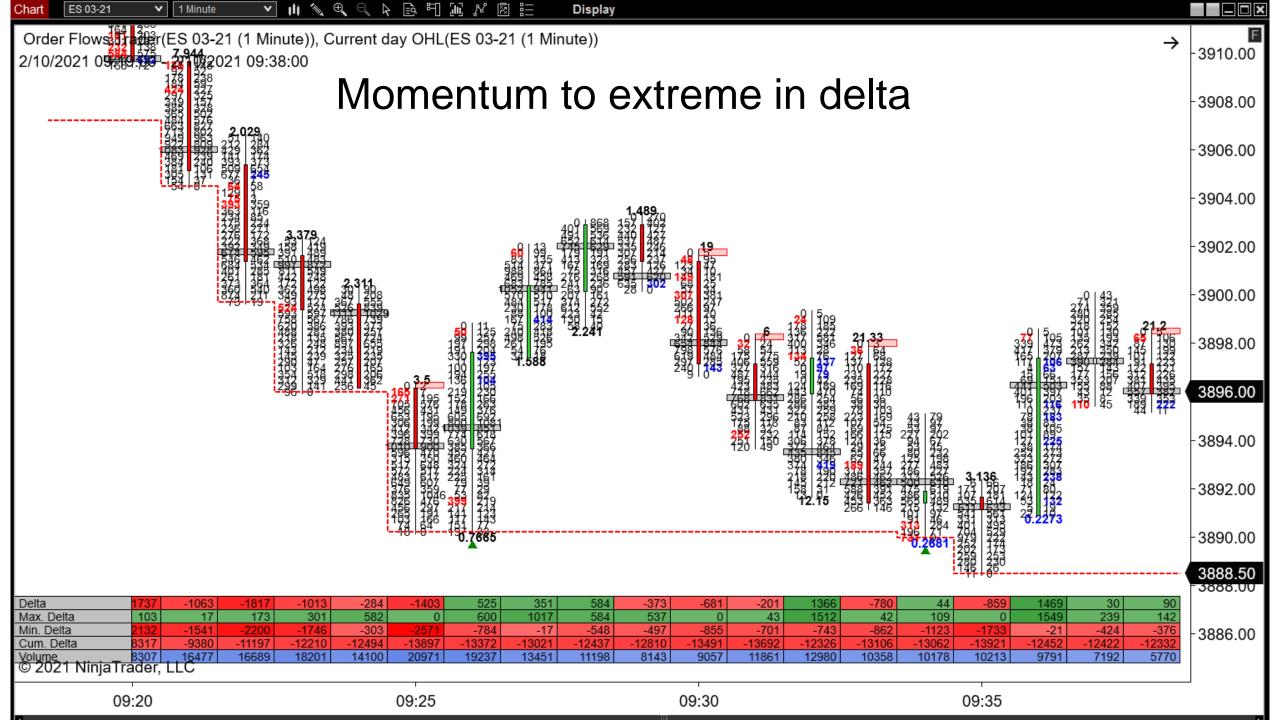
CFTC Rules 4.41 - Hypothetical or Simulated performance results have certain limitations, unlike an actual performance record, simulated results do not represent actual trading. Also, since the trades have not been executed, the results may have under-or-over compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity. Simulated trading programs in general are also subject to the fact that they are designed with the benefit of hindsight. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profit or losses similar to those shown.

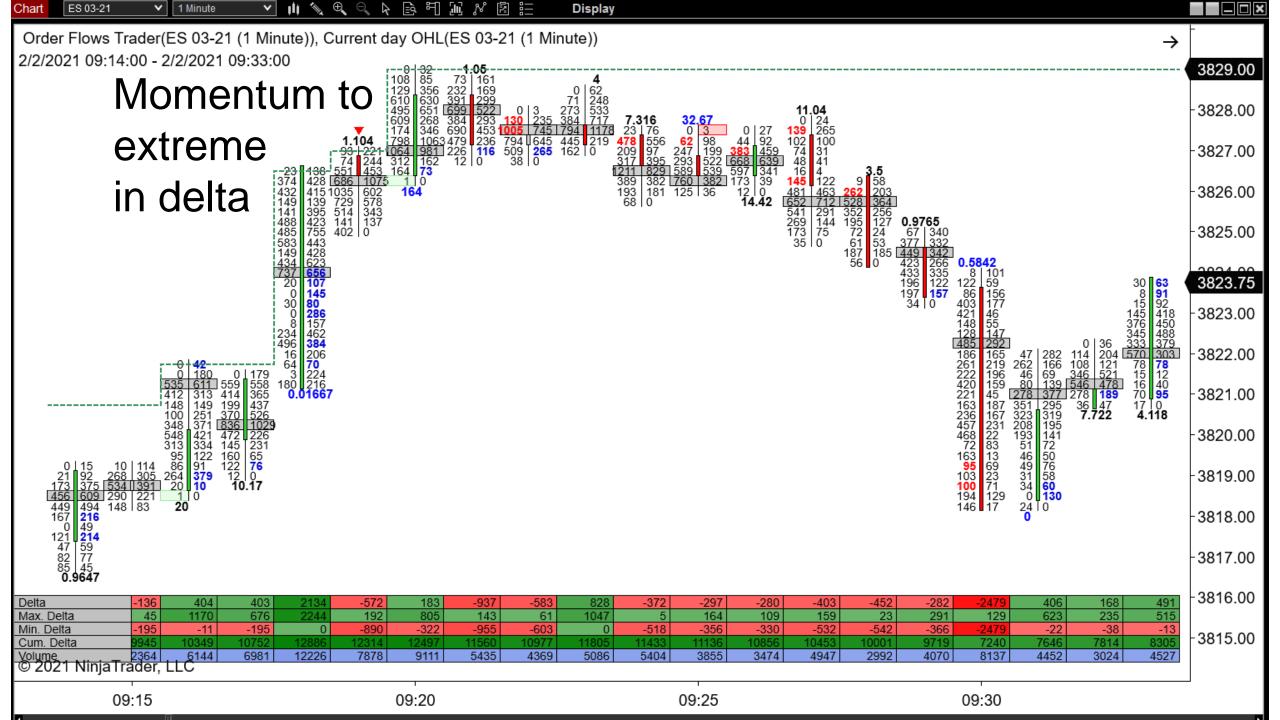
Momentum trading is the most common strategy of trading because its easy to see in price and very rational. When a market starts retreating from a high or low, momentum appears. When a market gets within striking distance of a high or low, momentum often takes over.





Momentum trading is the most used trading method. It is easy to use, it is easy to see, it is based on price action, it lends itself to mathematical measurements and it gives traders a false sense of security. The big problem with momentum is it tends to take the market to extremes. When the market reaches extremes, emotions take over. Logic and common sense go out the window.

