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External video links

We advise you to watch the start-up videos (external link):

Overview

Go to: Main menu
The panels on the left of the screen

Go to: Main menu

Mastro - User guide - v.7.2 (November 8, 2021)
How to create a new chart

There are 3 ways to call up the data entry window: by clicking on the New Chart button (white page) in the Interior panel, through the Contextual menu or through the Files menu.

1) In the Interior panel: click on the New Chart button

2) From the Contextual menu: Select, New (Inner Chart)

3) Through the menu Files:

Go to: Main menu
The New Chart window

Your data will be stored in one of the databases you can select before clicking Ok. Here the selected database is Clients database. Note that the default database is User Database.

The fields with the yellow highlighted frames are mandatory. The city name (Place) is required if you want to search for a city in the city database, but the presence of this name in the Place field is not mandatory. Even after selecting a city, you can change the latitude, longitude, and time difference with GMT. Longitudes west of Greenwich are negative and those easts are positive.

After entering your data, press OK to save and close the window.

Alternative method - There is an alternative method for creating a chart from the data in the inner ring. For example, suppose there is only the inner wheel active, and you press Ctrl + N to get the current planetary positions (mundane) chart for your location. You can change the date and time by clicking on the Date and Time in the center. You can click the Change Location command and change the latitude and longitude. Finally, right-click in an empty space and click Save Inner Chart As... on the Contextual menu. The Name of the Chart window will allow you to choose the database and name you want to give this chart.

Go to: Main menu, Overview.
The data entry window is shown here in "Edit" mode, i.e., the **Open Chart** command has been selected and the **Modify** button has been clicked. When you click on the **Modify** button, the section on the right becomes editable. If we click on another name in the list on the left, then the section on the right becomes read-only and we will have to click on the **Modify** button again if we want to make the section on the right editable.

Here is an overview of the commands on this screen, the mandatory fields are circled in yellow on the screen and underlined below:

The database control allows you to select one of the following databases: **User database**, **Public database**, **Tutorial database**, **Clients database**. The **Public database** is reserved by Mastro Software where we can add, modify, or remove data during subsequent updates.

**Name**: Our convention for public database is to put the last name followed by a comma and the first name. You are free to put what you want and free of the format.

**Contact** : Open the contact window to enter other information: phone number, email address, etc.

**Type** : Natal or Mundane.

**Date** : Year, month, and day of birth.
Calendar: Useful for selecting a date with the mouse.

Accuracy: Grading according to "Rodden". In the public data, we mainly use data of type AA, A, or B.

Time: You can click on the hour, minutes, or seconds inside the control to change them. You can use the up and down arrows on your keyboard, or you can click the arrow on the screen.

Midnight: Quick command to set the time at midnight.

Noon: Quick order to set the time at noon.

Now: Quick command to set the time to now.

Local Time: Indicates that the time is local time, at the coordinates defined below.

Universal time: Indicates that the time is universal time (at Greenwich), at the coordinates defined below. The time difference with GMT is automatically adjusted to 0 in this case.

Place: City name or, city name and region or country. The Use Default Place button automatically fills in the Place, Lat., Long. and Time difference with GMT fields (data defined in the Preferences (Tools menu) in the General tab).

Search city: This command will search for the city in our city database and if Mastro finds more than one city, you will be presented with a city selection window. When a city is selected, the fields Lat., Long. and Time difference with GMT are filled in automatically.

Search place on the web: If you left click on the button, your default browser will search and display information about the city you entered in the Place field. If you left click with the Ctrl key held down you will be taken to the Google Map page for that city.

Lat.: Latitude. You can change the input format by checking or unchecking the box Lat./Long. in deg. Decimal. You can enter a value here after other operations and this will be the value that prevails.

Long: The longitude. You can change the input format by checking or unchecking the box Lat./Long. in deg. Decimal. You can enter a value here after other operations and this will be the value that prevails.

Lat./Long. in deg. decimal: Check or uncheck this box to change the input format for latitude and longitude.

Time difference with GMT: A negative value represents the time difference with Greenwich for a West longitude. A positive value represents the time difference with Greenwich for an East longitude.

Add a city to the city database section is an optional way to add a city that is not found with the city search in the Mastro city database. If you enter the name of the city in the Place field and do a web search for the coordinates, you can enter the coordinates in the Lat. and Long. fields and the time difference with GMT and then click on the Add to my list of places button. Optionally you can link this location to a city for which you have a time change history by clicking the Link this location to the city’s time history... box then entering the name of the city and clicking the search button for that location.

The STD, DST, WAR, and Double radio buttons only display the time status and do not affect the value of Time Difference with GMT.
LMT/MT: Abbreviation for Local Mean Time, which converts longitude into time difference with the Greenwich meridian. MT stands for Meridian time and sometimes Mean Time when it applies to a particular meridian or meridian of different origin (not necessarily local).

LAT: Local Apparent Time. By clicking this control, Mastro converts the time value (in true time, also called local apparent time) with the equation of time to arrive at an LMT time usable for the calculation of angular and planetary positions.

Link: Field available for public data to establish the source of the data.

Time change, Time zone map, Latitudes and Longitudes are useful links (external link subject to change)

Modify: This command is available under Open Chart and allows you to edit the values of the fields in the right section of the Open Chart window, for the name selected (one click only) in the list of charts.

Duplicate: This command is available under Open Chart and allows you to make a copy of the data of a selected chart by first clicking (one click) on the name in the list of charts, then change the database or stay with the current database, and then click on the Duplicate button.

Effacer: Cette commande est disponible sous Ouvrir une carte et permet d’effacer les données pour le nom sélectionné (un seul clic) dans la liste des cartes.

Save: Saves values entered or changed in the right-hand section of the window, without leaving the Open Chart window. Remaining in the window allows you, for example, to click another name in the list of charts and make other changes.

Ok: Saves the new data or changes made during an edit and closes the New Chart or Open Chart window.

Cancel: closes the window and abandons all changes.

Note on the calculation of planetary positions

The planetary positions are calculated in Universal Time (U.T.). We convert the date and time in U.T. from the time zone which provides us the time difference with the first meridian (Greenwich meridian). Nowadays, we establish the U.T. from the standard time (STD) according to the time zone: wintertime or year-round time, if no time change applies, otherwise from daylight saving time (DST). For older data, the time difference with GMT is indicated as Local Mean Time (LMT). In this case, the UT is calculated using the time difference with GMT. This is established by dividing the longitude of the local meridian by 15. This value is negative for longitudes west of Greenwich. For other periods, a different meridian of origin could be used. For example, between 1891 and 1911, the Paris Meridian Time (PMT) was used for all France. In this case, the calculation to establish (eastward) the time difference that gives us the U.T. is the same as the one used for LMT but using the Paris meridian. The abbreviation of the name of the meridian of origin will appear on the right of the field Time difference with GMT. As for the apparent local time (solar clock), we convert the values entered in the hours, minutes, and seconds fields to mean local time (LMT) to establish the U.T. Note that to force the use of a STD or DST time, a valid value (example: 0, 1, 5.5, -4, -5, ...) must be entered in the Time difference with GMT field.

Go to: Main menu, Overview.
How to open an existing chart

There are 3 ways to open a previously saved chart: By clicking on the Open Chart (Folder) button in the Interior panel, through the Contextual menu or through the Files menu.

1. In the Interior panel: click on the Open chart button.

2. From the Contextual menu: Select, Open (Inner Chart).

3. Through the menu Files:

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Select the database where the desired natal chart is located. Normally and by default the **User database** is selected. In this example, the **Clients database** has been selected. You can also select **Public database** or **Tutorial database**.

Select the chart to be consulted in the list: double click on the item or select it with a click then click on the **Ok** button.

**Go to:**  [Main menu](#), [Overview](#)
How to modify an existing chart

1. Open the chart to be modified by using the File menu or the Contextual menu or, as here, by clicking the Open Chart command (yellow folder) in the Inner panel:

2. Click once on the name for which you want to modify the data. Then click on the Modify button.

3. The fields to the right of the list will become editable. Make your changes and then press Ok to keep the changes and close the window.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
How to display transits (TR)

To see the transits in the middle wheel, click T on the menu bar. By default, the transits of the present time will be displayed in the middle wheel. They will be displayed for the location defined in the Preferences (Tools menu, General tab).

If you want the transits for a different location than the one defined in the Preferences, you must click on the Change location button for the active wheel.

From this moment on, you can navigate in time...

- with the keys on the keyboard (arrows): ←↑↓→
- by clicking on a date in the calendar (under Date and Time Navigator in the left panels)
- or by clicking on the date in the center of the inner wheel.
- The hours, minutes and seconds are adjustable by clicking on the hour in the center. The hours, minutes and seconds can also be changed with the H, M and S keys.

See Keyboard Shortcuts in the Help menu. The Ctrl key is usually used in combination with the keyboard keys to move forward in time for hours, minutes and seconds, but with the arrows they change the unit of time (e.g., days vs. weeks, vs. months).

To better understand the movement of the arrows on the keyboard, you can open the Date and Time Navigator panel and observe the changes in the calendar depending on the keys used.

The converse transits.

Converted transits are activated under the Transits - Configurations window, by right-clicking on the T button (main menu bar) or by accessing the Calculations tab in the Preferences. When transits are adjusted in converse mode, the date in the center (or in a floating panel) is highlighted in yellow. The converse transit mode is not retained if you close the middle wheel or when you start a new Mastro session.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, Navigation in Time, Display Option for Date and Time, Transits - configurations
How to display the secondary progressions (PS)

To see the secondary progressions, in the middle wheel, click **PS** on the menu bar (**Middle** section). The secondary progressions will be displayed for the current moment if the middle wheel is closed. If there was already a transit chart, directions chart or otherwise, in the middle wheel, the time set for that chart will be retained. By default, secondary progressions are calculated for the birthplace. (can be changed in the **Preferences**).

![Middle: T | SP | SA | TP | PF | SD | SI](image)

Just like the transits, the date and time are modified ...

- with the calendar in the **Date and Time Navigator** panel.
- by clicking on the date in the center.
- with the arrows and the **H, M, S** keys.

