

ALL SHORTS MUST COVER THE DANGER ZONE PART 2

PROJECTED PRICE MOVEMENT BASED ON T+21
POKING HARDER AT THE FIRST DOMINO



u/Criand

0. PREFACE

Welcome. WELCOME. More patterns. More dates (T+21 dates).

I made a post before about the price entering the DANGER ZONE and thought it was above \$160. Well, let's revisit that topic because of the interesting price movement we have been getting.



Somebody. PLEASE call Kenny. Marge? You there?

TLDR: Danger Zone part 2

- The price floor continues to rise each T+21 cycle.
- Price goes on a Crabby Move on normal T+21 dates - floor rises about \$30 each time.
- Price goes on a Parabolic Move between T+21 dates where major options come into play (January 15, April 16, July 16) - floor rises about \$80 each time.
- If the price pattern continues, we should see a \$500 floor by January 2022.
- Shorts haven't covered. They post unrealized losses and unrealized gains to mess with you.
- Retail average base cost is (probably) around \$156.57. This is most likely the shorter average short price.

0. PREFACE

- ➔ Shorts with an average price of \$156.57 would experience 100% loss around \$313.14. (Speculative based on data - the real cost could be around \$350).
- ➔ Shorters are terrified of \$300+, there's been a big battle here for a few days, hinting that small short positions are about to hit margin call territory (the Danger Zone).
- ➔ The current price momentum in this gamma is much stronger than the previous two gammas of January and March. They're trying desperately to not let it take off.
- ➔ The moment one shorter falls, the dominos fall.
- ➔ I like the stock. I also like you.



**I'm not a financial advisor - I don't provide financial advice.
Also, you must be pretty nuts to be listening to a Pomeranian.**

1. EVER-RISING PRICE FLOOR AND PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT FEW CYCLES

I've been getting pinged a lot on the next T+21 dates and when the next possible parabolic move could be coming.

You might say "Past performance is no guarantee of future results" and generally I would agree. But with T+21 consistently occurring and the parabolic moves so far looking like they were triggered by major option dates, I'd say it's a pretty good bet that past performance will guarantee future results.