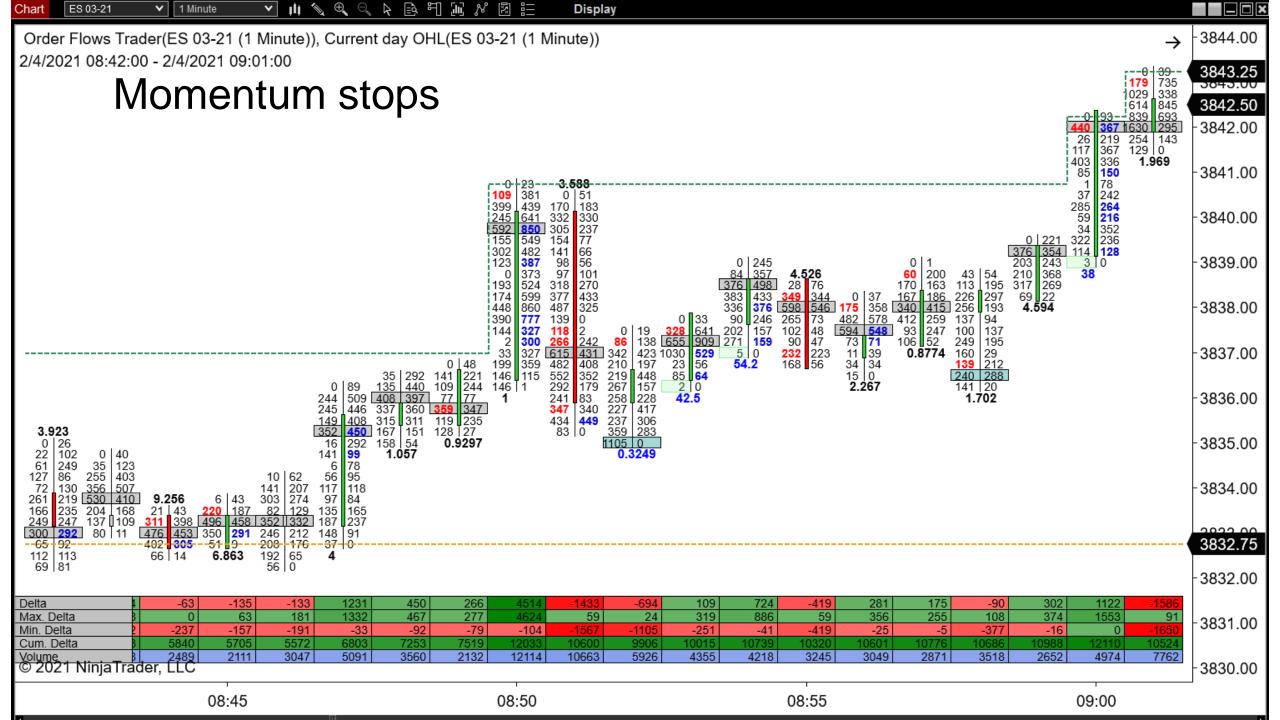


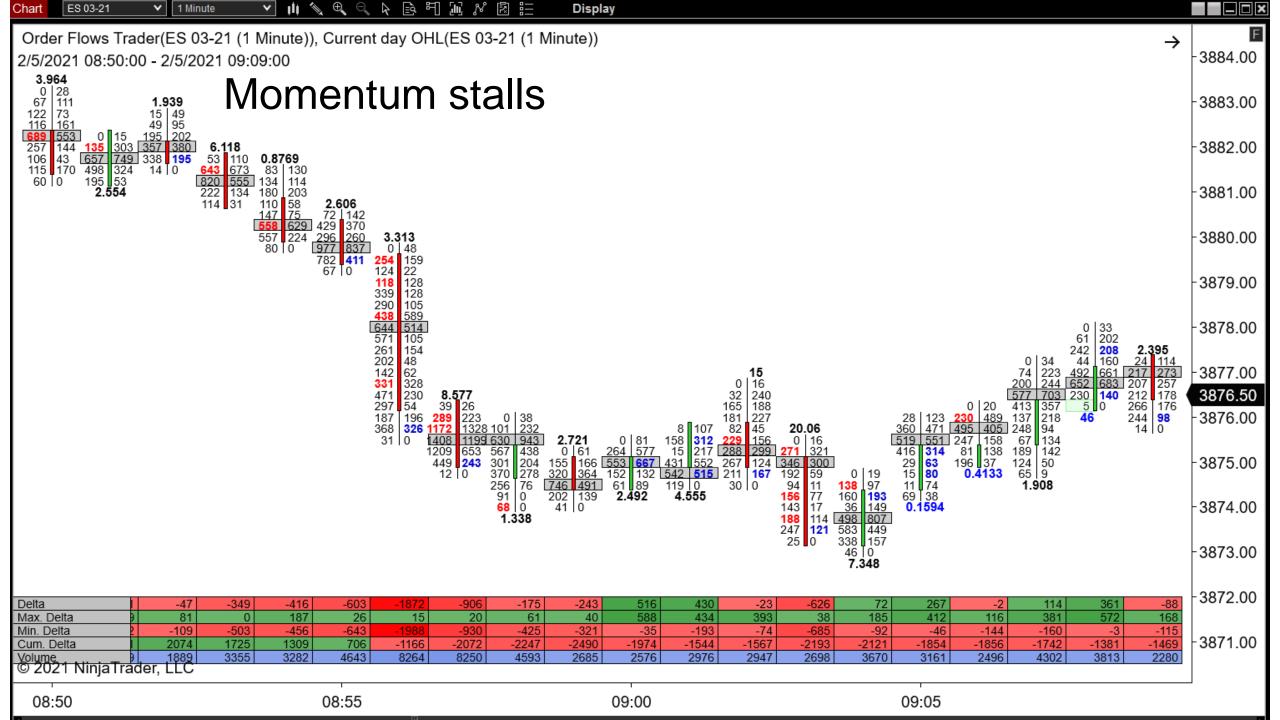


Think of momentum as being able to bet on a game once the game started. Now you can do that. In the past you couldn't. Once the game started bookies wouldn't take any more bets. But now you can, why do you think they do that? Do they do that to give the bettor a better chance to win money? No, they do it because they know people will become emotional.

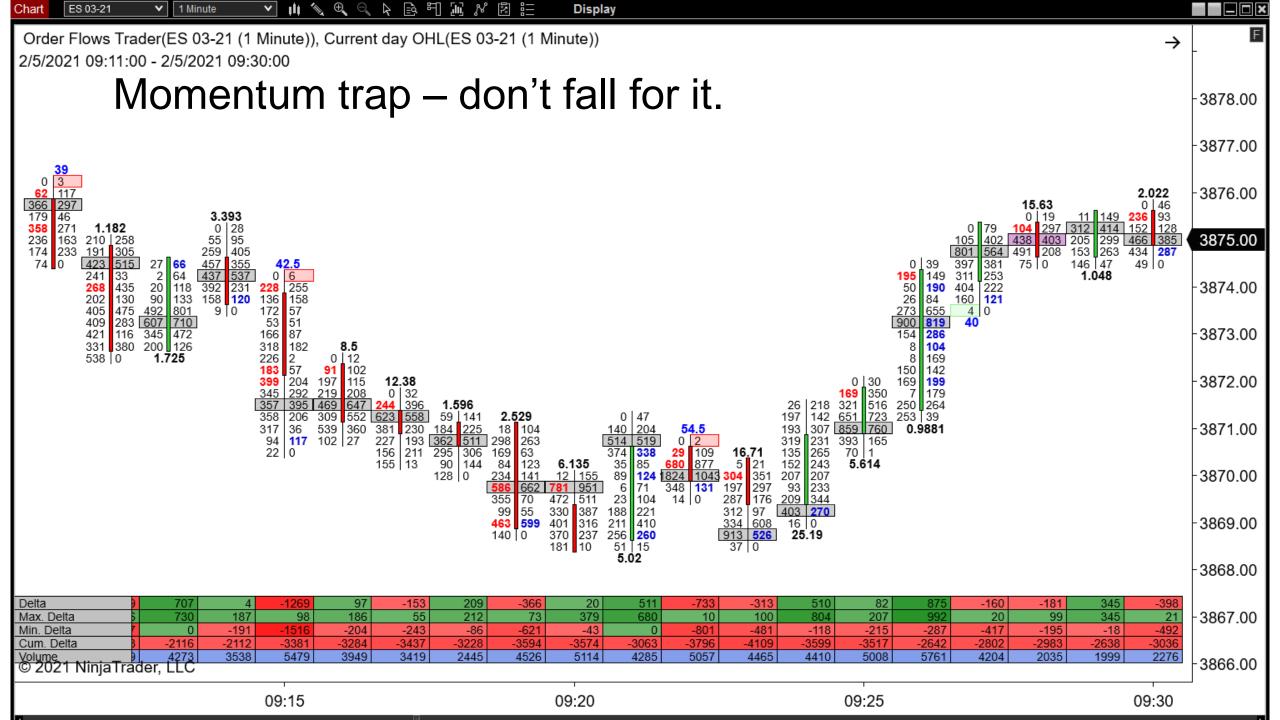
How momentum helps you determine the end of a move?

