PLANETARY LIBRARY

Introduction:

The Planetary Library is a collection of functions that are ready to use for planetary motion comparisons to market moves. The functions can be utilized in their current form or as building blocks for other functions. Among other features, the library allows the user to track planet's longitude & latitude and also plot the lunar and planet positions on their chart.

Benefits:

Are you tired of hunting down lunar and planetary positions on internet sites and in library books, then trying to match them to market moves on your chart?
If so, then this library is for you.

Automatically find lunar phases and Planetary Positions. Planetary Position analysis can require a great deal of patience and calculating. Having Trade Navigator to identify and calculate the patterns, saves hours otherwise spent trying to determine whether a current chart pattern adheres to the Planetary Positions you are following. You only need to look determine whether a trading opportunity is taking place. This saves the time analyzing the trading opportunity presented, which means more time to fine tune the rules for entries and exits. Trade Navigator's tools practically eliminate the emotional stress that trading and analysis can have on a trader.

Included in this Library:

Planet Data Window

Function

- **Planet Position**

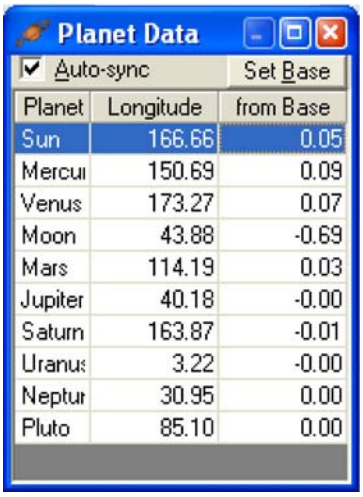
Indicators

- **Bradley Siderograph**
- **Lunar Phase**

Highlight Bars

- **Full Moon**
- **New Moon**

Planet Data



The Planet Data feature displays each planet's longitude on any particular day. To bring up the Planet Data window, simply click on the Planet Data icon (yellow Saturn planet icon) in the toolbar. As the mouse curser is moved around the chart, the Planet Data window will display the planets' longitude. The base can be set by removing the checkmark from the Auto-Sync check box on the chart and then pressing the set base button. After setting the base, the display will reflect the difference in longitude from the base (reference) point to the current curser position.

Planet Position Function: Parameter Explanations

The core function within the Planetary Library is the Planet Position function. The function structure and parameter explanation is as follows:

Function structure:

Planet Position (Body 1, Body 2, System, Value, Offset(deg), Harmonic, Orb(deg))

Function parameters:

Body 1: Primary planetary body of interest

Body 2: Secondary planetary body of interest

System:

Coordinate measurement system

- **0** - **Geocentric** (see Value A. below)
- **1** - **Heliocentric** (see Value A. below)
- **2** - **Right Ascension** (see Value B. below)
- **3** - **Barycentric** (see Value A. below)

Value:

A. Measurements of interest when using Geocentric, Heliocentric, and Barycentric coordinate systems

0 - Longitude
1 - Latitude
2 - Distance
3 - Speed
4 - Acceleration
5 - Aspect

B. Measurements of interest when using Right Ascension coordinate system

0 - Rectascension
1 - Declination
2 - Distance
3 - Speed
4 - Acceleration
5 - Aspect

Offset (deg):

A number which offsets the angle represented in degrees.

Example: 90 offset 5 degrees would place the 90 degree mark at 95 degrees

Harmonic:

360 degrees divided into equal portions

4 or -90 = four equally spaced 90 degree section to make up 360 degrees
3 or -120 = three equally spaced 120 degrees sections to make up 360 degrees
6 or -60 = six equally spaced 60 degree sections to make up 360 degrees
Note: The leading negative sign indicates that the units are degrees.