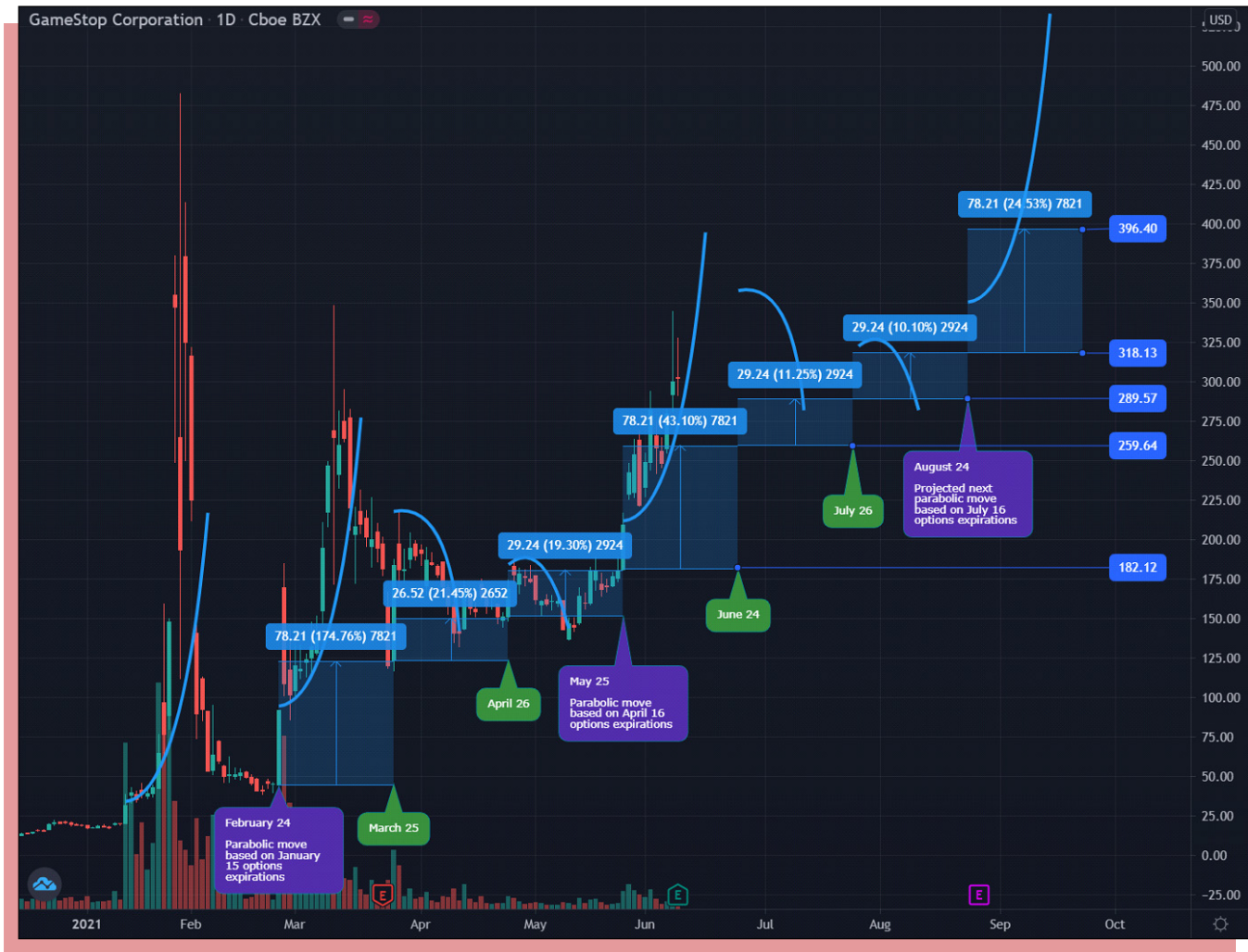
- Every 21 trading days a price spike occurs. Upon each spike, the clock resets to 0, and you count up 21 trading days following. Note that you must ignore holidays.
- Major options dates appear to drive parabolic moves upward. "Major dates" are the only option dates which were available early last year for the 2021 trading year.
 - January 15 --> February 24 - March 10; Parabolic Move
 - April 16 --> May 25 - June 9; Parabolic Move (Maybe more movement to come)
 - July 16 --> August 24 - September 8; Parabolic Move (Projected)

I will say, the only thing that could make this crap the bed is if DTC-2021-009 somehow affects T+21. Guess we'll have to see what happens on June 24th, the next T+21. I'm thinking it does not, since T+21 is most likely not caused by a DTC rule, and therefore the DTC can't mess with that timeframe.

On another note, there is speculation that T+21 is not actually a thing. It could be due to other mechanics we don't fully understand (T+35 rule or Net Capital for example). **That being said**, we're consistently in this loop so far. So, for the sake of making it easy to understand the loop, I think it's safe to continue calling it T+21.

Without further ado, here you go! Projection of price movements with T+21 dates labeled for the next few months.

1. EVER-RISING PRICE FLOOR AND PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT FEW CYCLES



Price Projection Based On Rising Floor Every T+21 Days And Major Option Expirations

It's a bit of a wild chart, so I'm sorry if it's cluttered. I've plotted with curvy lines the parabolic momentum that we see, and the crabby moves we get dependent on the different factors at play that cycle:

- ➔ February 24 -> March 25: Parabolic Move (January 15 options)
- ➔ March 25 -> April 26: Crabby Move
- ➔ April 26 -> May 25: Crabby Move

1. EVER-RISING PRICE FLOOR AND PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT FEW CYCLES

- May 25 -> June 24: Parabolic Move (April 16 options)
- June 24 -> July 26: Crabby Move
- July 26 -> August 24: Crabby Move
- August 24 -> September 8: Parabolic Move (July 16 options)

In the chart, there's blue boxes starting at the floor of the previous cycle and ending at the floor of the next cycle. I drew them very roughly, so the numbers on the graph aren't exact. Sorry. I'm moving a bit quick.