The footprint chart allows a trader to organize the volume traded in the two-way auction. When a market approaches a high or low, momentum traders are usually active. As the market goes to a high and you see a lot of buying but the market is not rewarding them by going higher, you can see that and decide the move higher may be stalling out.



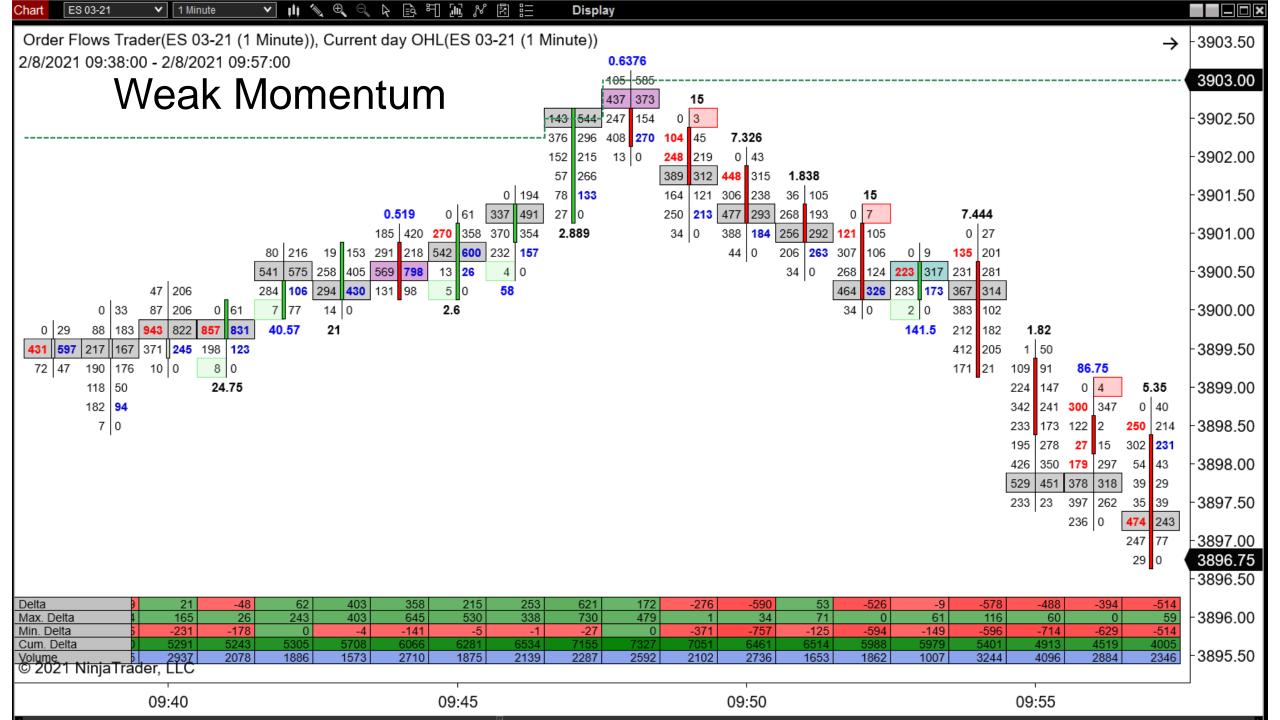


Trading is about change and that's why you want to be alert. If there is risk from being long or short, it is a sign of change. While momentum is the most common form of trading, it is often taken to extremes and that is where traders get trapped. Trapped traders are last to the party for whatever reason, maybe they have lagging indicators, whatever. The last ones to the party, the trapped traders are usually the weakest traders in the market, and they are usually the first to exit.



A market that is going up on lower volume will often continue up because it has momentum, but the ability for the market to hold those highs is limited not just by the lack of volume but also on the lack of structure it leaves behind.

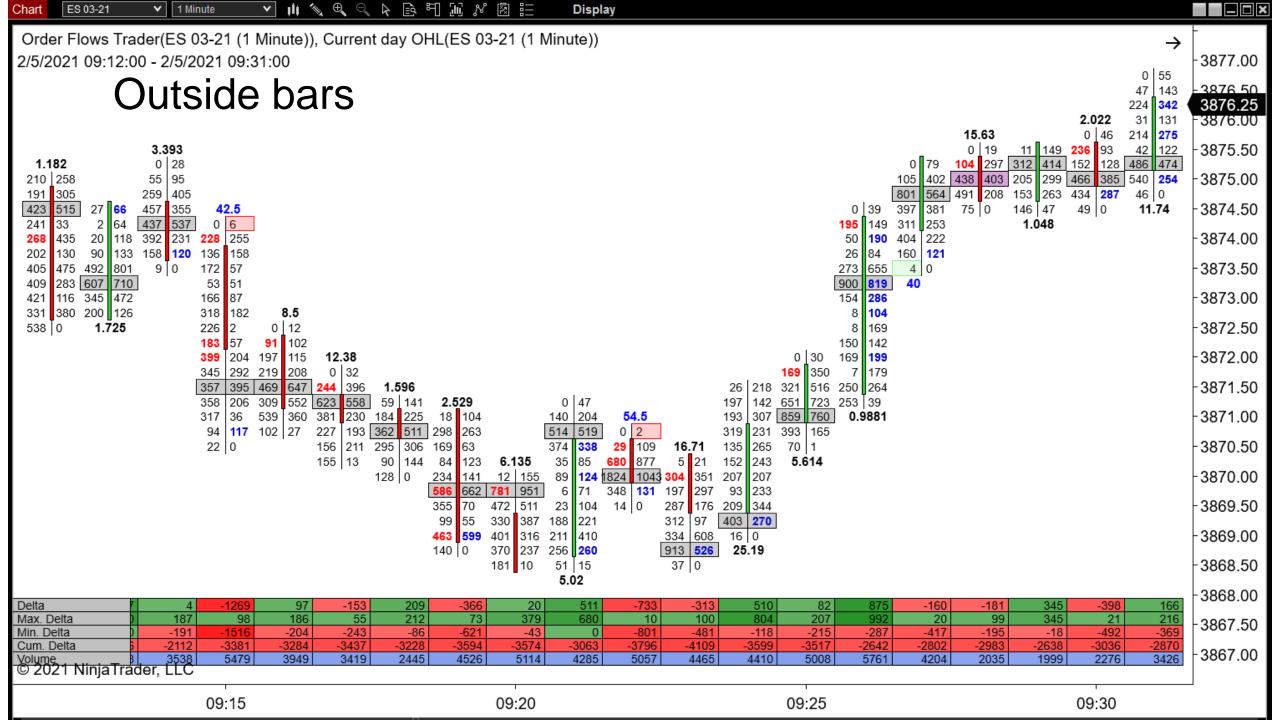
In moves driven by momentum traders what you often see is volume decrease near the end of the move. Why? Because momentum traders just go with momentum until it ends.