Converse secondary progressions

The converse secondary progressions are activated under the **Secondary Progressions - Configurations** window, by right-clicking on the **PS** button (main menu bar) or through the **Preferences** on the **Calculations** tab.

**Go to:**  
Main menu, Overview, Navigation in time, Secondary progressions - configurations
How to display the solar arc directions (DA)

To see the solar arc directions, in the middle wheel, click DA on the menu bar (Middle section). The solar arc directions will be displayed for the current moment if the middle wheel is closed. If there was already a chart of transits, progressions or other, in the middle wheel, the time set for that chart will be retained. By default, the solar arc directions are calculated for the birthplace. (can be changed in the Preferences).

Like transits and progressions, the date and time are changed....

- with the calendar in the Date and Time Navigator panel.
- by clicking on the date in the center.
- with the arrows and the H, M, S keys.

Converse Solar arc directions

The converse solar arc directions are activated under the Solar Arc Directions - Configurations window, by right clicking on the DA button (main menu bar) or through the Preferences in the Calculations tab.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, Navigation in time, Solar Arc Directions - Configurations
How to display the tertiary progressions (PT)

To see the tertiary progressions, in the middle wheel, click PT on the menu bar (Middle section). The tertiary progressions will be displayed for the current moment if the middle wheel is closed. If there was already a transit chart, directions or otherwise, in the middle wheel, the time set for that chart will be retained. By default, tertiary progressions are calculated for the birthplace. (can be changed in the Preferences).

Like transits and secondary progressions, the date and time are changed....

- with the calendar in the Date and Time Navigator panel.
- by clicking on the date in the center.
- with the arrows and the H, M, S keys.

Mastro offers two types of tertiary progressions. To adjust the type, right-click on the PT button (main menu bar) to call up the Tertiary Progressions - Configuration window or click the Tertiary Progressions button in the Preferences on the Calculations tab.

There are currently no converse tertiary progressions.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, Navigation in time, Tertiary Progressions - Configuration
How to display the profections (PF)

Profections are like solar arc directions and symbolic directions in that they maintain the symmetry of natal positions. The natal sky is advanced 30 degrees per year. The annual profections are the planetary positions calculated for the time of the solar return. To get the annual profections, you must therefore calculate the solar return first. Otherwise, Mastro advances the planetary positions up to 30 degrees per year. This movement is spread out over a year, as far as you advance in the year.

To view the profections, in the middle wheel, click PF on the menu bar (Middle section). The profections will be displayed for the present time if the middle wheel is closed. If there was already a chart of transits, directions or other, in the middle wheel, the time set for that chart will be retained. By default, the profections are calculated for the current location (which can be modified in the Preferences).

Like transits, the date and time are changed....

- with the calendar in the Date and Time Navigator panel.
- by clicking on the date in the center.
- with the arrows and the H, M, S keys.

There is no converse movement for profections and no configuration.
How to display the symbolic directions (SD)

The symbolic directions are like the solar arc directions, they keep the symmetry of the natal positions, but move forward one fixed degree at the time of the solar revolution. Otherwise, the planets remain fixed for the following year.

To see the symbolic directions, in the middle wheel, click DS on the menu bar (Middle section). The symbolic directions will be displayed for the present time if the middle wheel is closed. If there was already a chart of transits, progressions, or whatever, in the middle wheel, the time set for that chart will be retained. By default, symbolic directions are calculated for the birthplace. (can be changed in the Preferences).

Like transits, the date and time are changed....

- with the calendar in the Date and Time Navigator panel.
- by clicking on the date in the center.
- with the arrows and the H, M, S keys.

There are currently no converse symbolic directions or configurations for symbolic progressions.

Go to : Main menu, Overview
How to do a synastry (SY)

To get a synastry (juxtaposition and comparison of two themes), you just need to open a second theme in the middle wheel. With a natal theme open in the inner wheel, click on the SY button in the main menu. Mastro will open the [Open a Chart] window to select and load the chart into the middle wheel. The set of orbs used will be automatically adjusted to [Synastries (SYN)].

Otherwise, if you open a chart in the middle wheel, using the [Open Chart] button in the middle panel, Mastro will consider it a synastry. The set of orbs used will be automatically adjusted to [Synastries (SYN)].

If you want to change the set of orbs used, click on the button [Use orbs...]. This choice will remain active until you click on a method button (transits, progressions, ...) or click on [New Chart] or [Open Chart] for that wheel. For [New Chart] and [Open Chart] for the middle or outer wheel, the set of orbs will always be automatically adjusted to [Synastries (SYN)].

Note that you can adjust the orbs in the [Aspects tab] of the [Preferences]. If you are using midpoints, you can also adjust the midpoint orbs in a synastry context ([Tools menu, Preferences item, Midpoints tab]).

Go to: [Main menu, Overview]
How to calculate the primary directions (PD)

- Methods: The Primary Directions are offered according to the methods of Ptolemy (semi-arc), Placidus (under the pole) and Regiomontanus.

- Directions: Directions can be calculated according to the ecliptic (In Zodiaco) or according to the equator (In Mundo).

- Motion: The motion of points (planets, angles, or other points) can be direct (D-->>) or converse (C-->).

- Key: The key is a step measurement of the movement of a point. The following steps are available: Ptolemy, Nalbod or Cardan.

- Promissory: this is the point that moves (in one direction or the other) towards the Signifier. A moving point can also be the place (degree) where an aspect occurs.

- Significator: It is a point that signifies an area of life. A fixed point.
How to make a solar return (SR)

Click the button on the menu bar to open the Solar Return window. If necessary, change the location of the return and choose the year of the return then click on the Calculate button.

If you check the Show options box, you can choose to calculate the return considering the precession of the equinoxes, but also, to keep the natal planetary positions of the inner wheel by producing the return in the middle wheel. These choices will be kept, and you can remove the check mark to get a simplified interface. Orbs will be automatically set to RS.

If you choose to place the solar return in the inner wheel, the natal positions will be replaced by those of the solar return. In this case, if you want a second return (another year for example), you must reload the natal chart in the inner wheel since this wheel now contains the solar return. To retrieve the previous natal data, you can use the drop-down menu in the Inner panel, to recall the natal chart, otherwise click on the Open Chart button in the Inner panel or in the File menu or in the Context menu).

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Navigation in time

On the active chart, you can navigate through time by using the keys on the keyboard (up, down, right, and left arrows), by clicking a date on the calendar (Date and Time Navigator in the left panels) or by clicking on the date in the center of the inner wheel. The hours, minutes and seconds can be adjusted by clicking on the hour in the center. The hours, minutes and seconds can also be changed with the H, M and S keys.

With the middle wheel active, changes in date or time dynamically display planetary positions for transits, secondary progressions, or some other method. The natal chart in the inner wheel is usually static, but if it is active, the date and time of the natal chart in the inner wheel can be changed without creating a new chart.

When displaying transits in the middle wheel (by clicking T on the menu bar), Mastro sets the middle wheel chart as the active chart, the chart on which the keyboard arrows cause a date change and the planetary positions for that date to be updated.

With a chart in the middle wheel, if you want to act on the natal chart (inner wheel), you must tell Mastro that the active chart is the one in the inner wheel by clicking on the appropriate command button (icon):

Active planets and houses (inner, middle, or outer ring):
• on yellow background: active chart.
• on a transparent background: chart not active.

When there is no data in the middle wheel, the active chart is the one contained in the inner wheel.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of screen.
The Date and Time Navigator panel, with the panels on the left side of the screen, contains a Gregorian calendar.

By clicking on the button with the month and year, the calendar will show you the months of the selected year, and then the years if you click on this button again.

The arrows, to the right and left of the date, allow you to go to the previous month (left) or the next month (right).

A few buttons on the right side of the panel allow you to set a date for a possible reminder during the session.

If you click on a button without a date entry, the current date and time will be displayed on the button.

If you click on the same button (displaying a date), Mastro will calculate and display the planetary positions at that moment for the active ring.

A contextual menu offers:

- **Now button (Ctrl + N)**. Calculates and displays the positions for the location signified by the active chart and for the current date and time.

- If you enter a year in this field, you must then click on BC (before year 1) otherwise click on AC (year 1 and following). There is no year 0.

Mastro uses a proleptic Gregorian calendar, which means that the dates before October 15, 1582 are considered an extension to the past of the usual Gregorian calendar, the one used in most American and European countries. (See Wikipedia: [Proleptic Gregorian calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proleptic_Gregorian_calendar))

To convert from Julian to Gregorian or Gregorian to Julian use the [Date Conversion (Julian and Gregorian Calendars)](https://www.mastro2.com/manuals/date_conversion.html) item in the Tools menu.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen, Date Conversion (Julian and Gregorian Calendars)
Modify Date

When the outer wheel contains a chart and the Change Date window is called up, a check box is added to indicate that you may want to synchronize the date and time of the middle and outer charts.

For example, one would like the transits in the middle wheel and the tertiary progressions in the outer wheel to be synchronized and that when the date of the active outer chart is changed, the transit data in the middle chart is automatically adjusted to the same date. Otherwise, the middle and outer charts are independent as to date and time.

A small padlock will appear at the top of the Middle Chart Info and Outer Chart Info panels (panels on the right).

See: Synchronize the date and time of the middle and outer charts

Go to: Main Menu, Overview, Navigation in Time, Display Option for Date and Time
Modify Time

When you click on the time (in the center, in a floating panel, or in the panels on the right) you get the following window. You can change the hour, minutes, and seconds directly, or click on one of the buttons in the window:

- **0 h** adjusts the time to 0 hours of the current date, then the cursor is placed on the **Ok** button.

- **Noon** adjusts the time to 12 PM of the current date, then the cursor moves to the **Ok** button.

- **Sun is in conjunction with the Asc.** and closes the window.

- **Sun is in conjunction with the Mc.** and closes the window.

- **Sun is in conjunction with the Dsc.** (Descendant) and closes the window.

- **Sun is in conjunction with the Ic.** (Imum Coeli) and closes the window.

- Displays the current time, then the cursor moves to the **Ok** button. The equivalent key on the keyboard is: **Ctrl + N**.

