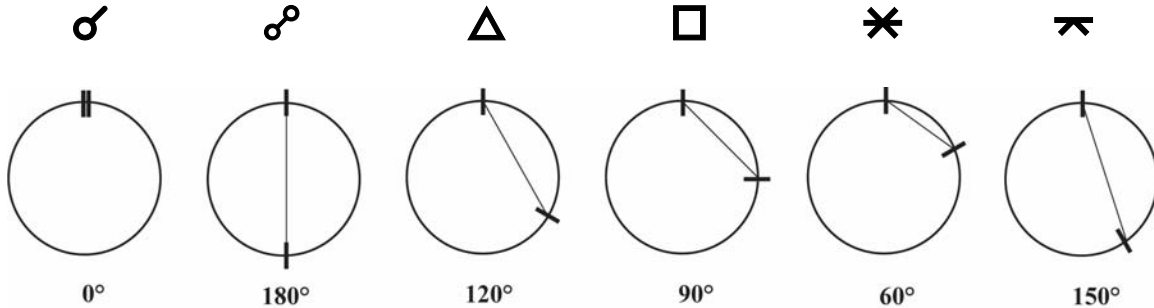


The Planetary Aspects



Orbs used for Aspects

| | ♋ ♌ | △/□ | ✳ | ♁ | ☉ ☽ ♁ ♂ ♀ ♃ ♅ ♁ ♄ ♆ ♁ ♁ |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Sun | 10° | 8° | 6° | 2° | |
| Moon | 10° | 8° | 6° | 2° | |
| Mercury | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Venus | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Mars | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Jupiter | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Saturn | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Uranus | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Neptune | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| Pluto | 8° | 5° | 4° | 2° | |
| | 0°/180° | 120°/90° | 60° | 150° | |

Example: Pluto and the Sun are squared (90° relationship between two planets on the circle). Since the relationship will almost never be exactly 90 we want to know if we are still within range (within orb). So we take 8° for the Sun's orb for a square and 5° for Pluto's orb for a square and take the average which is

$8^\circ + 5^\circ / 2 = 6.5^\circ$ is the orb within which that aspect is still relevant. If the relationship is between 83.5° and 96.5° it counts as a square, it is within orb.