You'll see that the floor has continued to rise. Although I'm sure many have already seen that from the exponential floor posts! This is expanding on those posts and is a visualization to show that the floor rises every T+21 day cycle. So far, it looks like it rises at a very nice rate, even with the crabby cycles:

- Crabby Moves increase the floor roughly \$30 each time.
- Parabolic Moves increase the floor roughly \$80 each time.

If the patterns follow, we could see the following price floors. Note that between April 26 and May 25 that the price broke below the previous floor. That's ok and expected. They can short a hell of a lot more shares to try to pull the price down between these cycles, but the floor continues to rise upon each T+21 date, despite this trickery.

T+21 Date	Price Floor (Roughly)	\$ Increase From Previous	% Increase From Previous (Rounded)
February 24	\$45	-	-
March 25	\$116	\$71	157%
April 26	\$148	\$32	28%
May 25	\$182	\$34	23%
June 24	\$259	\$77	42%
July 26 (Projected)	\$289	\$30	12%
August 24 (Projected)	\$318	\$29	10%
September 8 (Projected)	\$396	\$78	25%

1. EVER-RISING PRICE FLOOR AND PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT FEW CYCLES

After September 8 I don't think we'll see another parabolic move for a while, since that would be due to the last "major option date" of 2021 (July 16 options). The next "major option date" would be for January 2022. But, if the pattern continues, then the price floor would be around \$500 by January 2022. Ooftah. Think they could last that long?



Shorts haven't covered. They post unrealized losses and unrealized gains to mess with you.

2. SHORT POSITION “GAINS” AND “LOSSES” ARE UNREALIZED. THEY AVERAGED UP.

I want to bring your attention to another matter that has popped up a lot, and there's a lot of celebration around it.

The articles about short sellers “losing” billions of dollars in short positions on meme stocks. Horray!!! Shorts are bleeding money! Right? I don't think so. They're bleeding, but not for this reason.

Short sellers lose almost \$5 billion in one day on meme stocks

CNBC's Kristina Partsinevelos reports on how much short sellers have lost betting against meme stocks like AMC and Workhorse as retail investors push the names higher.

THU, JUN 3 2021 • 10:15 AM EDT

<https://www.cnbc.com/video/2021/06/03/short-sellers-lose-almost-5-billion-in-one-day-on-meme-stocks.html#:~:text=CNBC's%20Kristina%20Partsinevelos%20reports%20on,investors%20push%20the%20names%20higher.>

I've always thought these articles being posted were interesting.... almost as if they wanted to convey that the shorters “covered”. (A few small shorters, like new retail shorters, might have covered. But not the big ones).

Hint hint. They haven't covered. They do not plan to cover. The margin call Thanos snap when they get liquidated will finally make them cover.



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19 Awards

Their goal is to never cover their short. But that would take the company going out of business or being delisted. That wont happen here.

Best thing you can do is hold on to the stock and do business with GameStop. If everyone goes to their website and buys from them that is going to help the company which will help the stock which will help everyone here.

If you still believe in the reason you bought the stock, and that hasnt changed, why sell ?

https://www.reddit.com/r/wallstreetbets/comments/lawubt/hey_everyone_its_mark_cuban_jumping_on_to_do_an/

2. SHORT POSITION "GAINS" AND "LOSSES" ARE UNREALIZED. THEY AVERAGED UP.

I always look back at the total PUT OI going on an absolute tear in January when they hid SI% and think to myself, "Damn. That's totally not normal."

Take a look at this. PUT OI spikes to 2e6 OI = 200m shares worth in PUTs. These PUTs were spread far and wide to many options expiring from February 5 all the way to January 2023. What in the hell? Totally normal hedge move, yup. Totally normal.

