How to Use Wicked Stocks' Stock Picks for Maximum Success

Below is a step-by-step guide to effectively use our stock picks:

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Our Stock Selection Process

Our stock selection process is highly disciplined and repeatable. Every stock must meet strict structural and market requirements before it qualifies as a pick.

We focus on:

- **Leaders in Leading Industries:** Companies driving strength within their sector or index, often setting the pace for broader market trends.
- **High Liquidity:** Ample daily trading volume ensures efficient entries and exits, minimizing slippage.
- **Market Capitalization:** All stocks must have a market cap of at least $2 billion, reflecting institutional quality and participation.
- **Clean Price Action:** Only stocks with orderly, reliable trading patterns are considered. Messy or erratic charts are excluded.

Most importantly, a trade only makes our list if the chart structure is crystal clear:

- The stock must form a well-defined channel or speedline, developed over several months of price action.
- Price must respect these levels consistently, creating a solid, sustained trend that gives confidence in the setup.

We look specifically for one of three opportunities:

1. **Trend Continuation –** joining an existing, established trend.
2. **Breakout of a Base –** capturing the beginning of a new move after consolidation.
3. **Trend Pivot –** identifying major turning points where momentum shifts.

While we occasionally include trending tickers outside the major indices if the setup is compelling, our process remains the same: clear, multi-month technical structures with a clean, disciplined price path.

Everything we do is rooted in technical analysis. By requiring clarity, order, and trend definition, we filter out noise and focus only on trades with the highest probability of sustained success.

How Our Stock Picks Work

Each week, we publish **two stock picks** selected through detailed technical analysis. Every pick is chosen for one reason: it has clear potential for at least a **20% gain**.

We are highly selective — if a key resistance or support level could block that move, or if the price structure doesn't support the target, we skip the trade. Only clear, high-probability setups make it to our members.

Timeframe & Chart Focus

- We use **weekly charts** to focus on multi-month price movements.
- Most trades hit their target within **3–5 months**, though some complete in 1–2 months, while others may take 6–12 months.
- In each analysis, we'll tell you the expected timeframe so you can plan your hold accordingly.

What Each Stock Pick Includes

Every stock pick comes with two key components:

1. **Video Analysis (5–10 minutes)**
    - Brief company background and fundamentals.
    - Technical reasoning for the setup (channel structures, speedlines, breakouts, saucer bottoms, ranges, etc.).
2. **Written Trade Plan**
    - **Entry Point** – The price level to initiate your position.
    - **Target(s)** – Price objectives for scaling out and taking profits.
    - **Stop-Loss** – A defined exit point if the trade moves against you.
    - **Risk Guidelines** – Position sizing and account risk control.
        - Never risk more than **1–2%** of your total portfolio on a trade.
        - Cap each position at **10% of your portfolio**.
        - Example: On a $100,000 portfolio, take no more than $10,000 in a single trade and risk only $1,000–$2,000.

The Process You'll Follow

Step 1 – Review the Stock Pick

- Watch the video for context.
- Read the trade plan for specifics.

Step 2 – Confirm the Signal

- Our signals depend on **weekly settlements (Friday closes)**.
    - **Buy Signal:** Weekly close ≥ 1% above breakout.
    - **Sell Signal:** Weekly close ≥ 1% below support.
- Waiting for confirmation helps avoid false breakouts.

Step 3 – Place the Trade

- Enter at or near the given entry price. Note: entering further from our recommended entry price increases the distance between entry and stop loss which adds risk.
- Stick to **shares only** for your first 6–12 months.
- Set your stop loss immediately.
- Size your position correctly: never risk more than 1–2% of your account.
    - Example: With a $20,000 account risking 1%, and a $2 stop, you can buy 100 shares ($200 risk).

Step 4 – Manage the Position

- Check weekly closes every Friday. This is the main element that keeps us in or out of trades.
- Adjust your stop (e.g., move to breakeven after a 10–15% gain if the plan says so).
- Scale out partial profits at early targets.
- Exit fully at the final target or if your stop is hit.