**Note:** The button **Time of the Sun's conjunction with the Fc** may lead to the previous or next day depending on the current time. If this is the case, make the correction manually by moving to the next or previous day using the calendar or the ⇩ or ⇧ keys (left and right arrows).

Go to: [Main menu](#), [Overview](#), [Navigation in Time](#)
How to display the aspects

Note that to display the aspect lines correctly, the chart style must be set to European (Houses and Zodiac panel).

To view all aspects, you must click on Show All Aspects.

To see the aspects that a natal planet makes to the other planets in the inner (natal) wheel, place the mouse cursor over the natal planet. This will display, in the center, the information about this planet: longitude and latitude. The aspect plot will be done for the aspects that the planet under cursor makes to the other planets or angles of the Inner (natal) wheel.

The aspects, by default, are made from the outermost active chart to the natal chart of the inner wheel.

When in the middle wheel, you have planets in transits, progressions or calculated with another method, the aspects are made from the middle wheel to the planets and angles of the natal chart (inner wheel). With data in the middle wheel (active), if you want to get the aspects that a natal planet receives, hold down the Ctrl key and place the mouse cursor over the natal planet.

When in the outer wheel, you have planets in transits, progressions or calculated with another method, the aspects are made with the planets and angles of the natal chart (inner wheel). With data in the outer wheel (active), if you want to get the aspects that a natal planet receives, hold down the Ctrl key and place the mouse cursor over the natal planet.

You can activate the Orbs and Aspects toolbar from the Tools menu under Toolbars to get more options with aspects.

Mastro, by default, when the Show All Aspects button is clicked, displays the aspects from the outermost active chart to the natal chart of the inner wheel. This default can be changed by clicking on the drop-down menu to the right of the Show All Aspects button in the main menu. In addition, you can choose to clear the interpretations each time you redo Show All Aspects. This last feature is also available under the Options for Interpretations.

See also the Dynamic Aspectarium to draw aspects by composition (adding/removing aspects).

Go to: Main menu, Overview, Search for aspects, Dynamic Aspectarium
Inner, Middle and Outer panels

The Inner, Middle and Outer panels are identical in appearance, but the controls they contain act on their own wheel.

The Inner panel is connected to the inner wheel that usually contains the natal chart. You can also observe (in the inner wheel) the current positions of the planets (Ctrl + N) or those at another date, by clicking on the date in the center or on a date in the calendar.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Houses and zodiac

Houses: drop-down menu offering a choice of house system.

Left-Asc.: Ascendant to the left or Aries to the left (Left-Aries).

Full line: displays the line of houses from the wheel center to the outer circle.

Zodiac: Choice of tropical, tropical with precession or sidereal zodiac.

Ayanamsha: F. Bradley, Lahiri, ...

Hide sign: Hide the signs of the zodiac.

Reference plan: Choice between Ecliptical (default), Equatorial or Horizontal (Azimuthal).

System: Choice between Geocentric (default), Heliocentric.

Subdivisions:

Chart style:
- European (allows to trace aspects).
- American
- Dial 90 (Ebertin style)
- Vedic (Jyotish)

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Astro Events

If you display the Astro Event panel, you can:

- Find any planetary return in transit (i.e., a conjunction of a planet to itself) or the exact moment when a particular transit aspect occurs with any point on the natal chart (inner wheel). You can go to any phase by clicking on the right or left arrow. You can also choose Progress from the angle drop-down menu.
- Go to the previous or next lunar phase (if you right click on one of the arrows, you can determine which phases to include in the cycle)
- Go to the time of day when a point is on an angle.
- Go to the stationary moment of a planetary movement (previous or next) for any planet (All) or for a specific planet.

Right-click the mouse over the Previous or Next controls (yellow arrows) to select the phases to include in the cycle.

Note on solar, lunar, and planetary returns:

There is also a menu command to calculate a solar return.

With the Expert version of Mastro, it is also easy to use a drag and drop of planets on another to get the desired return (conjunction) or any other aspect between the two planets involved.

To activate the controls in the Transit to Inner Chart frame of the Astro Events panel, you must click on the T control to display the transits (menu bar - Middle section).

For the case Sol - 0° - Sol (Solar Return), if you click on the Previous arrow, Mastro will look for the previous Sun on the middle charts, i.e., the last transit of the Sun, at an angle of 0° (conjoint) with the Sun of the inner wheel (natal chart), i.e., the solar return preceding the current date of the calendar.

For a lunar return make the choice of the 0° Moon in the drop-down menus.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Midpoints

The Midpoints panel displays the midpoints for the planet under the mouse cursor. The degree of the planet under the cursor may be halfway between two other planets (direct midpoint), or it may be at an angle of 135, 90, 45 or 22.5 degrees from the considered midpoint (indirect midpoint).

Orbs are adjusted in the Preferences on the Midpoints tab. Note that indirect midpoints at 22.5 degrees, while available in this grid, are neither in the midpoint trees nor displayed in the interpretations.

You can also display the midpoints in transits on a natal planet. Place the mouse cursor over a natal planet while holding down the Ctrl key. If there is a transiting midpoint (direct or indirect) on the natal planet, it will be described in the Midpoints panel.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Periods and Strengths for Inner Chart (Ashtakavarga, Dasha, Firdar, Almutens)

Ashtakavarga (Force) is an Indian technique that establishes the planetary forces (from Sun to Saturn).

A green line under a planet means that it is favorable in transit. A gray line means that its effect is neutral or not favorable.

If you click on a planet in this frame, the points where the planet will exert its strength (green) and weakness (gray) or neutrality will be displayed on the zodiac circle...

The Dasha period is displayed for the current transit or at progressed date. All periods are available by clicking All.

The Firdar period is displayed for the current transit or progressed date. All periods are available by clicking All.

In the Tables menu when one clicks Almutens, one is led to the window that displays the planetary forces according to this Hellenistic technique.

The configuration options are available by clicking Options.

Here, the Almutens are based solely on the essential dignities.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Dynamic Aspectarium

To open or close the panel.

Combined display of aspects and interpretations (full height panel).

Choice of planets (Preferences window).

Print the grid or aspect list.

To open the Options - Grid and Aspect List window.

Drop-down menu to display the inner, middle, outer, middle-inner, outer-inner, or outer-inner chart aspects, depending on the wheel displaying data. See below Dynamic Aspectarium - choice of chart and aspects.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen, How to display the aspects

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In the case where the inner and middle wheel are active, the drop-down menu offers the choices Inner, Middle, and Middle-Inner. When you select the Inner item, the points on the Middle wheel are made invisible and the dynamic aspectarium grid takes the triangular shape with the natal orbs (NAT). If interpretations are requested, they will appear according to the natal interpretation texts with the planetary pair in sign including its two representations: (Planet 1 in Sign - X aspect - Planet 2) and (Planet 2 in Sign - X aspect - Planet 1). The Hide box of the Inner panel will be checked. Conversely, if the Hide box of the Inner wheel is checked and the dynamic aspectarium is open, the Middle option will be selected.

If you select the Middle item, the points on the Inner wheel are made invisible and the dynamic aspectarium grid takes on the triangular shape with the natal orbs (NAT). If interpretations are requested, they will appear according to the natal interpretation texts with the planetary pair in sign including its two representations. The Hide box on the Middle panel will be checked. Conversely, if the Hide box of the Middle wheel is checked and the dynamic aspectarium is open, the drop-down Inner menu option will be selected.

In the case where all three wheels contain charts, Mastro does not hide the unselected wheels.
Dynamic Aspectarium - Full Height Mode

Return to normal display:

To get the full height mode, when you are in the normal state, click on:

If you hold the mouse cursor + Ctrl over a box, you get the tooltip describing the object.

The Options button opens the Options - Grid and Aspect List window

- List (checked)
- Grid (unchecked)

Combined display of aspects (in the form of a grid) and interpretations. The grid for one ring takes a triangular shape and for two rings a rectangular shape.

Combined display of aspects (as a list) and interpretations.

It is possible to expand the list by positioning the mouse between the two sections until the cursor takes the shape \( \frac{1}{2} \), then holding down the left mouse button, drag the dividing line up or down.

You can click on the title of a column to order the items in the list according to the column.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Dynamic Aspectarium and aspect lines

It is not recommended to use the Dynamic Aspectarium together with the "Keep aspect lines on screen" option (global context menu) because the aspectarium will not show the aspects you add to the chart by hovering the mouse cursor over a planet when the interpretations are visible. As soon as the mouse cursor is removed from the planet, the interpretations thus added will be replaced by the aspects selected in the aspectarium grid or aspect list.

A warning message appears if the Notify when the aspectarium opens and the option “Keep aspect line” is activated (context menu) option is enabled, and an attempt is made to open the aspectarium. This message can be disabled in the preferences on the Behavior tab.

Dynamic aspectarium and Midpoints

Note that the dynamic aspectarium, when opened, changes the display behavior of aspects and midpoints on the Interpretations tab of the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel. If you select a box in the grid or in the list with a left click, the keywords will be displayed for the selected aspects only. As the aspectarium is only for aspects, the midpoints will no longer be shown. However, if you click Show all aspects, the grid boxes will be reset to empty and then the keywords will appear for the aspects and midpoints if you allow them in the interpretation options.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
When you click on an aspect, then right click, you get the contextual menu **View Timeline for** .... This menu is available for planets in transits only and in aspect to fixed natal positions.

This choice opens a panel displaying:
- Last date of entry
- The last exact date
- The last date of exit

The panel header displays the planet making the aspect, the aspect (angle), then the natal planet receiving the aspect. The current date is displayed in the center of the header and can be clicked to display the transits on that date.

The circles represent the day of the entry date or the exit date. The diamond represents the day of the exact time of the appearance.

The mouse cursor over the circles or the diamond displays a tooltip with the data.

Note that Mastro will display '?' if an entry date, an exact date, or an exit date cannot be found within the time range scanned by Mastro (internal limits).

**NOTE:** The quick timeline only works under the **Aspects and Orbs by Angle** configuration (menu **Tools - Preferences - Aspects**) and only for transits.