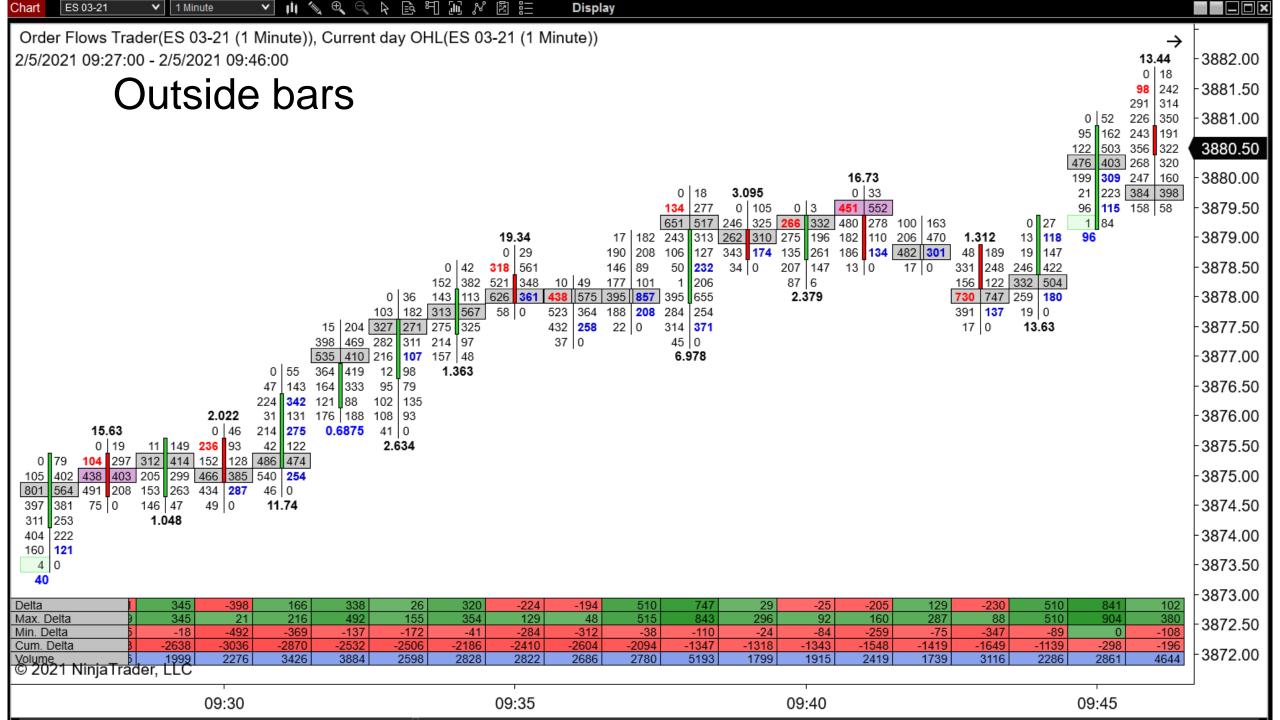


There are different ways to see momentum in the order flow. Outside bars, gaps, exhaustive moves, etc.

Outside bars are caused by momentum traders.

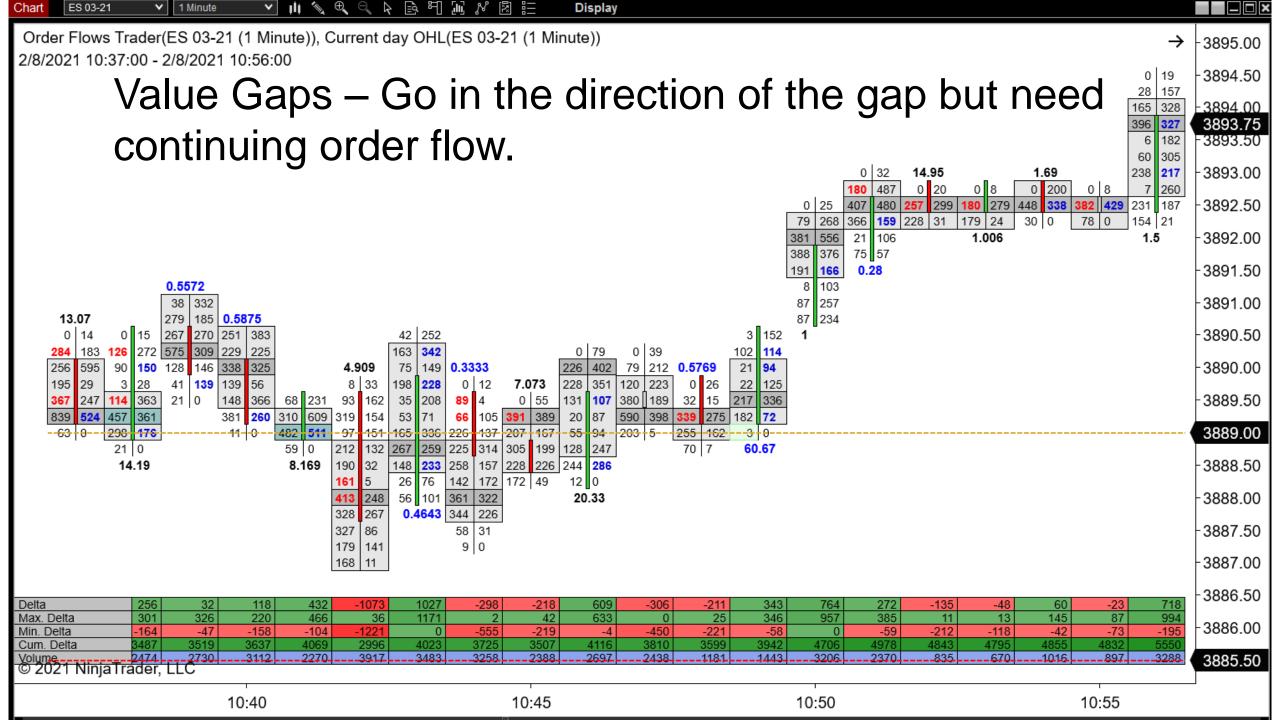
What happens on an outside day? The market opens out of balance (value) then trades back into it and covers all the way through to the other side, closing outside of balance (value).