Step 5 – Build Your Portfolio

- We release **8 stock picks per month**. Not all will trigger entries, but over time you'll build a diversified portfolio of strong setups.
- We recommend holding **10 Wicked Stocks picks at a time**.
- If trading smaller sizes, you can stretch to 20, but no more — too many positions creates decision fatigue.

Step 6 – Stay Consistent

- Stick to shares in the beginning, or if you are new to trading.
- Always wait for weekly signal confirmation.
- Follow the trade plan exactly.
- Keep a trading journal to measure progress.
  Trading success is not about any one trade — it's about executing consistently over the next

100, 500, or 1,000 trades. One trade will not (should not) make or break your trading career. Rather the accumulation of the thousands of trades you take will.

Shares vs. Options

A common question is whether to trade shares or options. Our recommendation:

- Start with **shares only** for your first 6–12 months.
- Build consistency and confidence first.
- Options are riskier and can damage a portfolio quickly if misused. Only add them once you're experienced and have developed professional discipline.

Ongoing Updates

You'll always know exactly where things stand with every active pick:

- **Friday Updates:** Weekly recaps covering buy/sell signals, targets reached, stop adjustments, and changes to chart structure.
- **Updated Trade Plans:** As structures change (levels move higher, lower, or break), we update entry levels, stops, and targets so your plan always reflects the current market.

This ensures you have a **clear, current, and disciplined trading plan** for every stock pick in play at all times.

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1. Entries

Weekly Settlements

Our buy and sell signals are grounded in technical analysis, specifically focusing on **weekly settlements**. When we select a stock, it's because it is either testing or trading near a key price level identified on the charts.

By targeting multi-month price movements, we prioritize waiting for a **weekly candle close** to confirm trade setups. This approach helps filter out false signals caused by mid-week volatility, ensuring more reliable and actionable signals.

Here's how we define clear buy and sell signals:

- For bullish setups: A **buy signal** is confirmed only if the stock **closes at least 1% above the defined price level on a weekly basis**.

  Example: If a stock is trading near a channel top, and that channel top is $100.00 for the week, a buy signal will only occur if the stock closes at or above $101.00 (1% higher than $100.00).

- For bearish moves - A **sell signal** is confirmed when a stock **closes at least 1% below a defined price level on a weekly close.**

- Example: If a stock is trading near a channel bottom, and that channel bottom is $100.00 for the week, a sell signal will only occur if the stock closes at or below $99.00 (1% lower than $100.00)

Tip: Waiting for a close by a 1% margin helps confirm that the price has decisively broken through a key level, reducing the chance of being misled by minor fluctuations or false breakouts. This adds an extra layer of confidence to your trade entry or exit.

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2. Timing Your Entries

There are three ways you can time your entries into our buy signals, depending on your experience level and risk tolerance:

1. **Weekly Settlement (Recommended for All, Especially Beginners):** This is the most reliable method for confirming a buy signal for the longer multi-month move.
   - **Friday Close Entry**: Wait until just before the market closes on Friday, between 12pm-4pm EST. Example, if the buy signal is a weekly close above 100.00 and we are trading at 103.00 at 12pm Friday, that's not a bad time to buy. If we are trading at 100.50, wait closer to the end of the day before buying.
   - **Monday Morning Entry**: After the buy signal is confirmed on a Friday close, wait for the market to open on Monday morning to enter. This gives you extra confirmation that the weekly candle held strong and minimizes last-minute Friday volatility. This strategy involves buying the open Monday morning.
   - **Retest Entry**: If the stock closes well above/below a resistance/support level (or you just miss the initial entry) wait for a pullback to retest the breakout level. If you miss the Friday close entry, this is the safest alternative. Though we may not get a retest.

2. **Daily Settlement (For Traders with Some Experience, At least 1-2 Years):** This option allows for an earlier entry, giving you a head start before the weekly close. However, it carries more risk—if the stock doesn't settle above the required level by the end of the week, the buy signal is not confirmed, and the trade should be avoided or exited. This method is better suited for traders who have some experience managing these risks.

