USING PLANETARY HARMONICS TO FIND KEY REVERSALS IN THE MARKET

By THOMAS LONG

The question of whether the positions and geometries of the planets of our solar system affect market action has been a long and hotly debated issue. In recent years, I have been perfecting a method by which I believe to have put the question to rest. The concept is simple, and started with the research of my mother, Jeanne Long, who in turn was following up on the research of W.D. Gann.

My methodology involves a constant survey of price vs. harmonic positions of the planets in the system. I do this simply by converting planetary positions into price, and noting the points in price where planetary geometries occur. As these geometries approach, the plotted positions of the planets involved approach one another in price (plotted in line format), thus creating an energetic price level. Oftentimes, a market will approach the position of the planetary geometry and respond to that price level with precision, creating a reversal. As I have become more and more familiar with the price patterns associated with market reactions to planetary harmonics, I have learned that the market is in a constant state of action and reaction to these price levels as they form and dissipate. The patterns can be related to those found in fractal geometry, which resembles a random walk until closely inspected. Indeed, the market is constantly expanding and contracting within the confines of the price-energy created by the planets, and this occurs on all time frames simultaneously, from a one-minute to a yearly basis.

In order to understand the concept of planetary harmonics, one must first understand the basic concept of the conversion of planetary position to price. This is a simple concept, and when plotted in price creates a system of "planetary lines". All examples in this article were generated by the Quick Harmonic Trader software.

PLANETARY LINES

Planetary Lines is the term we use to describe the method we use to convert planetary energy into price. A planetary line is basically the position of a planet (in longitude) converted into price. The conversion is really quite simple. If a planet, for example, is at a longitude of 187 degrees on the wheel of 360 degrees (using 0 degrees Aries as the starting point), that would be equal to 1.87, 18.7, 187, 1870, 18700, etc., depending on the price of the market you are looking at. For stocks trading in the 10-100 dollar range, I assign a conversion value of 1 degree = .10 dollars, or 10 cents. For stocks trading above \$100, I switch to a conversion value of 1 degree = \$1.00. For a market trading in the 1000's, the value would switch to 1 degree = 10.00.

Sometimes, a stock may be oscillating back and forth across 100 dollars, or an index oscillating across the 1000, or even 10000 level. When this occurs, I use the latest closing price to define the conversion value. In actuality, there is a condition I refer to as a "beta-shift" that occurs around these levels, where

price will temporarily respond to the conversion factors of the two different calculations, and it is usually not until the price moves above the 150-180 area (or 1.50-1.80, 1500-1800, 15000-18000 etc.) that price begins to respond specifically to the new conversion value. This is a more advanced concept, and we will not dwell on it here.

For my analysis, I use only the geocentric positions of the planets (geocentric means as viewed from the Earth). I use the positions of all of the planets, and the Sun, and also the position of the Moon's Node (the point where the Moon crosses the plane of the ecliptic). I use the position on the Moon's Node simply because it is a very powerful point in space, and we do indeed find many major reversal which are associated with aspects of the planets to the position of the Moon's Node, one of which will be used as an example in this article.

Chart 1 shows the positions of Mars and the Moon's Node plotted in price, overlayed on the price chart for Teredyne, during the period of June-November of 1998. You will immediately note the point where the two lines crossed, at the low of the downtrend. This point is the graphic representation of a "conjunction" between Mars and the Moon's Node. A conjunction occurs when two elements are located visually at the same point in the sky (i.e. the same longitude). We are all familiar with a Solar Eclipse, which occurs when the Moon and the Sun are in conjunction, and have the same declination (declination is latitude position, or distance above or below the plane of the ecliptic). In short, a conjunction between two planets, or a planet and the Moon's Node, is the most powerful geometric relationship that can be produced. It can be said that conjunctions are responsible for a majority of major market reversals.



If we were to view the positions of the planets in a circular format for that day (October 8, 1998), we

would have seen that Mars and the Moon's Node were both in the same position, at approximately 150 degrees on the wheel (150.6 to be precise). For a stock such as Teradyne, who's price range is between 10 and 100, the conversion factor is 1 degree = .10 dollars, so the position of the conjunction between Mars and the Moon's Node can be easily calculated, $150 \times .10 = 15.0$. So, the critical price level on that day was \$15.00, which was, in fact the exact low for Teradyne on that day. As you can see, this low marked the beginning of a very powerful rally, which is the pattern that I would have expected as a result of this precise correlation of price to planetary position. I bought Teradyne on the first technical confirmation of a reversing trend, using my favorite technical indicators, initiating a position on the open two days later.

You will notice that each line has its own particular angle, or speed. Mars has a much faster orbit than The Moon's Node, and so its angle is greater. Each planet moves at it's own speed, thus all lines have a different angle.

Now, you might ask, if the planet's positions are plotted from 0 to 360 degrees, and 1 degree = 10 cents, then how can a planet's position be plotted above \$36.00? We simply add 360 degrees to the position to get to the higher levels. The next chart (Chart 2) will clarify this simply method. We have expanded the scale of the chart up to \$95.00. You will notice now that there are three of each of the lines showing on the chart. The actual conjunction between Mars and The North Node occurred at 150 degrees on the wheel of 360. The lowest crossover point on this chart is at that point, or \$15.00. The next higher crossover point is 360 degrees, or 36 dollars higher, at \$51.00. The next is 36 dollars higher, at \$87.00. This is just simple math. As an analogy, you might remember the chess board that Captain Kirk and Spock used in Star Trek. It had many transparent levels of play. This is much the same concept, the planets play on many different wheels simultaneously, each representing a higher multiple of 360.

