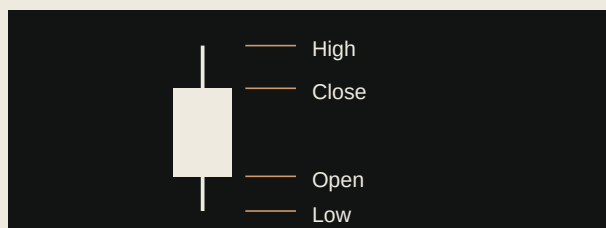


Read the completed candle.

Original schematic examples. Light body: close above open. Bronze body: close below open. Colours describe direction, not a trade instruction.

Candle anatomy

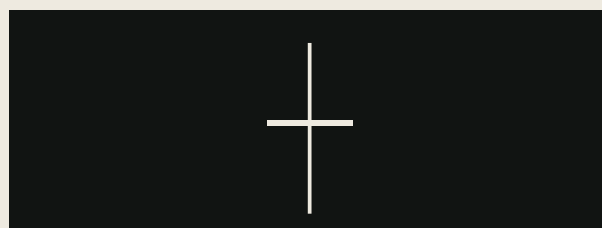
Open, high, low and close



Body: open to close. Wick: high to low. Each candle represents the selected interval.

Doji

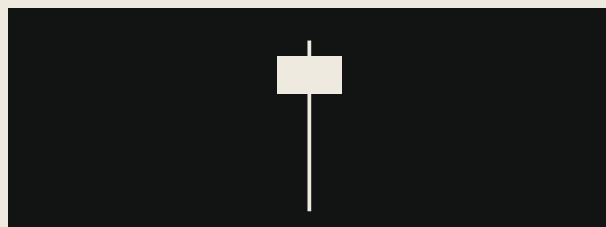
Very small or zero body



Open and close are close together. The shape alone supplies no directional conclusion.

Hammer

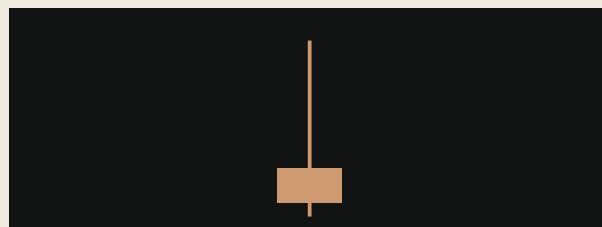
Long lower wick after a decline



Small body near the high. After a rise, the same shape is called a hanging man.

Shooting star

Long upper wick after a rise



Small body near the low. After a decline, a similar shape is an inverted hammer.

Shape is one observation. Context is another.

Wait for the selected candle to close. Record its timeframe, feed and location. Define wick/body thresholds before reviewing outcomes; scanner definitions can differ. A wick does not reveal the exact intrabar sequence.

Full explanations, examples and source links: insomnicap.com/education/candlestick-patterns/

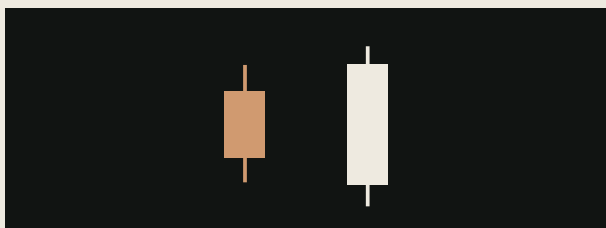
Prepared 2 October 2026. All diagrams are hypothetical.

Compare the bodies and context.

Body engulfing differs from an outside bar, which compares full ranges. Textbook star gaps need careful interpretation in near-continuous forex markets.

Bullish engulfing

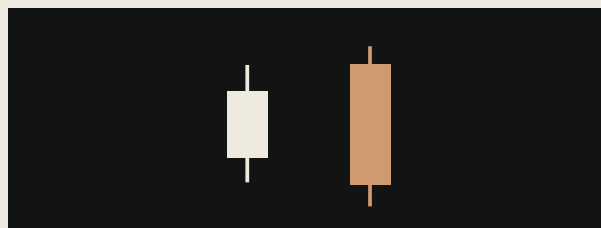
Falling body, then a larger rising body



The second body covers the first body. Both wicks need not be engulfed. Look at the preceding move.

Bearish engulfing

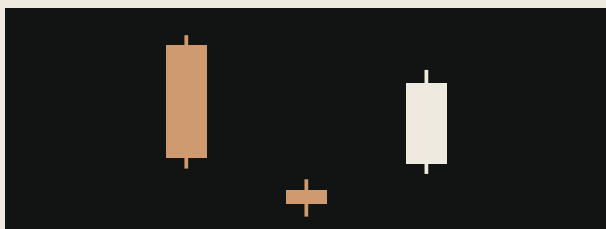
Rising body, then a larger falling body



The second body covers the first body. A reversal can still fail after the shape completes.

Morning star

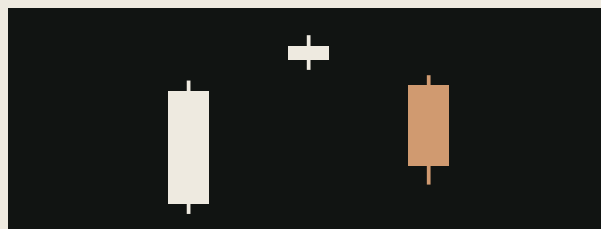
Decline, small body, upward response



Three-candle family: large falling body, small middle body, then a rise into the first body.

Evening star

Rise, small body, downward response



Three-candle family: large rising body, small middle body, then a fall into the first body.

Before interpreting any pattern

1. Mark location and trend before the outcome. 2. Define confirmation and invalidation. 3. Check spread, commission and scheduled news. 4. Record failures as well as successes. An ordinary stop can slip; a target may never fill.

Conventions: [IG candlestick basics](#) and [CME Group chart types](#). Sources checked 2 October 2026. Definitions explain shapes; they do not validate a trading strategy. Original diagrams by InsomniCapital.