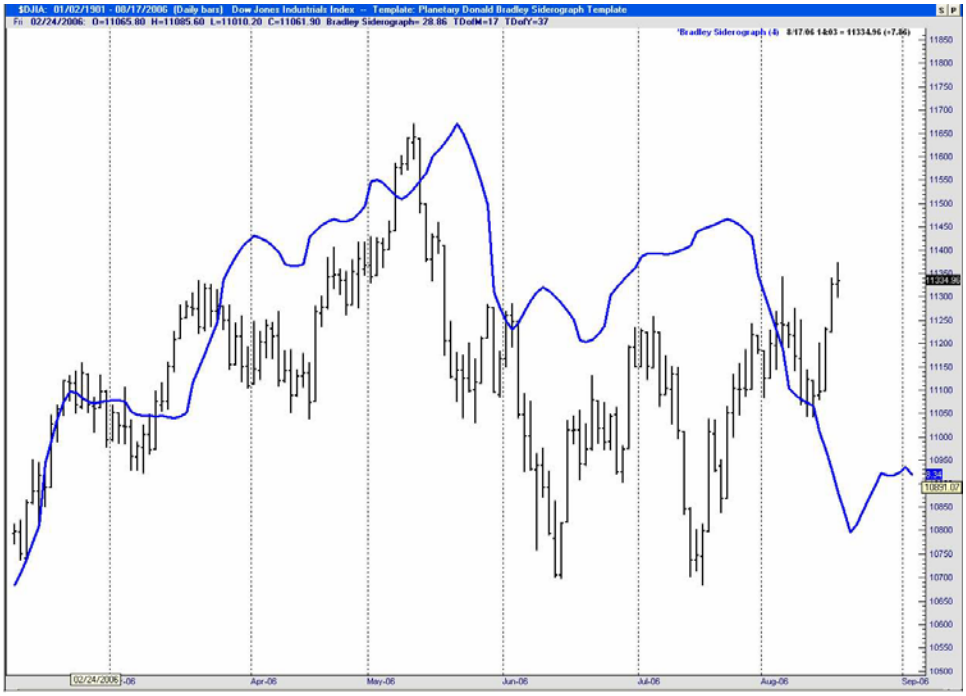
Orb (degrees):

The + or – range in which the condition can be considered true

Indicators

Bradley Siderograph

This stock index forecasting tool was designed by astrologer Donald Bradley and published in his 1947 booklet titled “Stock Market Prediction”. The Bradley Siderogragh is meant to forecast major and minor turning points (trend reversals) in either the Dow Jones Industrial Average or SP500 indexes. It is not meant for forecasting the direction of the trend.



Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after applying the Bradley Siderograph Indicator to a chart.

Lunar Phase

The Lunar Phase indicator will plot a line on the chart based on lunar phases.

Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after applying the Lunar Phase Indicator to a chart.

Highlight Bars:

Full Moon

This highlight bar will color the price bars blue based on the occurrence of a Full Moon.

Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after applying the Full Moon Highlight Bar to a chart.

New Moon

This highlight bar will color the price bars blue based on the occurrence of a New Moon.

Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after applying the New Moon Highlight Bar to a chart.

APPENDIX A

Right Ascension & Declination and miscellaneous cosmos concepts

Right Ascension & Declination:

"Right Ascension and Declination are a system of coordinates used by astronomers to keep track of where stars and galaxies are in the sky. They are similar to the system of 'longitude' and 'latitude' used in the Earth.

Declination is measured in degrees, and refers to how far above the imaginary "Celestial Equator" an object is (like latitude on the Earth). Try standing in the middle of a room, and holding your arm out straight in front of you. If you move your arm up to point at a light, or the ceiling, it is just like going 'up' in Declination. If you move your arm down to a point at some objects on the floor, you're moving "down" in Declination.

Declination, like latitude, is measured as 0 degrees at the equator, +90 degrees at the North Pole, and -90 degrees at the South Pole.

Right Ascension measures the other part of a star's position. It is similar to longitude on the Earth. As you stand in the room, if you spin yourself clockwise to a point at a door, then a window, then another door, you are "moving" in Right Ascension.

Right Ascension is measured in hours of time. This is convenient for astronomers because, as the Earth rotates, stars appear to rise and set just like the Sun. If you go out in to your backyard in the winter, and lie on you back some night, you might be able to see the constellation of Orion overhead. Orion has a Right Ascension of 5 hours. Out of the corner of your of eye, you might also see the constellation Cancer, which is at a Right Ascension of 8 hours. This means that if you wait 3 hours (subtract 5 hours from 8 hours), Cancer will be directly overhead.

Just as latitude and longitude uniquely identify the position of cities on the Earth, Right Ascension and Declination uniquely identify the position of the stars and galaxies in the sky.

Some Cosmic definitions:

Equinox - Day and night nearly the same length (about March 21, 2001 at 8:14 Eastern Time)

Right Ascension - Coordinates used by astronomers to keep track of where galaxies are in the Earth's sky.

Perihelion - The point in space during which the planet passes closest to the sun

Aphelion – The point in space during which the planet is farthest away from the sun

O HL - Represents zero degrees heliocentric longitude

Coordinate systems:

Geometric System - This is an Earth centered coordinate system

Heliocentric System - This is a Sun centered coordinate system

Right Ascension System - This is an Earth centered coordinate system

Barycentric System - This is a solar system center of gravity coordinate system