3. **Breaking the Level Intraday (Highest Risk, for More Advanced Traders):** You can enter a trade when the stock breaks the buy level during the week, before any daily or weekly close confirmation. This method offers the best possible entry price and a tighter stop-loss, but it

carries the most risk. Entering intraday means the trade is less likely to succeed, as it lacks the confirmation of a daily or weekly settlement above the level.

If you're someone who prefers clear instructions, like 'just tell me what to buy and when,' or if you're still learning, stick to weekly settlements for at least 6 months to build consistent profitability.

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3. Stop Losses

Perfecting stop losses is one of the most important technical skills you can develop. Even if you enter a trade at the perfect level, a poorly placed stop can still turn a good idea into a large, unnecessary loss. Getting this right is essential for both risk management and consistency.

Our Approach to Stops:

- We always use **initial stop losses** in our trade plans. These stops give the trade some breathing room while keeping risk controlled.
- Typically, stops reflect a **5–7% move against the stock**, and never more than 10%. This ensures you don't risk more than 1–2% of your overall account on any single trade.
- If the initial stop is triggered, the goal is simple: protect your capital and keep losses small so you can move on to the next setup.

Chart-Based Discipline:
We let the chart structure — especially **weekly settlements** — dictate our exits.

- If you **buy** a stock on a breakout above resistance, exit if it closes **1% back below that resistance** by the end of the week.
- If you **short** a stock on a breakdown below support, exit if it closes **1% back above that support** by the end of the week.

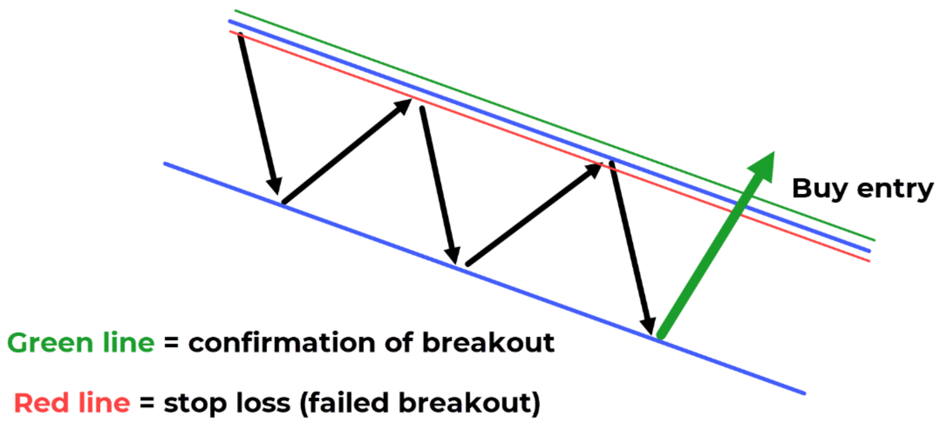
Why This Works:
This rule ensures you only stay in trades where the original setup remains valid. If the stock closes 1% in the opposite direction of your breakout or breakdown level, the setup has failed — and it's time to exit.

By focusing on **the chart, not your profit and loss**, this approach keeps your trading disciplined, consistent, and risk-controlled.

How It Works:

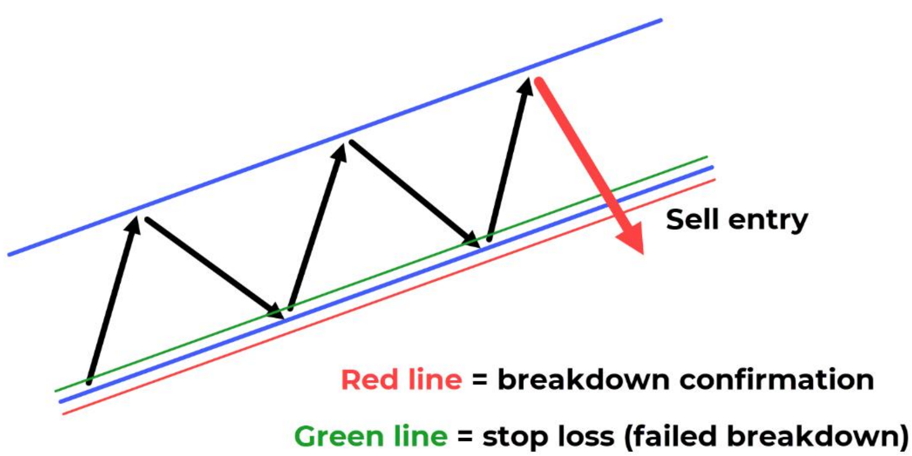
- **Buy Signal Example**: If a stock gets a buy signal by closing at least 1% above a key level (e.g., $101.00 above a $100.00 channel top), you should stay in the trade as long as it holds. If the stock later closes 1% or more below the $100.00 channel top on a weekly settlement (at or below $99.00), the buy setup is invalid, and you exit using a **market order** to ensure a timely exit.