Data Date	Total CALL OI	Total PUT OI
1/11/2021	373,744	418,683
1/12/2021	391,743	430,837
1/13/2021	397,107	426,051
1/14/2021	401,921	536,511
1/15/2021	440,181	605,996
1/19/2021	279,031	286,610
1/20/2021	318,134	370,376
1/21/2021	348,991	403,426
1/22/2021	396,063	448,954
1/25/2021	319,708	533,349
1/26/2021	385,500	858,273
1/27/2021	419,271	1,123,004
1/28/2021	319,387	1,537,317
1/29/2021	336,998	1,708,422
2/1/2021	261,320	1,577,871
2/2/2021	289,448	1,771,333
2/3/2021	354,541	1,889,445
2/4/2021	383,624	1,956,144
2/5/2021		2,088,427

CALL and PUT OI Comparison; Data from /u/yelyah2

They're not covering. They're hiding their shorts and trying everything they can to scare you off.



They haven't covered. They do not plan to cover. The margin call Thanos snap when they get liquidated will finally make them cover.

2. SHORT POSITION "GAINS" AND "LOSSES" ARE UNREALIZED. THEY AVERAGED UP.

So in my eyes these articles are all bull. Especially this one from the start of March:

Melvin Capital posts return of more than 20% in February, sources say

PUBLISHED WED, MAR 3 2021 4:50 PM EST | UPDATED WED, MAR 3 2021 6:55 PM EST

<https://www.cnn.com/2021/03/03/melvin-capital-posts-return-of-more-than-20percent-in-february-sources-say.html>

I remember getting pinged about this article and being told that Melvin won, shorters exited, blah blah blah, that was the FUD back then.

How could they possibly gain 20% in February after getting obliterated in January? Well... they, and other shorters, must have averaged up their short position price. Anyone who took advantage of the GME peak price in January was able to have a fun time with gains.



Short Position Unrealized Gains / Losses Based On Opening New Shorts

2. SHORT POSITION "GAINS" AND "LOSSES" ARE UNREALIZED. THEY AVERAGED UP.

Their overall short position price went up, so they could post that they had returns/gains on that massive downward momentum in February. But these gains are all unrealized. They aren't covering, they're just digging a deeper hole because that's all they can do.



They aren't covering, they're just digging a deeper hole because that's all they can do.

3. AVERAGE RETAIL BUY PRICE; AVERAGE SHORT POSITION PRICE

It's an absolute WARZONE right now.

The price is so desperately trying to go on a run upward.

Last week I was noticing how similar this run was to February, and I was predicting that we'd see another Gamma Neutral spike on June 4th. BUT IT SPIKED UP TWO DAYS EARLIER THAN EXPECTED ON JUNE 2nd. [Data courtesy of /u/yelyah2]

That was a big, "Wait. What?" moment for me because it implied this gamma was ready to take off much sooner than the previous gamma run of February 24 - March 10. I should have noticed earlier at how much stronger this run was compared to the previous two gammas. Check out this comparison of the price hammers for January, March, and June gamma runs. Big shout out to /u/sharp717 for identifying the similarities to the January run as well.