Example of **Saturn 180° Mercury** in transit:
- **Enter:** on July 4, 2021
- **Exact:** July 24, 2021
- **Leave:** August 11, 2021

You can expand the panel by clicking on the button with the down arrow.

When you expand the previous panel, you get all the events for that transit. If you double-click a row, the transit chart will be displayed for that event. The rows with a yellow background represent the last three dates: **Entry, Exact and Exit**.

The possible events are **Entry, Exact, Exit, Direct to Retrograde (D=>R)** and **Retrograde to Direct (R=>D)**.

Note: The dates and times in the table are given in universal time. However, when you double-click a row, Mastro calculates and displays the positions in local time.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Dynamic Aspectarium - Options - grid and aspect list

- Tab: Aspect Grid

2 options when there is resonance between planetary pairs:

1. Color the background of an empty cell or color the aspect symbol.
2. Put the aspect symbol in red.

Added choice of background color to indicate a planetary pair in resonance.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
• Tab: Aspect list

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
• Tab: Grid and aspect list

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
• **Tab: Resonance configurations**

Go to: [Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen](#)
Tab: Resonance configurations - Visibility of resonance aspects

Select the aspect groups you want to view or edit.

In this example, the visibility for this set of aspects, i.e., the aspect between 2 natal planets at 30° from each other and the aspect between the same 2 transiting planets, which also form a 30° angle with each other, becomes Visible if you click on the Set to visible (1) button. This is a toggle button: when the value under the Visible column (1=Yes, 0=No) of the selected row is 1, the button indicates Set to non-visible (0).

A resonance aspect is an aspect that occurs in the transiting sky (middle wheel) between two planets while in the natal sky, these same planets also form an aspect (inner wheel). Note that transiting planets and natal planets do not necessarily form an aspect to each other.

There are four groups of resonance aspects. To see them in the grid, under the Aspect Group column, check the appropriate boxes:

- **Identical aspects**: the angle of the aspect between two natal planets is identical to an aspect between the same two planets on transit (same angles and same planets). Transiting planets do not necessarily make an aspect to the same natal planets.
- **Harmonic Aspects**: the angle of the aspect between two natal planets is harmonic and an aspect between the same two planets on the transit is also harmonic (same family of aspects: for example, the trine and the sextile).
- **Dissonant Aspects**: the angle of the aspect between two natal planets is dissonant and an aspect between the same two planets in transit is also dissonant (same aspect family: for example, opposition and square).
- **Personalized aspects**: the angle of the aspect between two natal planets is identical, harmonic, or dissonant and an aspect between the same two planets in transit is also identical, harmonic or dissonant.

In order for Mastro to notify you of an Identical Aspect, Harmonic Aspect, Dissonant Aspect or Personalized Aspect it must be set to the value "1" in the Visible column (1=Yes, 0=No).

Note: These adjustments tell Mastro to evaluate the resonances for the considered aspects, but the planets or points involved in this resonance must also be visible (Preference, Planets tab). Also, the aspects involved in this resonance must be visible and respect the natal orbs and transits orbs (Preference, Aspects tab) as well as the resonance orbs adjusted in Orbs for resonances in Options.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
• Tab: Resonance configurations - Resonance orbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angle</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Angle</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>60°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>72°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.7°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>90°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>120°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>135°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>150°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.4°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>180°</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to: [Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen](#)
Aspects scan

To perform a scan, you must select a **Start Date**, a Duration and choose in the Options, the planets, aspects, and methods to include in the scan. You can check the **Keep items** box if you want to add items to the current list with a new scan.

- **Closes the scan panel (Ctrl + B)** (toggle)
- **Starts the scan**
- **Opens the Scan Options window**
- Double clicking on a line displays the event (transit or other) in the active wheel (Middle or Outer).
- If you right-click on a row, a pop-up menu offers you the choices:
  - Load this transit (TR)
  - Quick time line
  - Save all results in a text file
  - Save all scan results in an Excel file
  - Deselect

If you choose the **Quick Timeline** option from the contextual menu, above a row, you will see the timeline for that event. The data for the row under the cursor will be displayed on a dark yellow background.

**Go to** : Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Under the column Type in the scanning grid, you will find the following abbreviations:

- **TR**: Transits
- **SP**: Secondary Progressions
- **SA**: Solar Arc Directions
- **TP1**: Tertiary Progressions (Type I)
- **TP2**: Tertiary Progressions (Type II)
- **PD**: Primary Directions (aux angles)
- **D->R**: Direct to retrograde
- **R->D**: Retrograde to direct
- **SITR**: Sign-Ingress-TR (Sign Ingress for transits)
- **HITR**: House-Ingress-TR (House Ingress for transits)
- **SISP**: Sign-Ingress-SP (Sign Ingress for Secondary Progressions)
- **HISP**: House-Ingress-SP (House Ingress for Secondary Progressions)

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Forecast curves

The functions offered for the **Forecast Curves** are accessible through the **Tools** menu or by using the **Curves toolbar**.

**What are the Forecast Curves?**

It is a navigation tool (browser) allowing to identify briefly the most significant moments in a time interval chosen by the user and in various themes expressed by keywords. To create the curves, the numerical ratings of about sixty various primary features are calculated for several consecutive transit themes and plotted over time. Each point of a curve summarizes the complete analysis of a transit chart in a specific theme expressed by a keyword.

Significant moments are identified by observing the main (highest) peaks of a curve.

To optimize the efficiency of the curves, an experiment on several hundred cases leads us to include the mid-points in this approach and to choose orbs of 1.32° for the aspects and 0.35° for the mid-points.

Go to: [Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen]

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Forecast curves - Create curves

Before you can see curves, you must first create curves. To create curves, you must make certain entries and actions such as:

Select the chart for which we want to create curves. By default, it is the active chart in the inner wheel.

Change the location if the default location is not suitable.

If you choose the From date and time to... option, you need to fill in the date and time fields in the From section and the To section. Then you need to enter two values in the Steps section, the quantity, and the unit of steps.

If you choose the other option From date and time for n times, you must fill in the date and time fields in the From section. Then you need to enter the two values in the Step section. For example, if you want 2 readings per day, set the value to 12 and select Hours from the drop-down menu. Finally, you need to fill in the Number of times field which will then be visible.

The Description allows you to trace your curves in the list of curves in the View Curves window.

... Then click Start.

In the Steps section, the Number of times field becomes visible with the From date and time for n times option selected.

Counter indicating the number of completed readings

The Create Curves window will close, and you will see the counter at the bottom right of the screen indicating the number of completed readings. When the readings are complete, you will be notified by the message Forecast curves ready!

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Forecast curves - View Curves or their Maximums

To access the curves, select a set of curves or a set of recent curves. To access the maximums for the curves, select the maximums for the curves or the maximums for the recent curves.

A. See curves

- To view the curves from the list of forecast curve sets:
  - Via the Tools menu: Select Forecast curves - View Curves or their Maximums
  - Via the Curves toolbar (Tools menu - Toolbars - Curves)

You get a list of the sets of curves produced up to now. In this window (View curves or their maximums) choose the set of curves to view and click View curves.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
To see the latest curves (the last set calculated)

- Via the **Tools menu**: Select **Forecast Curves - View Latest Curves**

![Tools menu screenshot]

- Via the **Curves toolbar** (**Tools menu - Toolbars - Curves**)

![Curves toolbar screenshot]

You are taken directly to the **View curves** window.

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
B. See Maximums for curves

- To see the Maximums for the curves from the list of forecast curves:
  - Via the Tools menu: Select Forecast curves - View Curves or their Maximums
  - Via the Curves toolbar (Tools menu - Toolbars - Curves)

You get a list of the sets of curves produced up to now. In this window (View curves or their maximums) choose the set of maximums for the curves to be viewed and click View maximums for these curves.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
To see the Maximums for Latest Curves (the last set calculated)

- Via the Tools menu: Select Forecast curves - Maximums for Latest Curves

- Via the Curves toolbar (Tools menu - Toolbars - Curves)

You are taken directly to the Maximums for Curves window.

Aller à : Menu principal, Vue d’ensemble, Maximums pour les courbes
Forecast curves - The View curves window

One column for each chart of transits

When you double-click a keyword in the grid, the background of the cell turns yellow. On the selected date, the bar in the histogram also turns yellow.

A list containing all the keywords selected in the period under review. If you double-click on a word, the graph for that keyword will be displayed.

If you double-click a bar in the histogram, it turns yellow and the box corresponding to that day and word in the grid also turns yellow.

The Settings allow you to configure the appearance of the graph.

Aller à : Menu principal, Vue d’ensemble, Maximums pour les courbes
It is possible to zoom in the graph:

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Forecast curves - View curves - Keyword signature

You can get the signature of a keyword by expanding the column for which you want more information.

Forecast curves - View curves - Return to a chart for a specific moment

It is always possible to return to the transit chart for a specific moment by right-clicking on a bar in the histogram and choosing See the chart at this time. The same thing can be done in a keyword box by using the contextual menu.

Choosing View chart at this time brings us back to the main window of Mastro Expert and makes the transit in the middle wheel appear. You will be offered to open the natal chart associated with the curves in the inner wheel if the active natal chart is not the one with which the curves have been constructed.

When you select View chart at this time, the histogram window appears to close. In fact, it only minimizes itself in the taskbar to make room for the observation of the natal and transit charts. To bring it back to the foreground, position the mouse cursor over the Mastro icon in the taskbar and select the View Curves - (name of curves) window.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Forecast curves - Data mismatch

If the parameters used in the calculation of the curves are different from those used in the inner or middle wheel, when viewing a chart, a window will notify you of the differences.

This information is only a warning and does not force any changes. It simply tells you that if you plot all the aspects and do an analysis with different settings than when you recorded the curves, then you may get different keywords or ratings in the analysis because the transits are not on the same chart (inner wheel) or do not make the same aspects. Here are some factors of mismatch: different choice of planets, different chart and zoom level, modification of orbs or visibility of an aspect in the Preferences since the recording of the curves.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Forecast curves - The identification of significant moments in a curve.