Example:



- In the example image above. The blue line is the channel top. The green line is 1% above the channel top. The red line is 1% below the channel top. Buy on a close above the green line. Your stop loss is a close below the red line.

- **Sell Signal Example**: If a stock gets a sell signal by closing at least 1% below a key level (e.g., $99.00 below a $100.00 channel bottom), stay in the trade. If the stock later closes 1% or more above the $100.00 channel bottom on a weekly settlement (at or above $101.00), the sell setup fails, and you exit using a **market order**.



-In the image above the blue line is the channel bottom. The red line is 1% below the channel bottom. The green line is 1% above the channel bottom. Sell the stock (go short) on a close below the red line. Your stop loss is a close above the green line.

Recommended: Use a Failsafe Stop Loss

While your primary stop should use a **market order** based on weekly chart levels, you should set a failsafe **stop-loss order**. This secondary **stop-loss order** should be placed below the key chart level as a safety net, protecting against sudden, sharp declines before a weekly close occurs. This is our initial stop loss.

This **stop-loss order** will be based on your total trading capital.

For risk management, never risk more than 1%-3% of your total portfolio per trade. For example, with a $10,000 portfolio, limit your maximum loss per trade to $100-$300.

This means that if the market unexpectedly drops, your failsafe stop-loss will automatically exit the trade at your predetermined risk level (e.g., -$200), ensuring your losses stay within your risk tolerance.

Remember: **Each of our stock picks provides clear entry and stop loss levels for every trade.**

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4. Profit Targets

In our stock picks, we always outline ultimate price objectives, typically aiming for at least a **20% increase** in the stock. These targets are chosen from strong technical setups designed to maximize profit potential. Once you enter a trade, it’s important to stick to the plan: hold until either your stop loss is triggered or the price objective is reached. This disciplined approach prevents premature exits and eliminates the unpredictability of emotional decision-making.

Scaling Out of a Position
Scaling out means selling portions of your position at predetermined price levels as the trade moves in your favor, before the final target. This method reduces risk and locks in profits along the way, while still leaving part of your position open to capture the full potential of the trade. In our videos, we provide profit targets and key levels for scaling, such as short-term resistance in bullish moves or support in bearish moves. Always scale at **key levels**, never at random points.

Should You Hold the Full Position or Scale Out?
Traders often debate whether to hold the entire position for the ultimate target or scale out gradually.

- Holding the full position can maximize profits if the stock reaches the objective, but it also increases risk if the market reverses before then.
- Scaling out allows you to secure partial gains and reduce exposure, offering a balance between profit-taking and safety — though it may reduce total upside if the trade keeps running.

We recommend scaling at key levels to protect gains and manage risk on the remainder of your position.

Typical Targets We Provide:

- **First Target:** 10–20% gain — ideal for taking 25–50% of the position off the table.
- **Second Target:** 30–50% gain — the larger move, where you hold the remainder of the position for maximum upside.

This process ensures you lock in profits early, protect your account, and still have skin in the game if the trade continues to run.

Locking In Gains

When you scale profits at your first target, the next step is to raise your stop loss on the remainder of your position to **breakeven**. This simple adjustment ensures that no matter what happens, you can't turn a winning trade into a losing one.