Price Momentum Being Contained. January, March, and June Gamma Squeezes

3. AVERAGE RETAIL BUY PRICE; AVERAGE SHORT POSITION PRICE

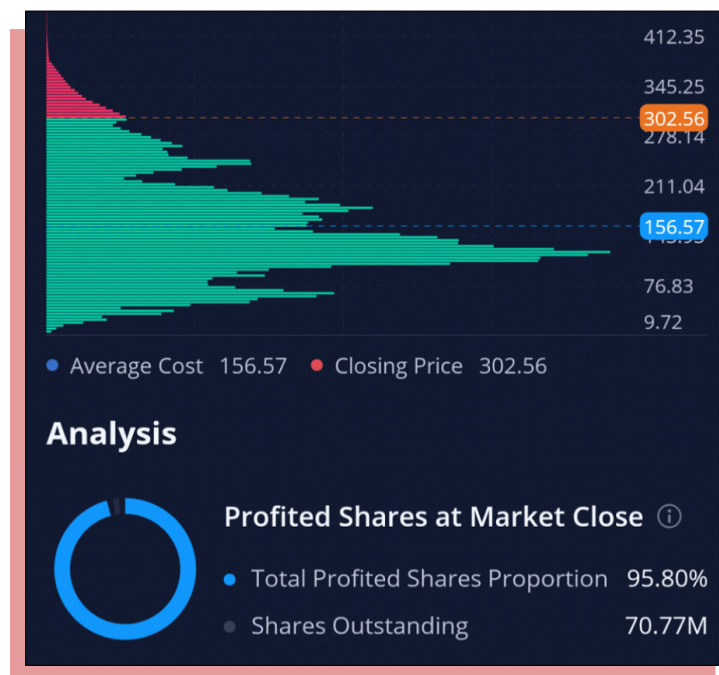
There's huuuuge momentum that they have been trying to contain ever since May 25th. The price has been swinging up and down massively each day in this parabolic cycle.

Have they succeeded with suppressing the gamma squeeze? I mean, time will tell. June 9th is when I expected it to either start to go parabolic or be flash crashed down. But it's a goddamn battlefield right now! And this parabolic run is much different and stronger than the previous one. I personally think this run isn't over with. Their attacks are weaker every time, and there's so much strength still in this parabolic cycle.

There's so much ammunition being thrown because it truly is getting close to margin call territory, and they're most likely hurting even more in capital from January 15 and April 16 options expiring.

Did I say margin call territory? I mean - the DANGER ZONE. Marge, call Kenny. Please.

Some big brain apes discussed this Webull chart and the implications of it relating to their "Danger Zone price". It truly is a goldmine. With how popular Webull is it's probably safe to use this as a baseline for retail (and indirectly a baseline for shorters).



Webull GME Statistics. Average share cost of \$156.57

3. AVERAGE RETAIL BUY PRICE; AVERAGE SHORT POSITION PRICE

What is this telling us?

- Each horizontal bar represents a cluster of cost basis for retail shares. For example you can see a huge cluster between \$76.83 and \$156.57. There's way more retail that own shares at that price point than anything above \$302.56.
- The red indicates that the shares owned above \$302.56 (price point when this screenshot was captured) currently have unrealized losses. "They're in the red"
- Likewise, the green indicates that the shares owned below \$302.56 currently have unrealized gains. "They're in the green".
- The blue price point of \$156.57 is the average ownership price.

Seems fair. **We can most likely assume that retail's average base cost is around \$156.57.** Most retail probably started buying in around December, because that's when the news of a GME short squeeze started to really take off. We can now indirectly say that this is also the average short position price.

GME was **over 100% shorted** in December:

- You have to have naked shorts to get over 100% in the first place.
- OBV implies that barely anyone is selling.
- This signifies a liquidity issue where synthetics are created, ever-increasing the SI%.
- Any retail buy was most likely a new short position that was opened or a swap between paper hands and diamond hands.

Our dear shorties might have an average short position of around \$156.57. Give or take a little bit.

If you have a long position that you opened up at \$156.57, and the price goes down to \$78.28, you'll be down 50%. If it continues down to \$39.14, you'll be down 75%.

3. AVERAGE RETAIL BUY PRICE; AVERAGE SHORT POSITION PRICE

If you have a **short** position that you opened up at \$156.57, and the price goes up to \$234.855, you'll be down 50% on margin. If it continues up to \$313.14, you'll be down 100% on margin. BOOM. Marge starts calling.

Assumptions per a big brain ape who discussed this:

- ➔ Generally the margin requirements on short positions is 100% cash value of the position.
 - *When you hit 100% loss, marge starts to call. Example of \$156.57 short hitting \$313.14. You need \$156.57 posted to cover your margin requirement.*
- ➔ WeBull is a large enough broker to likely be considered a representative sample of all GME holders.
- ➔ This is assuming the positions are unlevered - levering would reduce the margin call point.
- ➔ This is assuming additional capital was not raised against the positions [Such as shill stock tickers pumped and dumped / Crypto / etc].