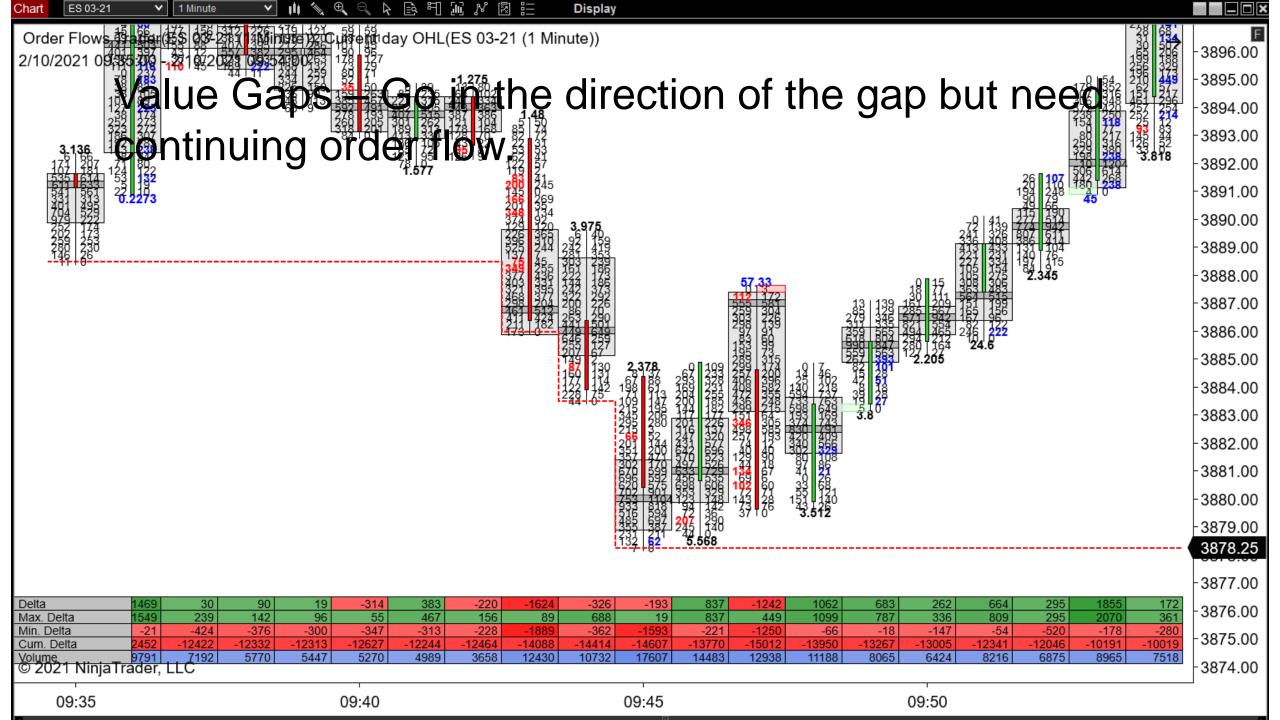




### Value Gaps

Go with all gaps that aren't filled immediately. Gaps that are in direction of the overall move. The momentum is strong. Momentum traders stay in trades until the opposite flow comes in strong. Momentum longs stay in trades until they start seeing strong selling coming in. Often this selling can be early momentum buyers getting out or it could be new money coming into the market.

