CAZCADE

TRADES

UNDERSTANDING YOUR CHART

A beginner's companion to the Getting Started Guide — explaining everything you're looking at, before we get to what the signals mean.

BEFORE WE START

Before We Start

The main Getting Started Guide explains what each Cazcade signal means. This guide is a step back from that — it's for anyone who is newer to trading and isn't quite sure what all the lines and shading actually represent.

If you already know what VWAP and EMAs are, feel free to skip straight to the main guide. If not, this is written for you.

SECTION 1

The Basic Layout

Here is how I set up the indicator on my chart (you can change the colours and style of the lines and shading in the indicator to suit you).

My chart: VWAP (thick dashed orange), VWAP bands (dotted orange), the value area (cream shading), EMAs (green/red/blue/gray), and the bias table, bottom right.

Layer	What it is
EMAs (moving averages)	Smoothed lines tracking the recent average price — covered in Section 3.
VWAP	The thick dashed orange line marking today's volume-weighted average price — covered in Section 2.
VWAP bands	Dotted orange lines around VWAP, showing how far price has stretched from that average — also covered in Section 2.
Cream shaded region (value area)	The zone between the first VWAP bands, marking where most of today's trading has actually happened — covered in Section 2.
Bias table	The small dashboard in the bottom-right corner, summarizing trend direction and momentum across several timeframes at once — covered in Section 4.

SECTION 2

VWAP — The Thick Dashed Orange Line

VWAP stands for Volume Weighted Average Price. In plain terms: it's the average price the market has traded at today, weighted so that periods with more volume count more heavily than quiet ones. Think of it as a running measure of “fair value” for the session so far.

If price is above it, buyers have generally been in control today; if price is below it, sellers have.

The VWAP Bands

You'll see additional dotted or dashed lines running parallel to VWAP — these are the VWAP bands, set at different standard deviations away from the VWAP itself.

Think of the bands as a ruler for how far price has stretched from that “fair value” line. The further out a band, the more extended the current move already is. Price sitting near VWAP is close to the session average; price pushing into the second or third band is a much more stretched move.

Value Area

The shaded region between the first VWAP bands is often called the “value area” — the price zone where most of today's trading has actually happened. When price pushes outside that zone, that's sometimes called “price discovery” — the market moving into new territory rather than sitting inside its normal range.

SECTION 3

Moving Averages (EMAs)

An EMA (Exponential Moving Average) is a smoothed line that tracks the recent average price, giving more weight to the most recent candles than older ones. It's a simple way to see the underlying trend without getting distracted by every small wiggle in price.

Cazcade plots a few different EMAs, each averaging over a different number of candles:

Line	What it tracks
Green line (9 EMA)	The fastest-moving average. Reacts quickly to recent price changes.
Red line (21 EMA)	A slightly slower average, used alongside the green line to spot trend shifts.
Blue line (70 EMA)	A medium-term average sitting between the 21 and the 200.
Gray line (200 EMA)	A much slower-moving average, representing the broader underlying trend.

A quick, common way to read these: when the green line crosses above the red line, that's often read as a short-term bullish shift; crossing below is a bearish one. The gray line moves much more slowly, so it's more useful for the bigger picture — is price generally a long way from it, or sitting close by?

None of these lines are signals on their own — they're context. Cazcade's actual signals (covered in the main guide) are built by checking many of these things together, not any single line in isolation.

SECTION 4

The Bias Table

In the bottom-right corner of your chart, Cazcade shows a small table summarizing several readings at once — the same kind of information an experienced trader would build up by scanning multiple timeframes manually, put in one place.

Row	What it tells you
5m / 15m / 1h Bias	Whether each timeframe is currently leaning bullish or bearish, based on price's position relative to its own moving averages.
Intraday Trend	Bullish or bearish, based on whether price is currently above or below the session VWAP.
Weekly Trend	Bullish or bearish, based on whether price is currently above or below the weekly VWAP.
CCI 1m / CCI 5m	A momentum reading for each timeframe. A strongly positive number (+100 or above) suggests real upward momentum; a strongly negative number (-100 or below) suggests the same to the downside. Numbers close to zero suggest things are relatively calm.

None of these numbers are signals on their own — they're context, there to save you from manually checking several timeframes yourself before deciding what's actually going on.

SECTION 5

How I Use the Indicator

This is how I personally approach it — not a rulebook, just what works for me. When I get a signal, I don't blindly click Buy or Sell — I run through a few checks first:

- Are we in a trend, or is price consolidating? I want to trade with a trend.
- I check whether we're bullish or bearish according to the bias table — I'm very unlikely to place a sell order if the whole bias table is bullish.
- I check where price is: in the value area, or in price discovery? Is it at the edge of the value area and about to move into discovery, or at the edge of discovery about to fall back into the value area? I find the best moves happen once price is in price discovery rather than trapped in the value area — especially if the value area is very narrow.
- I check how far away we are from the 200 EMA. The 200 EMA can act as a springboard if it sits just under or just above price — if it is too far away, the move tends to be less impulsive.
- I check whether the signal fired into the 2nd or 3rd VWAP band — has price stretched too far already?
- I stay mindful of the time of day — price doesn't move as well during the “lunch slump” (roughly midday ET, when volume typically dries up).
- I check the volume bars — is there real volume coming in?
- I think about where my take-profit will be — where am I expecting price to go next?
- I always stay aware of any news that might be impending which could have an impact on the markets.

My Strategy – HOP (Hourly ORB Pulse)

I built the Cazcade Indicator to provide high-probability entries for me when I am trading my strategy. You can download a full guide to my HOP Strategy on the Cazcade website.

SECTION 6

A Few Other Tools I Use Alongside Cazcade

These aren't part of Cazcade itself, and you don't need them to use Cazcade's signals — but I keep a few other indicators on my own chart that you might find helpful too.

Key Levels

Shows previous day and session highs and lows.

Initial Balance

The high and low price range formed during the very first hour of a market session (9:30–10:30 AM Eastern Time). It captures peak morning volume and institutional activity, serving as a key benchmark for the rest of the day.

VRVP with Point of Control

Visible Range Volume Profile displays a histogram of trading volume along the price axis instead of a timeline.

- **High Volume Nodes** — wide sections showing heavy trading; they often act as support or resistance.
- **Low Volume Nodes** — thin sections showing fast price movement with little interest.

Point of Control — the long horizontal bar in the volume profile histogram. This represents the “fair value” price where buyers and sellers agreed on business the most during that period. Price often treats the POC like a magnet, gravitating back toward it, or reacting and stalling when approaching it from afar.

SECTION 7

What's Next

That covers the extra layers on your chart beyond basic price action — VWAP and its bands, the shaded value area, the EMAs, and the bias table. None of these are signals by themselves; they're the building blocks Cazcade's actual signal logic is built from.

From here, head to the main Getting Started Guide to see how Cazcade combines all of this into Standard Pulse, A+, Scalp, and Momentum signals — and how the confirmation system decides whether a signal actually held up.

Once this all feels familiar, the chart stops looking busy and starts looking like information — that's really all it takes to get comfortable here.

Trading futures involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for all investors. This guide reflects one trader's personal approach and is provided for educational purposes only — it is not financial advice.