GME was over 100% shorted in December.

4. DANGER ZONE PART 2

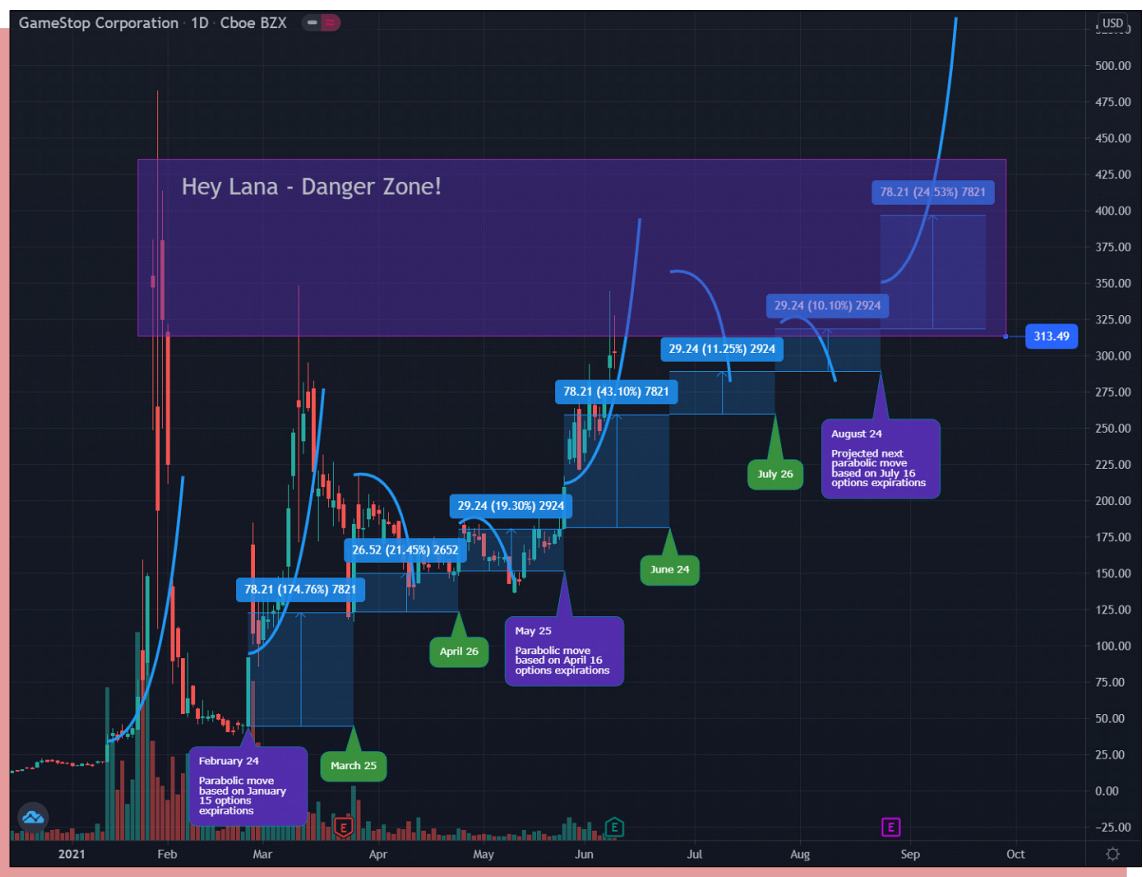
They dun goofed.

Their FUD attack today (which we expected) was fruitless. All their tricks have been found out lmao.

Guess what, Ken? Here's my trick. It's crayons showing the goddamn Danger Zone you're entering and so desperately trying to stay out of.

The new and improved danger zone is based on the average short price of \$156.57 which would trigger 100% losses at \$313.14 assuming 100% margin requirements.

[Note: Speculative based on Webull data. This could very well be \$350 or higher, but the battle at \$300 signals that this is a very rough place for the shorters to be].