It is important to understand the importance of placing a transit in its temporal context over a long period of time and not to be satisfied with a one-time reading. Not only are the Forecast Curves a predictive tool but they are also a research tool because they also provide ipso facto the control group, we need to judge the quality of a transit. Indeed, in the case of an accident, for example, all the days of the period considered when there is no accident constitute the control group.

There are fairly simple rules for assessing the size of a peak. Experimentation on a few hundred observations has shown that events tend to occur in application 4 days before a peak and in separation 3 days after. Thus, each peak has a time orb and represents a range of about 7 days. Another simple rule of thumb is to consider that if a peak is not in the top 5 in a year, it does not mean much anymore: indeed, \(4 \times 7 = 28\) days out of 365 days represent about 8% probability of obtaining a predictive success by pure chance.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
In the **View Curves or their Maximums** window select the set of curves for which you want to view the properties. The properties of a set of curves show the Mastro configurations at the time the curves were created.

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
The **Maximums for Curves** window displays the maximum ratings for each keyword. This allows you to see at a glance the important moments for all the curves.

For each keyword, the data are arranged in columns according to their rank, i.e., the first column contains the first maximum (1st rank), the second the second maximum (2nd rank), etc. If you click a cell to the right of a word, it will turn dark yellow. The other yellow cells have the same date or a date within 5 days of that date. The darker the shade of yellow, the closer the date is to the selected date.

At the bottom of the window, you have the following information and controls:

- **Show - Date, Time, and Score**: When the boxes are checked, each cell includes the information that has been checked. The "Date +/- 5 days" box shows the yellow boxes that are plus or minus 5 days from the selected date.

- **Display order (Date and Score)**: When you check **Date (Score)** or ( **Score**) **Date**, then the date and the score, within the same cell, will be arranged according to your choice. This also assumes that **Date** and **Score** have been checked. This allows you to order the data in a column by date or by score, depending on whether you put the date first or the rating first. The order of the data in a column is established by clicking on the column header. If you click more than once on the header, the order will be descending or ascending.

- **Data under cursor**: the data changes as the mouse cursor passes over a cell. You get the keyword, the date, and the score.

- **Highlight a date**: you can display in yellow the cells that have the date you enter and the dates more or less than 5 days from this date, if you have checked the box **Date +/- 5 days**. You must click on the Highlight button to proceed with the search and display of the entered date.

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Interpretation tools

Interpretation tools - Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis

When you open the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel, you can read the interpretations for each of the factors as keywords on the Interpretations tab. To clear the interpretations, click Erase. Interpretations are displayed cumulatively, i.e., each time the mouse cursor touches a planet, its interpretation is added to the previous interpretation. To change this behavior, press Ctrl + K (toggle) or click Options to bring up the Options (Interpretation, Analysis and Synthesis) window and uncheck Keep interpretation (when mouse over a planet). It is useful to keep the interpretation if you want to analyze more than one aspect figure at a time or the whole theme. It is often more convenient to enlarge the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel by double-clicking on the free band at the top of it or by clicking Displaying interpretations in full height mode.

The Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel can be opened to display the interpretations for the Radix. Mastro displays keywords for combined factors i.e., planets in both signs and aspects. These natal factors are identified by the inscription (natal) in the Interpretations tab. By placing the cursor on a transiting planet, you will get the transit keywords identified by the inscription (evnmt) meaning event interpretations.

The Ctrl + K key combination toggles between Keep Interpretation and Delete Previous Interpretation each time a new aspect is drawn.

The Z key deletes all the interpretation texts in the Interpretation tab.

The X key expands the interpretation panel to full screen height or reduces it to its usual size. The same effect is obtained by double-clicking on the top band of Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis or by clicking Displaying interpretations in full height mode.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Interpretation Tools - Analysis and Synthesis

Mastro Expert can do the probabilistic classification of several hundred traits associated with an astrological chart and provide an analysis report.

To perform a complete Analysis-Synthesis of all the displayed keywords or only those you select in Interpretations, click on Analysis. The Synthesis tab will be activated by default and will display a summary in the form of a tree with primary and secondary traits. The primary keywords appear in the tree in descending order of importance. The secondary words are like commentary explaining the primary words. Each keyword in the tree is justified by an accompanying astrological signature.

The probabilistic criteria controlling the presence of a word in the tree are controlled by the Filters in Options.

The analysis filters affect the number of primary words and the number of secondary words in the tree. The higher the filtering, the smaller the number of words.

- Check Keep interpretation... to keep the interpretation in the Interpretations tab (Shortcut: Ctrl + K).
- Check Show aspects interpretation, Show interpretation midpoints natal interpretation, Show midpoints evntm interpretation to include their interpretations.
- Check Show scores (Synthesis tree) if you wish.
- Check Show tooltips (On Inner Chart) to get a brief description of planets, houses, and signs.
- Check Interpretation: automatic scroll down to bring the cursor to the end of the interpretation block.

On the Interpretations tab (Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel), to describe the aspect, the signature will use either:
- A glyph
- Degree notation
- A letter:
  - C = Joint
  - H = Harmonic
  - D = Dissonant

It is possible to force the use of Natal or Event interpretation texts. Mastro resets this choice to Auto at each new session.

Four choices of text colors for midpoint interpretations.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
If you want to include only a part of the factors in the Analysis-Synthesis, use the mouse to select the part of the text you are interested in in the Interpretations tab and click Analysis. The analysis will be performed only on the selected part of the text. By default, if no part of the text is selected, the whole text will be analyzed. You can also exclude a part of the text that you do not want by deleting it directly from the Interpretations tab: simply select it and delete it with the Delete key on your keyboard.

The midpoints can be included in the interpretation by clicking on Options, then Display the interpretation of the midpoints...(natals/evnmts).

Note: Avoid passing the cursor a second time over a planet because the keywords will be duplicated and will distort the analysis.

The Expand/Collapse control at the bottom of the panel expands the tree and displays the secondary traits that are related to the primary traits under which they are found.

Right-clicking on Print brings up a pop-up menu with three options: print astrological signatures, forecast the report, and print the active chart(s).

Interpretation tools - Quick analysis

As we have seen, the Analysis compiles all the words in the Interpretations tab and then groups these words according to an analogy criterion. We have also seen that this processing produces a Synthesis in the form of a word tree at two levels: the primary word level which expresses the main meaning and the secondary word level which contextualizes the primary words.

Quick Analysis does not consider the analogy between words and does not group them. It does not produce secondary words and the tree has only one level.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Interpretation tools - Scores

In both kinds of analyses, a numerical score is always obtained for each primary word. This mixed score is a combined measure of the number of occurrences of a primary word and the probability of observing that number given the frequency of the word in the total Mastro astrological corpus. Thus, the higher the score of a word, the more unlikely, rare, and therefore significant its presence in an astrological chart.

Note that the score will not appear if you have unchecked the Show scores (Synthesis Tree) box in the Options.

Interpretation tools - Signatures

If you click on a word in the tree, that word and its astrological signature will appear at the top of the panel. Clicking on a word in the tree under the Synthesis tab will bring up the astrological signature of that word. The signature of a word is a set of astrological factors that include that word in their meanings. For example:

imagination: (☉ ♈ 90° ♃) (☉ ♈ 0° ♃) (☉ ♈ 120° ♉) (☉ ♈ 90° ♉) (☉ ♈ 120° ♉) (☉ ♈ 90° ♉)
(☉ ♈ 90° ♉) (☉ ♈ 90° ♉ M) (☿ ♈ 90° ♉)

Clicking on a signature brings up the Factors and Associated Keywords window, which displays all the factors in the signature along with all their keywords.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Interpretation tools - Save the Tree

If you right-click on the tree, you can save the tree of words with their signature in text or csv format (with or without signature). The name of the proposed file is composed of the date, time, and name of the place.

Interpretation tools - Writing rules under the Interpretations tab

Here is an example: the phrase "☉ ♉ 120° ♂ (natal 0.32): energy, strength, tenacity, determination, power, ..." can be broken down as follows:

The planet that makes aspect The sign of the planet that makes aspect The aspect The planet in aspect The orb in decimal degrees Interpretation natal or event (evnmt) The keywords for this factor

Note that the appearance can be represented in glyph, degree or letter format depending on the choice made in the options (Options button in the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel). For the 3rd choice of format, the letters C, H and D respectively mean conjoint, harmonic, and dissonant. Generally, D (dissonant) is associated with 180°, 90°, 45° or 135° and H (harmonic) is associated with 120° or 60°. The association between aspects and their type (harmonic or dissonant) is made in the preferences window (Tools menu in the Aspects tab, under the H / D column).

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Interpretation tools - Tooltips

To display tooltips with keywords for planets, signs, and houses, open the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel, click the Options button, and then check the Show tooltips box.

When the cursor is over a point such as the Sun, a yellow box with keywords (planet, sign, house) appears near the point. To make the yellow box disappear, simply place the mouse over it or press the Escape key (Esc). It is not necessary to click in the box. If you move the cursor to another point, the first box will disappear and another one will appear near the point under the cursor.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Chart list tab

The Chart List tab displays the charts stored in your databases: User, Public, Tutorial, Client.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen, Select the charts in the Chart List tab
Lunar phases tab

Moon phases are available for the years 1800 to 2100. When clicking on a row, if the option is activated, the selected phase is calculated (in world/transit position) and displayed in the active wheel. The phases available in transit only are:

- the new moon ●
- the first quarter ●
- the full moon ○
- the last quarter ◗

Lunations option

To open the Lunations option window click Options the Lunations tab. The options allow you to:

- Adjust the date format
- Display the lunation on selection (left click of the mouse on the row)
- Display a warning when the middle wheel is closed, saying that the selected moon phase will replace the natal chart in the inner wheel.

Choice of the phases to be displayed

- Drop-down menu offering the possibility to display the phases for 1 or 2 years
- The left arrow allows to start a previous year
- The right arrow allows to start a next year

Note: the years always start on the 1st of January of the current year of the active wheel and cover the year or 2 years depending on what has been chosen.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Change location

When you open an existing chart or create a new one, Mastro will remember and use the coordinates you entered.