It would be easier if all stocks and other markets traded constantly between 0 and 36 dollars, but they don't, so we had to formulate this simple translation. Like many simple ideas, the proof is in the pudding, and in this case, the simple answer works. In this way, position can be translated to price at any level. Here's another example. If we have an aspect that occurs at 187 degrees on the wheel, that would equal 18.70. You would find higher aspect points in price at 18.70 + 36.00 = 54.70, and the next at 18.70 + 36.00 = 30.70, and the next at 18.70 + 36.00 + 36.00 = 126.70.



The next convention that we need to explain is the concept of "Mirror Lines". This is another concept that Jeanne and I discovered one day over coffee. We were musing about the fact that markets in uptrend usually follow the trajectory of a particular planetary line. But what about markets in downtrend. How could we define these trends when all planetary lines move upward? The answer, again, was simple. We simply inverted the positions of the planets across the 0 line to create downward moving lines. Here's how it works:

If a planet is at 187 degrees on the wheel, it's Mirror is at 360 - 187 = 173. A planet at 98 degrees would have a mirror position of 360 - 98 = 262.

In this way, as a planet moves forward one degree of longitude, its mirror moves backward 1 degree, and the plotted line "mirrors" the actual plotted position of the planet. Let's look at a chart of Novellus (Chart 3). We will add two Mars lines, one which plots its "regular" position, and the other which plots its "mirror" position. We will now see Mars lines travelling upward and downward. Notice how the downward moving Mars line defined the downtrend on this stock for many months. Now what is it that stopped that downtrend?



Again, we will add the planetary line for the Moon's Node, and this time we will make it a mirror line. We will also remove the "regular" Mars line, so that we are now viewing the "mirror" position of the conjunction between Mars and the Moon's Node. We can calculate the position of this mirror point by hand very simply. We know that the conjunction occurred at 150 degrees on the 360 wheel, so we simply invert this position, or subtract it from 360: 360 - 150 = 210. So, we know without viewing the chart that the mirror position of the Mars-Node conjunction was at 210, or \$21.00.

Our next example chart (Chart 4) shows both the Mars and North T. Node Price Lines at the mirror settings. Note that this stock reversed on the same date, October 8, 1998, at the point where these mirror lines crossed, or \$21.00. The low price on that day was exactly \$21.00. I purchased Novellus and Teradyne on the same signal, from a reversal on the same planetary aspect.



Now you can see how stocks and other markets which are trading at a wide variety of prices can all react to the same planetary energy at the same time.

ASPECTS AND HARMONICS

A geometric relationship between two planets is called an "aspect", and when we refer to Harmonics, we are talking about aspects. The concept of planetary lines will allow you to see not only conjunctions, but any aspect between two or more planetary elements converted to price. We do this by looking at harmonic divisions of a planet's position, and plotting those harmonic divisions in price. We have already explained how to convert a planet's position to price, and this allows you to plot the positions of one or more planets on a price chart, and to visually see the points where those planet's paths intersect. These points of intersection are the points where the planets you are viewing are in conjunction with one another. This is an aspect on the first harmonic. The first harmonic is simply 360 / 1, which is equal to 360. When you view a planet with the setting of 360, you are viewing it's ACTUAL position on the wheel from 0 to 360 degrees. Moving inward through the divisions of the wheel:

The second harmonic is 360 / 2 = 180. The third harmonic is 360 / 3 = 120. The fourth harmonic is 360 / 4 = 90.

Most major reversals can be attributed to one of the first four harmonics. Planets make conjunctions to one another only seldomly. However, they also make other important aspects to one another on a more

regular basis. The most important of these aspects are:

- The opposition: This is where two planets are directly opposite to one another on the wheel. If two planets are in opposition geocentrically, they are located on either side of the earth out in space. This is a second harmonic aspect.
- The trine: This is where two planets are located 120 degrees from one another on the wheel, creating a triangle pattern. This is a third harmonic aspect.
- The square: This is where two planets are located 90 degrees from one another on the wheel, creating a square pattern. This is a fourth harmonic aspect.

The graphic below (Example 1), illustrates these aspects in wheel format.



Once you understand the correlation between aspects and harmonics, you can jump to the next step of harmonic price analysis, which is finding the price points that relate to aspects other than conjunctions. I will explain briefly. If we want to find the second harmonic position of a planet in price, we can simply divide the distance between the planetary price lines by 2. In effect, we are adding 180 degrees to the planet's position to get the position of that planet on the opposite side of the wheel.



Chart 5 shows the second harmonic Uranus and Neptune lines on Bank of America Corp. (BAC). Note that Uranus and Neptune's current positions on the wheel of 360 are both in the area of 300-315 degrees, which translates to 30.00 - 31.50. The next higher first harmonic set of Uranus and Neptune lines can be located by simply adding 360 to this range, which leaves us with the 660-675 area, or 66.00 - 67.50. You will see that BAC has registered two significant highs on this higher set of lines over the past year.

You can then see that we have taken the midpoint between the two first harmonic positions of Uranus and Neptune, by simply adding 180 (half of the wheel), to get the second harmonic set of lines in the area of 480-495, or 48.00-49.50. This 2nd harmonic support channel has defined a couple of key lows. Price often expands harmonically, and by understanding the nature of the geometry of the system and applying that knowledge to price action, we are able to glean some very useful information from price action.

This knowledge creates many opportunities for profitable trades. For my own trading system, I use an advanced system of analysis that includes overlaying many harmonic planetary systems onto each price chart to determine the trend. I also use the analysis of the birth (incorporation) charts of different companies to project whether a particular company has positive or negative influence. I then combine all of these tools with tested technical systems to monitor my trades. This rigorous approach to the market has paid off with steady returns over the years, and my methods continue to be fine-tuned through practice. To this date, I have not found a more precise method of price analysis than planetary price harmonics. Further, I believe that this type of analysis will ultimately be accepted by the entire trading community as a valid measure of price action.