Why This Matters:

- **Key Resistance Levels:** Our targets are always placed at meaningful resistance levels on the chart. These are areas where the stock is most likely to encounter selling pressure.
- **Institutional Behavior:** Large institutions frequently take partial profits at these same levels. When they sell part of their position, it *can* (not always) spark broader selling pressure, leading to reversals.
- **Risk Management:** By scaling out and raising your stop to breakeven, you've already secured a gain while removing the risk of loss on the remaining shares.

The Bigger Picture:

- **Protecting Capital:** Trading is about consistency. It's not just about catching big wins, but also about *avoiding giving back gains*.
- **Psychological Edge:** Knowing the trade can no longer become a loser reduces stress and allows you to follow the rest of the plan with a clear head.
- **Staying in the Game:** If the stock continues higher after hitting resistance, you still have part of your position riding the trend. If it reverses, you exit flat on the remainder — a win either way.

In Practice:

1. Take partial profits at the first target.
2. Immediately adjust your stop loss on the remainder of the trade to breakeven.
3. Let the stock either hit the second target (further profits) or stop you out flat on the rest.

This process may seem simple, but it's one of the most powerful ways to balance **profit-taking with risk control**, and it's a hallmark of disciplined trading.

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5. Timeframes and Trade Duration

Our stock picks can be used by traders with different time horizons:

- **Near-Term Traders:** Those that are targeting a move anywhere from 1-2 months out to 3-5 months.
- **Position Traders:** Those that are aiming for longer moves that take at least 6-12 months.

Some picks hit our targets quickly in 1-2 months, while others progress over 3-5 months, and a few take up to 6-12 months. On average, expect our stock picks to reach their targets within 3-5 months.

Here's how to manage your timeframes:

Near-Term Investors & Position Traders:

- **Stick to Weekly Charts:** If you're aiming for multi-month gains, I strongly recommend only focusing only on the weekly charts. Your main objective is to capture broad market moves, so how the stock closes on a weekly basis is what matters most.
- **Using Daily Charts:** You can use daily charts for entries and exits, but it comes with increased risk as stated earlier. Once you're in the trade, stick to weekly charts. Looking at daily charts will expose you to short-term price fluctuations, which can distract you from your long-term goals.

If you prefer simple guidance—like "just tell me what to buy and when"—stick exclusively to weekly charts for clarity and discipline.

Can Swing Traders Use Our Stock Picks? Yes! Although our analysis focuses on multi-month setups, swing traders can benefit from our weekly levels.

What is Swing Trading? It's a style of trading that aims to capture short- to medium-term gains over a few days to several weeks. This approach differs from the longer-term strategies we emphasize, but our levels can be effectively used for swing trades.

Here's how you can swing trade using our levels:

- **Focus on Weekly Levels:** Use our weekly chart levels to guide your swing trades. Understand the broader trend on the weekly chart before refining entries on the daily chart.
- **Set Up Your Chart:** Since our levels are based on weekly charts, you can either replicate these formations on your own daily chart or draw horizontal lines at key weekly levels. This way, you'll have consistent reference points throughout the week.
- **Choosing Your Trade Setup:** For swing trades, consider either buying shares with the intent to sell within 1-2 weeks or choosing short-dated options (expiring within 1-5 weeks) based on your risk tolerance.

- **Entering And Exiting:** You will follow the same entry and exit tips above. Entering on a weekly close, a daily close, or a intraday break is up to you. Exit the trade once the setup has failed. A weekly close, daily close, or intraday break in the opposite direction.
- **Opportunities for Swing Traders:** Our stock picks aim for 20% moves in the stock, but you'll frequently see stocks rally 5-10% after breaking through our weekly levels. These smaller moves can be ideal for swing traders, especially those using short-term options.

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6. Monitoring the Trade

Staying updated with our weekly posts is essential to keeping your trades on track:

- **Check for Adjustments:** We regularly update trade plans as market conditions evolve. This may involve changes to entry points, profit targets, or stop-loss levels.

- **Stay Engaged:** Keep a close watch on your trades, particularly during key events like earnings reports, major news, or spikes in market volatility, as these can affect your position.