For transits (middle and outer wheel), i.e., when you click on the T icon in the top menu, Mastro uses, by default, the coordinates of the current location. You can change the coordinates of the transit by clicking the Change Location button. This way, you will set the transits, solar or lunar revolutions and lunations at the desired location.

If you clicked on Choose Coordinates, you have the choice to link this city to an existing city in our city database to retrieve the time difference with GMT and the key (not visible) that allows automatic time changes linked to this area. After finding the latitude and longitude (internet search) and entering the values in the appropriate fields, you can keep this city in your personal city database. It will be visible in the list of all cities when you do a name search. Under the User data column, it will show "Y" (Yes).

Go to: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Use orbs

The **Use orbs** button, present in the inner, middle, or outer panels, allows the use of a set of orbs defined in the Preferences, in the Appearance tab. Mastro automatically selects the sets according to the requested planetary position calculation method. When opening a chart in the inner wheel, Mastro adjusts the orbs to **Natal (NAT)**. For a transit, Mastro adjusts the orbs to **Transit (TRA)**. The same is true for the other methods. It is possible to change the orbs to the desired set by clicking on the appropriate radio button for the inner, middle, or outer wheel. Each wheel is independent in its choice of set.

![Use orbs ... (Inner Chart)](image)

Go to: [Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen](#)
Here is the table of Mastro's automatic choice for all the orbs. For example, if you click on the **Profections** button for the middle wheel, the orbs used to assess whether there are aspects between the planets in the middle wheel and the planets in the inner wheel (the natal chart) will be the orbs for **Profections** as set in **Preferences**.

**Automatic Orb Selection Chart**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wheel</th>
<th>Function/Button</th>
<th>Default Orbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inner</strong></td>
<td>![New chart]</td>
<td>Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Open chart]</td>
<td>Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ctrl + N (Now)</td>
<td>Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle and Outer</strong></td>
<td>![New chart]</td>
<td>Synastry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Open chart]</td>
<td>Synastry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ctrl + N (Now)</td>
<td>Transits, SP, TP, ... (what was there before)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Transits]</td>
<td>Transits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Secondary Progressions]</td>
<td>Secondary Progressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Solar Arc Directions]</td>
<td>Solar Arc Directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Tertiary Progressions]</td>
<td>Tertiary Progressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Profections]</td>
<td>Profections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Symbolic Directions]</td>
<td>Symbolic Directions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Toolbars

To activate the toolbars, check the desired items under the **Toolbars** item on the **Tools** menu. The **Curves** and **Orbs and Aspects** toolbars are initially positioned above the panels on the right.

Curves

On the Curves toolbar you have, in order, the commands :

- Create curves
- View curves or their maximums
- View recent curves
- Maximums for recent curves
- Select planets and angles (leads to the Tools menu in the Planets tab of the Preferences)

The first 4 commands correspond to the items in the **Forecast curves** menu in the **Tools menu**.

Orbs and Aspects

Under **Orbs (and aspects)** you have, in order, the commands :

- % - If you click on the %, the ratio will be set to 100%. For a ratio of plus or minus 100%, the color turns orange.
- The percentage value (minimum 10% and maximum 300%) of the current orb values defined for each method in the Preferences.
- All aspects between the planets and the angles of the inner ring (natal chart) according to the visibility of aspects defined in the Preferences.
- All aspects between the planets and the angles of the middle ring (Transits, Progressions, ...) according to the visibility of the aspects defined in the Preferences.
- All aspects between the planets and the angles of the middle ring and the planets and angles of the inner wheel (natal chart) according to the visibility of the aspects defined in the Preferences.

Go to : Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Planets

The floating **Planets** panel is activated in the **Tools** menu under the **Toolbars** item.

- **Selection of the wheel and its data.**

- **If you check two boxes the distance between the two points will be displayed to the right of Dist at the bottom of the panel.**

- **If you click a point, the aspects that this point makes to other points will be drawn and the keywords displayed in the Interpretation panel.**

- **A planet or angle on a grey background means that the point is not visible.**

- **Click on this icon and drag the panel to reposition it.**

- **Displays the Options panel for the Planets toolbar.**

- **If you right-click on a planet or an angle, you have the context menu to adjust the visibility.**

**Go to:** Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
The **Houses** floating panel is activated in the **Tools** menu under the **Toolbars** item and displays the cusp positions for the three wheels.

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, The panels on the left of the screen
Search for aspect

Search for an aspect from transits, progressions, directions (middle wheel) to a point in transits, progressions, directions (middle wheel) or to a natal point (inner wheel), using drag and drop to any degree or to a target planet.

We can perform three types of searches by dragging the Sun, Moon, Lunar Node, or any planet onto a point. The target point can be the Sun, the Moon, a planet, an angle, or the North Node. It can be located on a natal chart in the inner wheel or on a chart of transits or progressions (secondary or tertiary) or solar arc directions in the middle wheel.

Here are the three types of searches (you can replace "transit" by "progression" or "direction", "point" by "planet" or "angle" and "natal chart" by "inner ring chart"): 

a) Point in transit to a degree on the natal chart (approximate search for angle to natal degree)

b) Point in transit to a fixed natal point (exact search of the aspect) (Mastro Expert only)

c) Point in transit to a point in transit (exact search of the aspect) (Mastro Expert only)

You can drag and drop a planet by clicking on it while holding down the left mouse button. Then we drag this planet on the target point and release the left mouse button.

By default, the time direction is towards the future. To search in the direction of the past, hold down the Ctrl key when you release the left mouse button. You can obtain this result in another way, in the menu at the top right, by clicking on the arrow to turn it to the left for the past or to the right for the future. You can also select the desired angle between the two planets or points involved in the drop-down menu of angles, at the top right.

The default aspect is conjunction (0°), but you can select the desired angle between the two planets or points involved in the angle drop-down menu at the top right. When the angle is different from the conjunction, the background color of the aspect drop-down menu becomes orange.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, How to display the aspects
a) Research of the moment when a planet in transits, in progressions (secondary or tertiary) or in solar arc directions arrives on any degree of the zodiac (approximate search for the angle to the natal degree).

This operation is available for transits in all versions of Mastro. Drag the planet (Sun, Moon, Node, or planet) to the desired degree. Mastro will calculate and display all transiting, progressed planets (secondary or tertiary) or solar arc directions at the moment the moved planet reaches this degree with more or less one degree accuracy.

b) Search for the moment when a point in transits, in progressions (secondary or tertiary) or in solar arc directions (middle wheel) arrives in exact aspect with a natal planet (inner wheel), using drag and drop to the target planet (fixed).

Available in the Mastro Expert Edition. Drag the planet (Sun, Moon, Node, or planets) in transits or secondary progressions onto the desired natal planet; for example, the transiting Sun onto the natal Sun (solar return). When the target planet becomes highlighted in yellow, release the left mouse button to get the chart of transits, progressions (secondary or tertiary) or solar arc directions, at the exact moment (usually within one arc second) when the event will occur (future) or has occurred (past) according to the time direction you have chosen.

You can change the direction of time when searching. To go to the past, hold down the Ctrl key when you release the left mouse button. You can do it the other way around, in the menu at the top right, by clicking the arrow to move it to the left for the past or to the right for the future. This is a toggle control that will keep the direction of time until you change it.

You can also change the aspect angle by selecting the one you want from the angle drop-down menu. For example, to get the solar half-return, set the angle to 180° before dragging the transiting Sun onto the natal Sun.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, How to display the aspects
c) Search for the moment when a planet in transits, progressions (secondary or tertiary) or solar arc directions (middle wheel) arrives in exact aspect with a planet in transits, progressions (secondary or tertiary) or solar arc direction (middle wheel), using drag and drop to the target planet.

Available in the Mastro Expert Edition. Drag the transiting, progressed or solar arc directed planet (Sun, Moon, Node, or any planet) onto the desired (transiting or progressed) planet, for example, the transiting Sun onto transiting Mars. When the target planet becomes highlighted in yellow, release the left mouse button to get the transits or secondary progressions chart at the exact time (usually within one arc second) that the event will occur (future) or has occurred (past) according to the time direction you have chosen.

You can change the direction of time when searching. To go to the past, hold down the Ctrl key when you release the left mouse button. You can do it another way, in the menu at the top right, by clicking the arrow to move it left for the past or right for the future. This is a toggle control that will keep the direction of time until you change it.

You can also change the aspect angle by selecting the one you want from the angle drop-down menu. For example, to find the next square between Mars and transiting Neptune, set the angle to 90° before dragging transiting Mars over transiting Neptune.

Finally, note that all sliding operations from one planet to another or to a degree of the zodiac can only be performed on the inner wheel or between the middle wheel and the inner wheel in transits, in secondary progressions, in solar arc directions, or in tertiary progression mode only, in the ecliptic plane, in geocentric and in the European chart style (chart style is set in the House and Zodiac panel).

Go to: Main menu, Overview, How to display the aspects
Create an event

When you press **Ctrl + E** while a transit or progression is displayed in the middle or outer wheel, you get the window that lets you keep an event linked to the inner wheel’s natal chart. You can also link this event to a group. A group can be created by clicking the **Edit Groups** button.

The events saved in this way can be found by clicking the **Chart List** tab under the name of the associated chart.

**Go to:** Main menu, Overview
Select the charts in the Chart List tab

By clicking on the **Charts List tab**, you will get a list of the charts you have already created (depending on the filter applied) including, possibly, the **Event** type charts that you create with the Ctrl + E key and that you can only open through this list.

- Click `+` or `-` to expand the chart tree.
- Select the database to get the list of charts included in this database.
- Select **All Charts**, **Apply Filters** or Other.
- Click **Filters** to adjust the filters.

When you click on the **Filters** button in the **Charts List** tab, you can access this window where you can:

- Filter according to **All Event Charts**, **All mundane Charts**, **All Natal Charts** or **All Natal Charts, Mundane, and Event Charts**
- Filter the charts according to a group you have previously created (**Edit groups** button). To access the groups, check **Use a grouping**. The charts are put into groups (associated with a group) by clicking **Combine Charts and Groups**.

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview, Charts List tab
User interfaces

If you change the interface, Mastro will ask you to reboot to reset its environment.