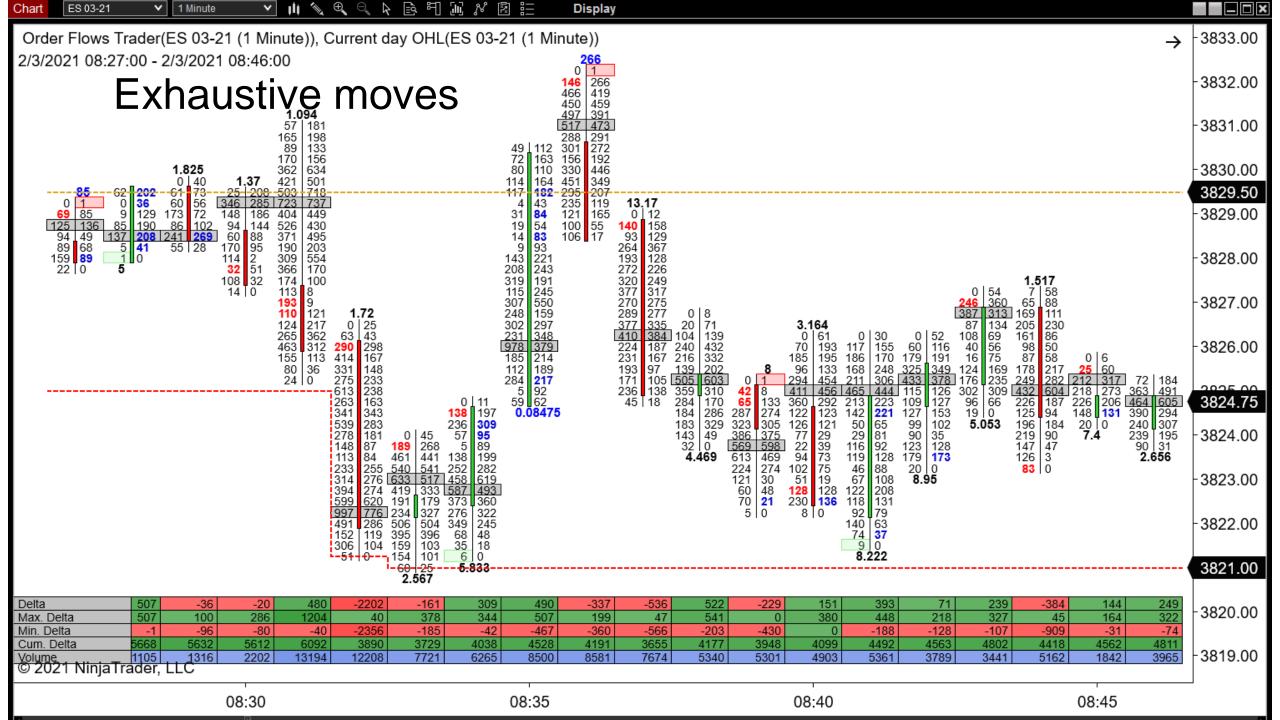


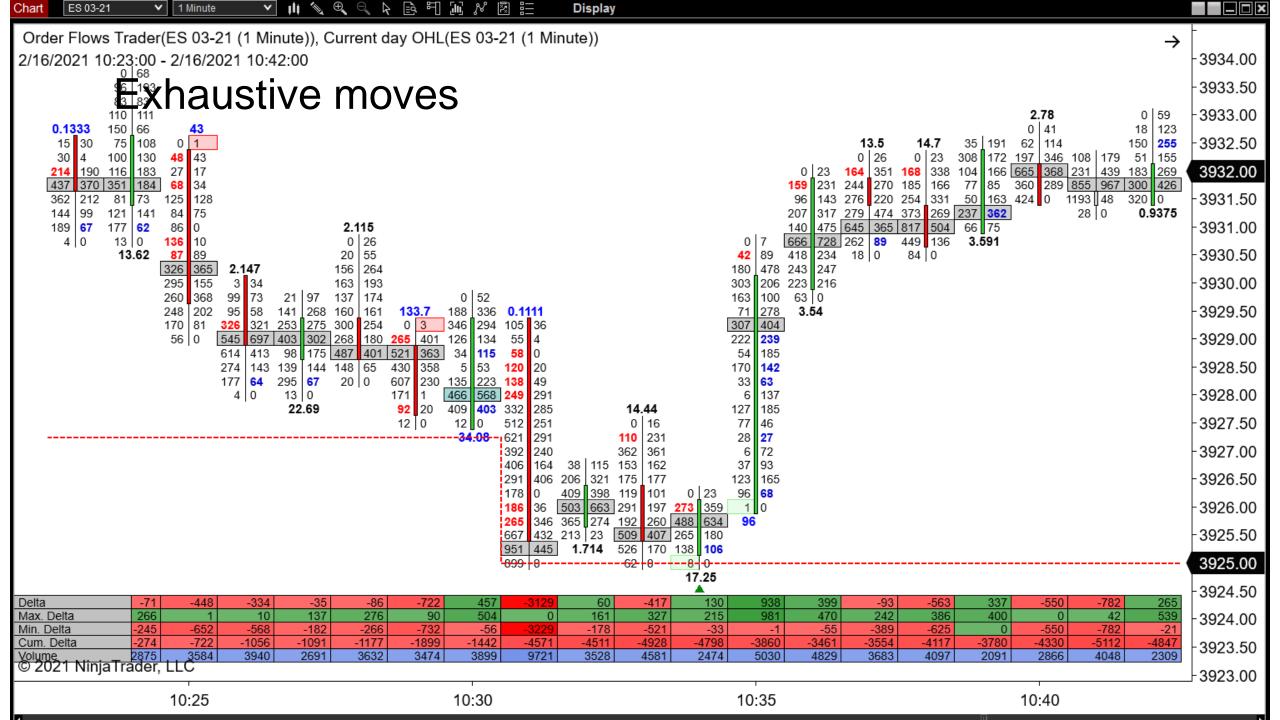


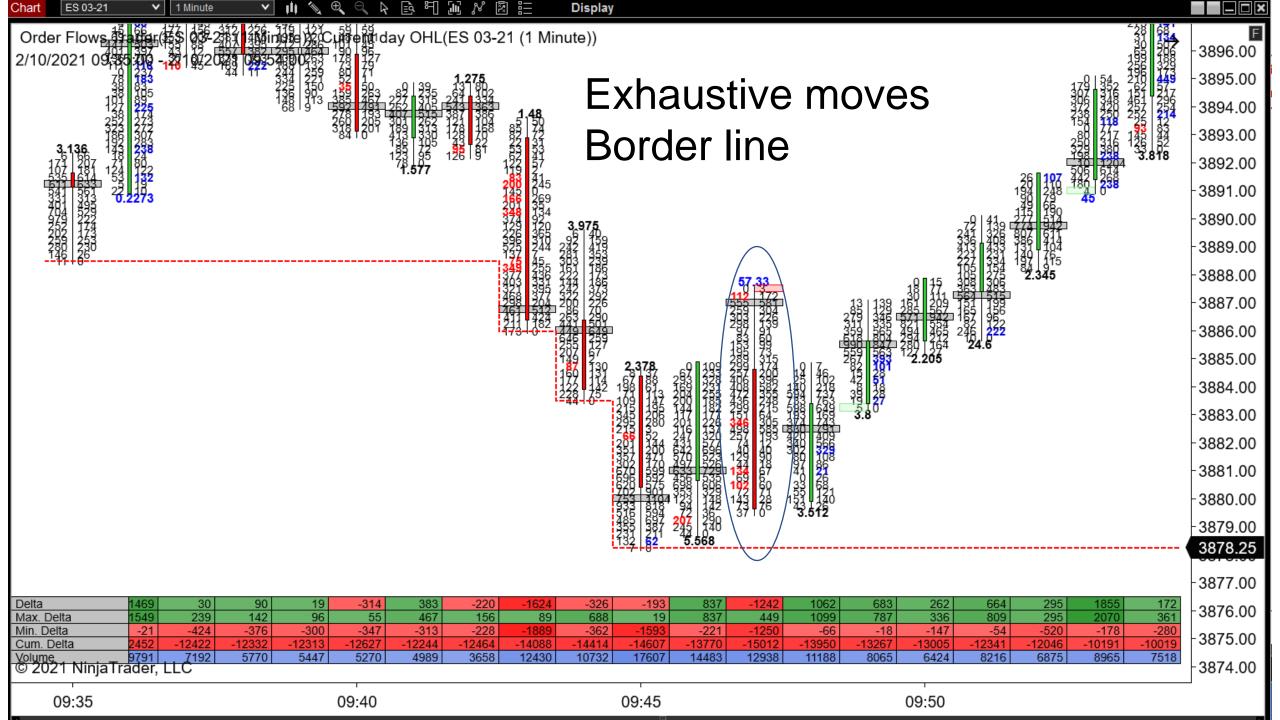
Exhaustive Moves – when the market moves too far, too fast. These occur in trends, but when the trend gets too strong. You have to consider the odds of continuation. Often what happens next is key.

Exhaustive moves indicate panic liquidation instead of a more even distribution of liquidation and new longs (shorts) coming into the market. Exhaustive moves tends to be caused by hot money.

Fresh money coming into the market tends to come in waves. Market goes up, sells off, new longs entered, market continues back up. The reason being is the truly big orders are spread out throughout the day. The big institutional traders don't get into the market at one price, they average in, sometimes over days. Small traders, day traders tend to pile in all at once.