7. Execution and Discipline

Successful trading requires discipline and patience. Stick to the trade plan and avoid making emotional decisions. Resist the temptation to enter trades too early or to hold onto losing positions beyond the recommended stop-loss points. Consistency is key to long-term profitability.

8. Ask Questions and Engage

If you have any questions or need clarification on any stock pick, don't hesitate to ask in the comments section of our stock picks blog. We're here to provide support and ensure that you have all the information you need to succeed.

Signal Status

In the "My Analysis" tab under the Stock Picks section, you'll find a column labeled Signal Status. This feature is designed to help you quickly filter and prioritize stocks based on their current signal status.

Pending – No signal is currently active, but the stock is approaching a key level. Keep this stock on your radar for potential opportunities.

Active - Recent – The stock has recently triggered a buy signal and remains within the optimal buy zone. Consider taking action.

Active - Extended – The stock remains in a buy signal but has moved significantly beyond the recommended entry point. If you're not in the trade, it may be best to wait for a potential retracement. If you're already in the trade, consider holding until the targeted objective is reached.

Target Reached – The stock has hit its objective, and the trade has successfully played out.

Stopped Out – The trade should have exited at the predefined stop-loss level.

Off Watchlist – The setup no longer meets the criteria for an A+ opportunity. No further action is recommended for this stock.

Summary Pro Tips

1. Stay Chart-Focused

Always use price levels on the chart to guide your decisions rather than dollar amounts. This keeps your trading objective, consistent, and free from emotional stress.

BIG BOLD RULE:
If you focus on *making money*, you won't make any.
If you focus on *perfecting the process*, the money follows.

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2. Focus on the Setup, Not the P&L

Most beginners think trading is easy: open a brokerage, deposit money, and start playing in the big leagues. But only professionals make money consistently — just like in poker or golf, you can't step in against pros and expect to win.

- Pro poker players don't think about how much money they'll win on a hand. They focus on reading and outmaneuvering opponents.
- Golfers don't think about the prize money while swinging. They focus on perfecting their swing, one hole at a time.

Trading is no different: ignore the dollar signs, master the process.

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3. Scaling Out with Purpose

When scaling out of a position, always hold a portion of your trade until the **ultimate target** is reached. This ensures you lock in partial gains while keeping exposure to larger moves that maximize long-term profits.

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4. Successful Trading Is Boring

The best traders aren't gamblers chasing the next rush — they're disciplined professionals running the same process day after day.

Your trading should feel like:

- Following your checklist every morning.

- Taking only proven setups, over and over.
- Using consistent position sizing.
- Exiting based on rules, not emotions.

Those “home run” trades aren’t goals — they’re byproducts of disciplined execution.

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5. Less Is More in Trading

Elite traders are snipers, not machine gunners. They wait patiently for A+ setups and strike with precision.

Your Trading Rules:

- Focus only on your highest-probability setups.
- Stay patient — some days may have 1–2 quality trades, or none.
- Protect your capital and mindset: stop after 1–2 solid wins, or after 1–2 losses.
- Remember: growth comes from **quality, not quantity**.

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6. Master One Strategy First

Consistency doesn’t come from knowing every pattern — it comes from mastering one.

- Perfect one setup (e.g., descending channel breakouts in bullish markets).
- Repeat it until recognition becomes instinctive.
- Learn the subtle differences between winning and losing setups.
- Build confidence through repetition and reduce decision fatigue.

Think like a chef: master one signature dish before expanding the menu.

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7. Losing Trades Are Normal

Our approach historically carries about a **72% win rate** — which means roughly 2 trades out of 8 will lose. That’s not failure, that’s math.

Before every trade, frame it like this:
“If I lose, I risk $100. If I win, I make $300. The 3:1 reward-to-risk ratio makes it worth taking.”

The key is simple: **keep losses small, let winners run.**

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8. The Best Traders Embrace Losses

Even elite traders lose. The difference is in how they handle it. They:

- Keep losses small and predetermined.
- Accept losses as natural.
- Stay emotionally neutral when stopping out.
- Focus on executing their strategy, not on being right.

This mindset protects both capital and confidence — the two pillars that keep traders in the game long enough to succeed.