The 3 possible interfaces are:

- The Simplified with interpretations interface includes all the elements of the Dynamic Aspectarium and Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panels.
- The Simplified interface keeps only the menus.
- The Full interface includes all elements (buttons, menus, panels, or other objects) visible from the main Mastro window.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Request for interpretation

In the **Tools** menu, the **Interpretation Query** item offers two query options:

Interpretation query - Aspects or Midpoints => keywords.

If the **Midpoint** option is selected, the window changes its appearance to show the midpoint in the form \( a=b/C \).

**Query for an aspect**:

In the case of a query for an aspect, choose a planet or an angle under **Planet / Angle**. Under **Sign** make the choice of the sign. Under **Interpretation** make the choice of **Natal** or **Events**. Under **Angle /Mi-point** choose an angle from the angle drop-down menu or click on **Conjoint**, **Harmonic** or **Dissonant**. Finally, choose the planet or the aspected angle under **Aspected Planet / Angle**.

**Go to**: [Main menu], [Overview]
Query for a midpoint

In the case of a query for a midpoint, choose a planet or an angle under Planet/Angle. Under Interpretation choose Natal or Event. Under Angle / Midpoint make the choice Midpoint. Under Midpoint a=B/c choose the planet or the angle at position B. Finally, under Midpoint a-b/C choose the planet or the angle at position C.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Interpretation query - Keywords => Aspects or Midpoints.

You can search on one word, two words or three words at a time. For example: love AND grace AND prestige to further filter the signatures to remember.

You can select the following aspect types:

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Animation

The animation functions can be accessed through the **Tools menu**:

You can animate the movement of the planets according to the desired time unit (Second, Minute, Hour, Day, Week, Month or Year) and according to a certain step towards the past or the future. Click **Start** to begin the animation. You can stop the animation by clicking **Stop** or **Close**.

If you first clicked **Start** and then clicked one of the two **Manual Step** buttons (left arrow or right arrow), the automatic advance will stop.

You can reposition the animation window by clicking on a corner of the window. Hold down the left mouse button while dragging the window to the desired position, then release the left mouse button. The new position will be remembered and retained in subsequent Mastro sessions.

Note that the movement will be accelerated if you keep the **Interpretation, Analysis and Synthesis** panel closed since Mastro will not have to make a series of interpretation requests at each step in case it is not required to register the keywords.
Animation - keyword saving

Here is how to use and generate the file *Trees.csv* or *mastro_data.xls*. First you have to determine if you have only one chart (natal for example) that you want to move or if you have two charts (natal + transits, progressions, or directions). If you have 2 charts, what chart will move (transits in relation to a natal chart for example)? Then you have to go to the menu *Tools > Animation* and click on *Animation*, a floating window appears, and you must select the format for saving the data collected in the file *Trees.csv* (format *Data - columns*) or *mastro_data.csv* (format *Data - Rows*). Then you choose the units of increments and the number of these increments at each step (Unit and Step). Then you choose the total number of iterations in the *# of time* field. Then click *Start*. At the end you will have stored in a *csv* file lists of keywords with their signatures for each of the calculated chart. For data in columns, these lists are kept in the first column of the sheet (Excel) of the *Trees.csv* file and they are separated simply by empty lines. In the case of data in rows, they are kept on one row per reading (increment) and each keyword occupies one column. When the task is completed, you have the possibility to open the *mastro_data.csv* file by clicking on the *Open Excel* button.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Dates of Previous Transits at the Current Position

This window shows the dates when the planet under the cursor has been at the same place in the past. If you point to a natal planet, the dates of passage on the degree of this planet are between 1900 and the date of birth. For planets in transits, the dates indicated, in degree of the planet considered, will be those between the date of birth and the current date. The direction of the movement (direct or retrograde) is also displayed. The observed data are between 1900 and 2100.

You can reposition this window by clicking on a corner of the window. Hold down the left mouse button while dragging the window to the desired location, then release the left mouse button. The new position will be remembered and retained in subsequent Mastro sessions.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Relocation

From the **Tools** menu, select the **Relocation** item. You can vary the latitude and longitude and watch as the chart in the center conforms to the new data. This way you can bring a planet to a particular angle. When you get what you want, you can make a note of the coordinates or click on the button with the **Google Maps** position icon that will take you to the chosen location in your default browser.

If your default web browser is **Chrome** or **Microsoft Edge**, you can drag and drop the browser address onto the Mastro application window. Here is an example of use on Windows 10 with the **Chrome** browser:

1. Open the Chrome browser and type “google maps” in the browser bar and go to the **Google Maps** website:

**Go to**: **Main menu, Overview**
2. In the search bar enter the city for which you want to relocate the active chart...

Assuming you enter "New York, USA", you get:

3. Select the address bar that says "Secure | https..." by clicking the left mouse button. Then drag this address onto the Mastro icon in the taskbar at the bottom of the screen. When you are over the Mastro icon, Mastro expands. Then drag the address onto the Mastro surface and release the left mouse button. This will bring up the relocated chart. The relocation panel will be displayed if it is not already present.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Interchange data between two wheels

Place the cursor on one of the panels (Inner, Middle or Outer) in a free area, and press the left mouse button. Holding down the left button, drag the cursor to the panel where you want to move the data. Release the left button under the desired panel. The data will then be swapped between the two wheels. For example, if you open a chart in the inner wheel and another chart in the middle wheel to do a synastry, you can then switch the positions of the two charts between the middle and inner wheels by dragging the mouse from one panel to the other.

You can do the same operations using Swap charts... in the Tools menu.
Synchronize the date and time of the middle and outer charts

If the middle wheel and the outer wheel are present, the **Time** and **Date** windows present the option to synchronize the data for these two charts:

Go to: **Main menu**, **Overview**
Ephemeris

The ephemeris are accessible through the **Tools menu**:

![Tools menu]

The ephemeris allows you to display the planetary positions according to several criteria such as: time unit and step, calculation for the time zone of your choice (standard time only), tropical or sidereal zodiac in geocentric or heliocentric.

After selecting the start and end dates as well as the different parameters, click **Generate list** to obtain the ephemeris.

![Ephemeris window]

**Go to** : Main menu, Overview
Transiting Midpoints Scan

In the **Tools** menu, under **Transiting Midpoints Scan**, you can observe the midpoints in transits. To begin, adjust the start and end dates and other parameters and click on **Update**. When a multiple aspect of 45° to the radix (Natal) is present, the box appears in yellow. The observation can be done by theme (Love, Success, Effort) or in relation to a planet which is part of the midpoint in transit (Midpoint with ...).

If you click a yellow box, an interpretation of the transiting midpoint will be displayed at the bottom of the window. Note that midpoints that contain a duplicate planet (e.g., ♃ ♄ = ♃) do not have a description.

You can also get the midpoints in transits on a natal planet by pressing the Ctrl key while pointing the mouse cursor at a point (planet, Moon Node, angle) on the inner wheel. If the Midpoints panel is open, you will see the midpoints in transits.

If the **Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis** panel is open, on the Interpretations tab, you will see the interpretation (in Mastro Expert only).

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview
Date conversion (Julian and Gregorian Calendars)

Mastro uses a proleptic Gregorian calendar, meaning that the dates before October 15, 1582 are considered a normal continuation of the usual Gregorian calendar, the one used in most American and European countries. (See Wikipedia: Proleptic Gregorian calendar)

For Gregorian to Julian or Julian to Gregorian date conversions, Mastro offers a conversion tool in the Tools menu, under Date conversion (Julian/Gregorian).

![Date Conversion Tool]

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Eclipses

From the **Tools** menu, select the **Eclipses** option.

1. First, choose the type and number of eclipses you want to calculate (solar or lunar).

2. Then click on **Solar Eclipses** or **Lunar Eclipses**.

   You will get a list of eclipses that indicates the date and time when the eclipse is maximum and the type of eclipse.

   Note that the times displayed are given in Universal Time.

Double click on the desired date and Mastro will display the positions of the planets in the active wheel chart (inner, middle, or outer), at the local time and location given. If you change the location, Mastro will use the local time, longitude, and latitude of the chosen location.

The orbs used will be automatically set to **Transits (TRA)**.

Go to: **Main menu**, **Overview**

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Mastro - User guide - v.7.2 (November 8, 2021)
The Planetary Angles table gives the value of the angles between each planet position and angle.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Displays each midpoint, its position (always in 1st harmonic), its **Angle**, **With** ... the natal planet if it participates in the direct or indirect midpoint, its **Orb**, and if this midpoint is in application or in separation with the planet. You can click on a column heading to order the list of midpoints. For example, you can first click on **With**, then on **Angle** to get the list of midpoints with the midpoints that are at 0°, 90° or 180° with a planet of the ring selected with the Aspect to points drop-down menu...

**Go to**: [Main menu](#), [Overview](#)
Tables - Midpoint Tree

Button to access the Preferences to the Planet tab and add or remove points.

Check this box to display the midpoint trees, without considering the points that have been unchecked in the Preferences.

Allows to put a point (planets or angles) in red and thus to facilitate its location in the trees.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Tables - Times of conjunctions (Planets/Angles)

The table **Times of Conjunction (Planets/Angles)** gives the time when each planet is in conjunction with an angle.

**Go to :** Main menu, Overview
The different planes are a reference to the following celestial coordinates: Ecliptic (Ecl.), Equatorial (Eq.) and Horizontal (Hor.).

**External reference (Wikipedia)**: [Celestial coordinate system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celestial_coordinate_system)

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview
The Almutens represent a system of planetary forces of Hellenistic origin. In its current version in Mastro, we use the classical method of calculation which is based on the essential dignities. Click on the Options button to configure some calculation parameters according to different authors.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Tables - Speeds and Distances of Planets

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Tables - Fixed stars

Positions of some stars as well as their aspects in conjunction, parallel and counter-parallel with the planetary positions of the selected wheel. If you double click on a star and you are connected to the Internet, you get an English description of this star. Moreover, you have a link to the site [http://www.constellationsofwords.com](http://www.constellationsofwords.com).