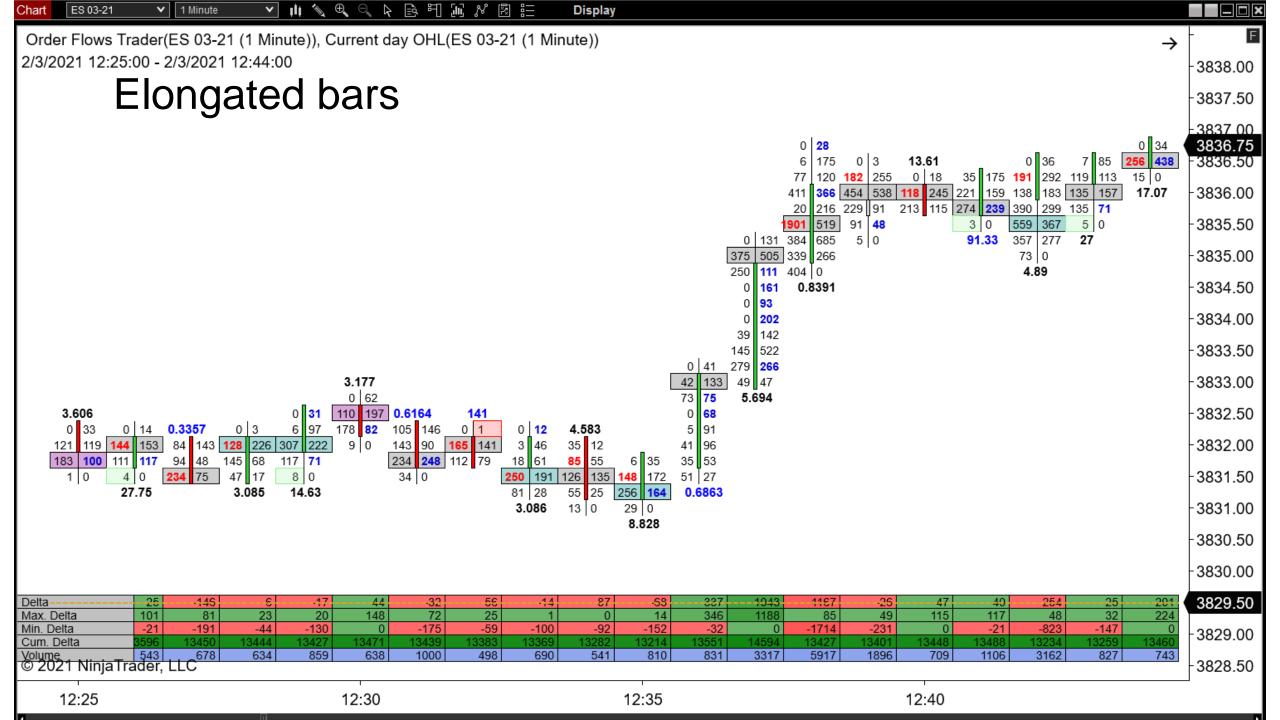


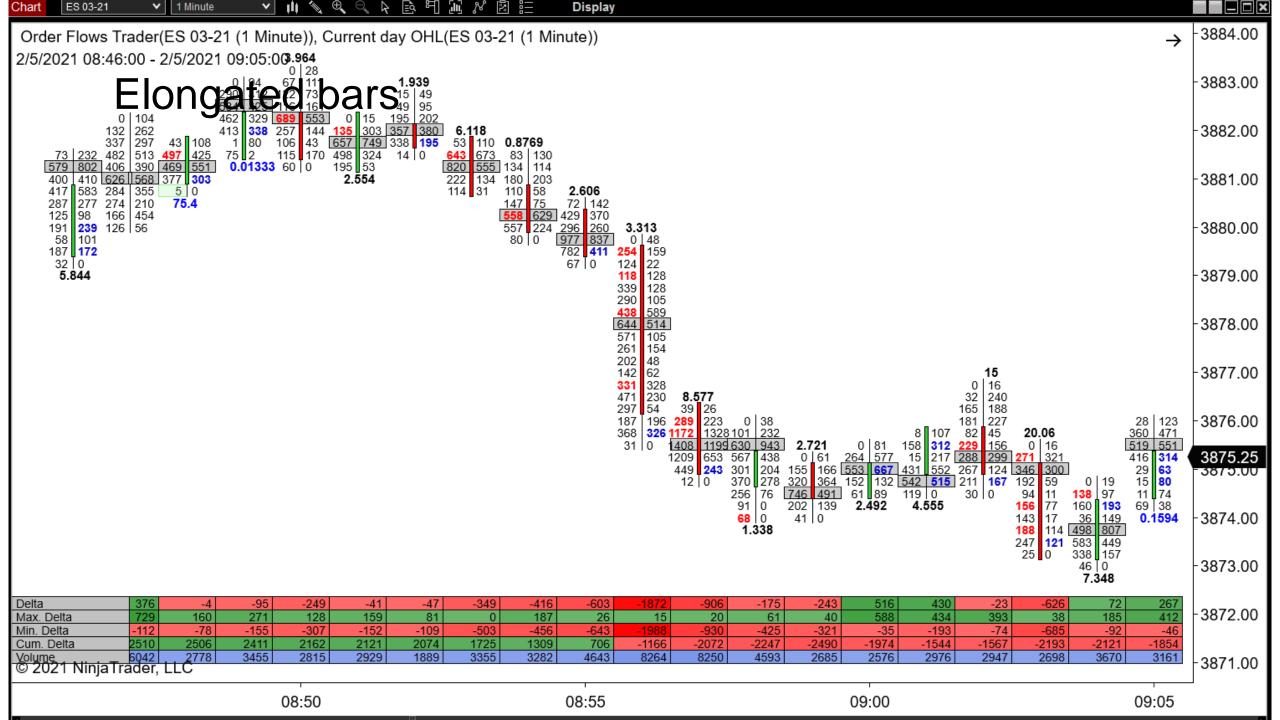
Exhaustive moves are important to see in the market so that you don't get sucked into them and find yourself trapped in a losing position.

You often see trapped traders in exhaustive moves.

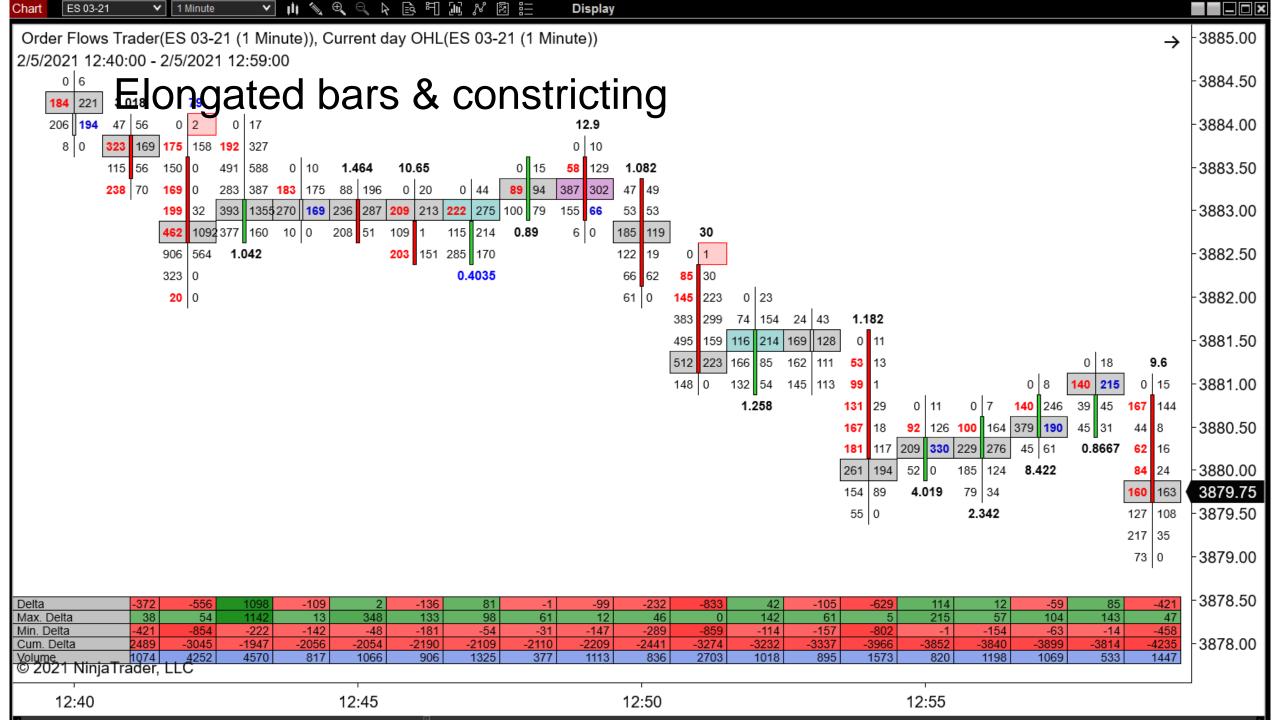
Elongated bars are the result of frantic catch-up trading as traders continue to rush in with FOMO. They lack self-discipline because they fear they are missing the move. All too often, they get stuck offsides. More astute traders, traders who are not in the market at the moment, realize traders are stuck and the market is ready for a potential shake out of those weak shorts (longs).

Look for the big bar followed by a small inside bar.