Danger Zone Visualization

4. DANGER ZONE PART 2

Is this why there's such a huge battle around \$300 right now? And why the price is **SEVERELY** smacked down when it tries to reach above \$350? It's probably because this danger zone is when small HedgeFunds / shorters begin to fall, and it's getting so close to closing in the zone.

When one of the small shorters fall, it becomes a domino effect. Not only would they initiate buy pressure from covering their short positions, but the banks which are connected to the shorters might get upper-cut just enough to also send the banks defaulting with the ICC.

This would then cascade to all the other shorters under that bank because their swaps with the bank for assets/liabilities to pump their balance sheets would get rug-pulled. Not just that... but everyone else on the brink of defaulting in the entire financial world connected to that bank would start to fall.

You've all seen the reverse repo market. Things are bad bad **BAD** in the market. The amount has already reached an all-time high above \$500 Billion in a non-**quarter end**. This is abnormal because quarter-ends are usually the time when banks would take advantage of the repo market to adjust their balance sheets.





Other than high levels immediately before a quarter-end, these levels of sustained reverse repo activity in excess of \$300 Billion have not been seen since the Great Recession. - Source

Everyone in the repo market is terrified of the 2008 bomb that wasn't allowed to finish going off. They're most likely colluding to prop each other up because of the absolute insanity that could follow. Not just in the stock market. But the repo market, the crypto market, the treasury market, every market potentially.






When one of the small shorters fall, it becomes a domino effect.




4. DANGER ZONE PART 2

Criand  11 days ago · edited 11 days ago    (Splitting up comment to avoid automod removal for character count. This is spooky stuff)

[George Gammon](#) seems to come to the same conclusion that the Fed is being complicit in this whole matter. He provides sources too on how he came to these conclusions:

- In a normal reverse repo between the banks and the Fed, the banks would give the Fed cash and the Fed would give the banks treasuries (collateral). This would reduce the Fed's total assets in their balance sheet in a normal situation.
- HOWEVER, the Fed is allowing these reverse repos to go through **without affecting the Fed's Asset side of their balance sheet**. We'd expect it to go down, but the reverse repos are not affecting their assets. (E.g. It should be -1 treasury overnight but it remains unchanged, meanwhile the banks/HFs/FIs get +1 treasury overnight).
- In March, the Fed increased the total amount that reverse repo counterparties (banks/HFs/FIs) can borrow from \$30B to \$80B. This allows for a much larger borrow amount and cumulative balance sheet

798    Reply Share Save Edit ...

Criand  11 days ago · edited 11 days ago  

- It's possible that due to the Fed not affecting the asset side of their balance sheet and being complicit with this, that Fed + Banks + HFs + FIs have "merged" their balance sheets to increase profits and avoid defaulting while also risking system instability. You get a bad bad instability problem when all of these balance sheets are merged and not accounting for the asset/liability swaps. It's like they're acting as a single entity at the moment.
- Like [/u/atobitt](#)'s "Everything Short" is predicting, the banks are shorting the US treasury market itself:
 1. Banks want to turn a profit off of treasuries going down, since interest rates are going up and thus treasuries/bonds should drop in price. They can profit off of this by shorting.
 2. Banks borrow treasuries from the Fed while the Fed doesn't affect their balance sheet (Sure! Use it as much as you want banks!)
 3. Banks short the treasuries into the Treasury Market. But there must always be a buyer, so the FIs buy these treasuries up.
 4. Now the FIs have that treasury on their balance sheet from the purchase **but the Fed will also have this treasury on their balance sheet because they did not adjust their assets when performing the rev repo**. The shorting pile continues while the banks grow a larger grave for if the treasury market short squeezes.
- It's almost as if the Fed/banks/HFs/FIs have a merged balance sheet that they all use, so that everyone can get the assets or liabilities that they need in order to kick their individual cans down the road. What cans? Probably GameStop and memestocks.
- This is most likely being done to rehypothecate treasuries and continue to generate fake collateral to avoid margin calls.

Possible Collusion In Repo Market

But hey, all it takes is that one.

GME has to close just high enough for everything, everything, to come crashing down.

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