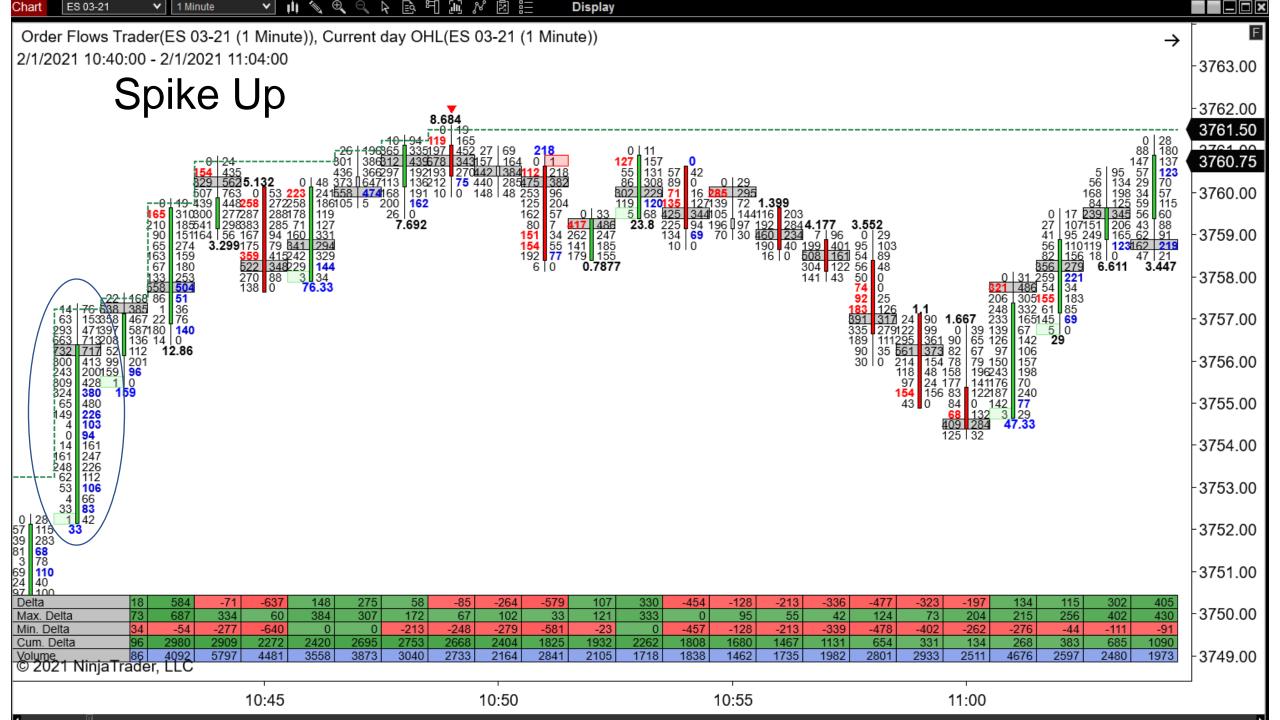


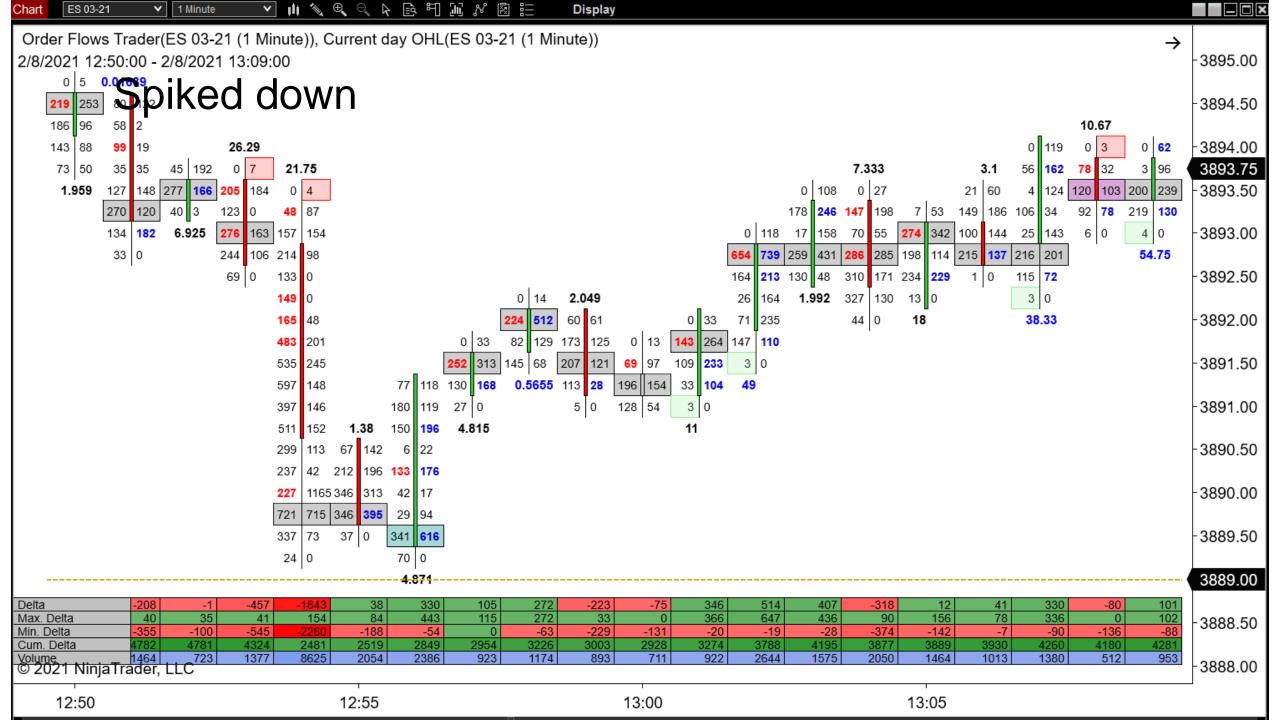
Elongating or constricting – when a market is exhibiting elongation that is a sign of potential directional movement. When a market is constricting that is a sign of potential balance.

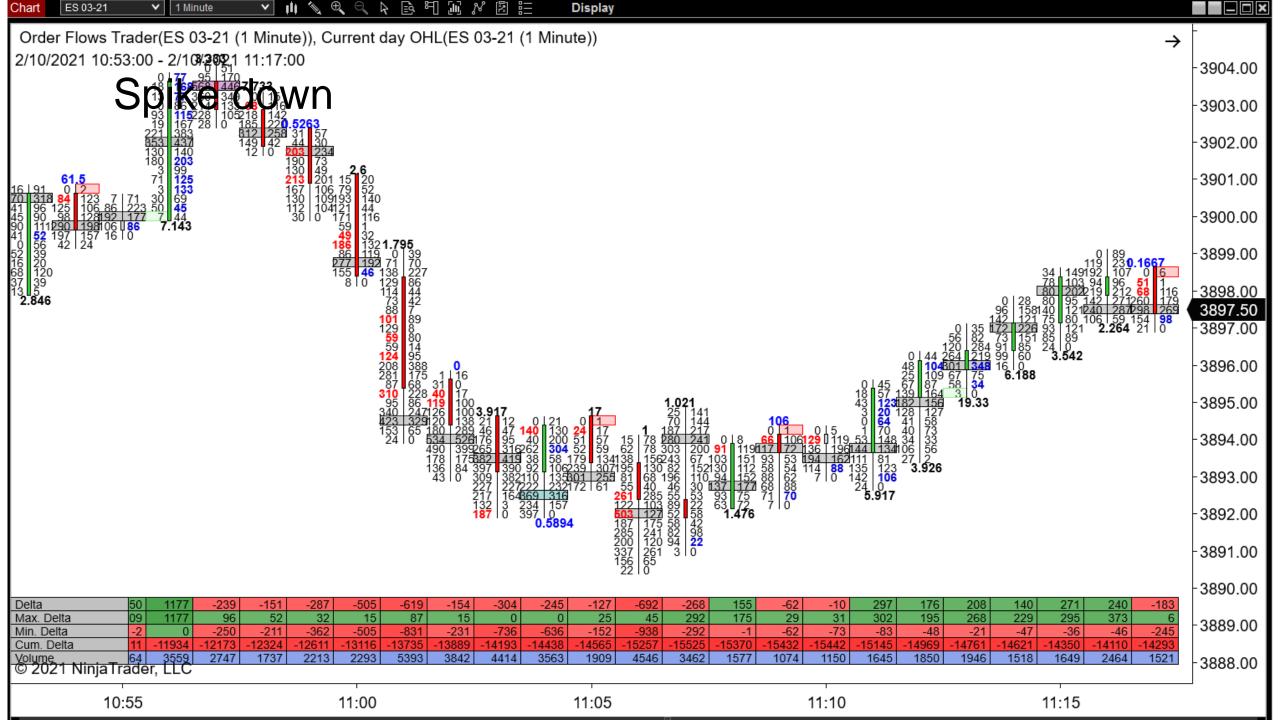


## **Spikes**

When a market spikes up, the base is support. You want to know if the market will accept or reject the spike. If the market continues above the spike, it still hasn't found a level to shut off buying. When the buying gets shut off where do you expect the market to trade back to? If the market stays within the spike the market can balance.







Trading is about recognizing change. Without change the market won't move. The most obvious change in the market is momentum. Traders are rushing into the market. The so-called herd.

This concludes the Module 3: Momentum.

In the next module we will discuss Volatility and how to see it in the order flow.