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Parallels are aspects in declination that have the nature of a conjunction. They are measured from the equator. Contraparallels are in the nature of opposition.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Tables - Planetary Nodes

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Tables - Fictional Planets of the Uranian or Hamburg school

The positions of the fictitious planets are calculated and displayed in this window but are not available in the chart display in the inner, middle, or outer wheel.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
**Contextual menu**

The **Contextual menu** allows you to perform most of the basic operations of Mastro:

- **Quick Configuration - No Birth Time** item positions the sign of Aries on the left, removes the houses and angles (Asc, Mc, Dsc and Fc). To return to the display according to your initial settings, you must click the menu item again.

- The item **Show Inner and Middle Houses wheel** displays the houses of the Middle wheel in its own wheel and projects its corners to the outside of the Middle wheel. The houses and angles of the Inner (native) wheel remain within the boundaries of the Inner wheel. Click the item again to return to the "standard" display where only one house choice is displayed at a time and spills over into the outermost wheel. This feature obviously only applies when there is data (transits, progressions, ...) in the Middle wheel. With this feature, you can only have the Inner wheel and the Middle wheel visible. The Outer wheel is not available. On the left panel header, for the Inner wheel and the Middle wheel, the icons (buttons) controlling the activation of the houses will be visible in "standard" mode but will not be visible when the houses of both wheels are displayed at the same time ("double house" mode).

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**Go to**: [Main menu, Overview]
The Quick Configuration - No Birth Time item positions the sign of Aries on the left, removes the houses and angles (Asc, Mc, Dsc and Fc). To return to the display according to your initial settings, you must click the menu item again.
Contextual menu - Display the houses of the Inner and Middle wheel (at the same time)

The Inner wheel represents the numbering of natal houses, and the Outer wheel represents the numbering of houses in transit, in progression, in direction or with another method. This option applies to the Inner wheel with data in the Middle wheel. With this option, it is not possible to have data in the Outer wheel. Here is an example:

Note that the visibility of the letters “A” (ascendant) and “M” (midheaven) (Inner wheel and Middle wheel) is controlled in the Preferences in the Tools menu and in the Planets tab.

Note that the degrees of the cusps of the houses, other than the ascendant, the Mc, the IC and the descendant, are not displayed. You can use the Houses toolbar in the Tools menu, under the Toolbars item to observe the positions of the houses.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Graphics

When you click on the **Show Graphics** command in the top band of the main menu, you can choose to display the graph of the planets in longitude or declination in the **View** drop-down menu at the bottom right of the window. By default, the **Transit** method is selected. If you call up this window with data on the middle wheel (transit or other) you will get a screen similar to the one shown above. If you only have a natal chart (inner wheel), you will get straight lines for each of the natal planets because they do not have declinations or longitudes that vary over time.

---

**Go to**: [Main menu](#), [Overview](#)
Transits - Configuration

By default, a click on T opens the middle wheel with the transits of the day, at the current location, defined in the preferences (Tools menu, General tab). If you set the transits with a converse direction (towards the past), Mastro will display the positions of the planets on the day of birth by subtracting the number of days between the birth and the current time. The calendar will still show the current date. A small panel on the right will show the equivalent prenatal date (converse).

To open the transit configurations, right-click on the T button in the main menu or in the Preferences on the Calculations tab.

The transit converse mode is not retained if you close the middle wheel or when you start a new Mastro session.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Secondary progressions represent the planetary positions on the nth day after birth. The number of days is equivalent to the age of the native and is multiplied by a daily step to arrive at the exact moment of the progression. The daily step is the mean solar arc, in longitude on the ecliptic, named Naibod or the true solar arc, in longitude on the ecliptic, between the position of the natal Sun and the position of the Sun at the age of progression. The angles are progressed in the manner of the primary directions: The solar arc found is added to the natal MC. We find the equivalent of this MC in right ascension (which is the measurement in hours on the equatorial circle), the RAMC (Right Ascension of MC). From the RAMC we calculate the positions of the houses according to the system used.

The secondary progressions can be calculated according to a slow annual step, which is the usual way to calculate them. This movement causes the Midheaven to advance about 1 degree and the Moon about 15 degrees in a year. The daily step moves the Midheaven and the angles one full turn of the zodiac and the Midheaven is positioned about one degree past the starting degree.

The movement can be direct or converse. The converse movement calculates the days according to the age in the direction of the past.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, How to display secondary progressions

Mastro - User guide - v.7.2 (November 8, 2021)
Solar arc directions - Configurations

The solar arc directions are calculated, initially, as a secondary progression, according to the true solar arc as described under secondary progression configurations.

The angles are directed by adding the degree of the positions of the natal angles to the value of the solar arc calculated for the age of the direction. Thus, the natal angles and the progressed angles keep the same ratio. The progressed planets also keep the same ratio, but they are increased by the value of the progressed solar arc.

The movement can be direct or converse. The converse movement makes the calculation of the days according to the age in the direction of the past.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, How to display solar arc directions
Tertiary progressions are based on lunar motion while secondary progressions are based on solar motion. Tertiary progressions usually use the sidereal lunar month, also called lunation, which is the interval between two consecutive new moons.

Type 1 has a lunar period movement, i.e., the planetary positions remain fixed for about 27 days.

Type 2 has a progressive movement of planetary positions and angles.

The abbreviations at the bottom of the screen are used in the method name displayed on the screen (optional) or in the printed reports.

Go to: Main menu, Overview, How to display tertiary progressions
Display options for date and time

When you right-click on the Date or on the Time (in the center or in a moving panel) and choose Display option for date and time, you get the following window:

Go to: Main menu, Overview, Modify Date
Preferences are accessible from the Tools menu or the Contextual menu.

**Tools menu**

- User Interfaces
- Interpretation Query
- Dates of Previous Transits on the Current Position
- Relocation
- Aspects Scan
- Ephemerides
- Transiting Midpoints Scan
- Date Conversion (Julian and Gregorian Calendars)
- Eclipses
- Swap charts...
- Copy Chart(s) to Clipboard (Ctrl + C)
- Animation
- Tools Bar
- Forecast Curves
- Data Management
- Preferences

**Contextual menu**

(right click over an empty space)

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - General

In Preferences, you can change the location called Current place and adjust the display of certain information. This Current place will be the default when you open a transit chart.

In the Current place field, enter your city and click Search. If your city is not in the database, choose the nearest city in the database that uses the same time zone (historically). If you choose a time difference instead by selecting a value in the TU Offset field, no correction for time variations (summer/wintertime) will be automatically made in the transit calculations. The time will always be considered as "Standard".

NOTE: City names are in English and do not have accents - Ex: "Montreal" instead of "Montréal", "Brussel" instead of "Bruxelles" ...

Mastro will automatically convert accented characters to non-accented characters. Many cities with compound names have a draw between the words. Examples: "Aix-en-provence", "Trois-rivieres".

Cities that begin with "Saint" are also followed by a dash. Example: "Saint-Jérôme".

By default, it is Declination that is selected for Declination or Latitude since declinations give rise to parallel and counter parallel aspects.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
The Appearance tab is the place to adjust the size and color of certain objects.

Go to: Mastro menu, Overview
For a planet to be displayed on a chart, it must be checked in the appropriate column (Inner, Middle, Outer).

You can choose to display the True or the Mean Lunar Node.

You can choose to display the True, Mean Black Moon or Interpolated Lilith.

For Vedic charts, it is possible to add the planets Uranus, Neptune and Pluto which are not traditionally included.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
The configuration of the aspects includes the adjustment of the orbs. For each aspect in the left column, on a line, you can adjust the color of the line, the type of line (dotted, continuous, ...), the width of the line and the H or D value which means you want to consider the aspect as harmonic or dissonant. Some astrologers think the 150° aspect is dissonant and others will say it is harmonic. The choice is yours. However, although it is possible to change the nature of aspects to harmonic or dissonant with H or D, according to tradition, aspects of 180°, 90°, 45° are dissonant and aspects of 120° and 60° are harmonic: in principle, they should not be changed. The orbs of parallel or contraparallel aspects are generally equal to or less than 1°. The same is true for aspects to fixed stars. To adjust the orbs applying to aspects between planets, asteroids, North Node, Asc, MC and Vertex, you must first ask yourself if these are variable according to the planets (and other points), according to the aspects or both. The simplest procedure for making your orb choices is to use Aspects and Orbs by angle. Otherwise, if you use the option Aspects and orbs by planet, you must first choose an Orb Calculation Method. Note that to get the aspects in the dynamic aspectarium, the choice Aspects and orbs by angle is mandatory. In both cases, you must then click on Orbs Setting.

Go to:  Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Aspects - Orbs Setting

By default, orbs for aspects are based on experience and some research, but they can be changed.

If you have chosen, Aspects and Orbs by Planet option you will have the above window where a Planet column will appear.

Then change the orb values in the Orb column and check the box in the Show Aspect column for the aspects you want to display on the chart.

You can also select the different orb sets directly from the Method drop-down menu instead of having to scroll through the grid. If you select a set of orbs, you will be able to access the Quick Setting and even copy the values from that set to apply them to other sets.

Note that currently the Dynamic Aspectarium does not support aspects for transits, progressions, or other methods if you use Aspects and Orbs by Planet.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Midpoints

By default, orbs for mid-points are based on experience and some research, but they can be changed.

To adjust the midpoint orbs:

* Midpoints of 22.5 family are not in the trees or in the interpretations.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Calculations

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Behaviors

Adjustment to Mastro's automatic behaviors including:

- Adjustment for automatic or no correction to time changes.
- Adjustment for coordinates to be used by default according to some methods.
- Display of tooltips.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Rulership

Adjustment of rulership according to some authors for the display of subdivisions.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Lots (Parts)

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Elective Astrology

Elective astrology parameter that affect Mastro's behavior.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Preferences - Various

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Save and recall preferences

In the Tools menu at the Preferences item, you get the preferences window where you can adjust your working environment: display or not a panel, adjust the color of an element, the size of the planets, the background color of the zodiac, the orbs used, the visible aspects, the visible planets, etc. This set of parameters can be stored in a Mastro directory and recalled at will. To create a set, click on Preference Set.

The first item in the list is the initial set (initial configurations) of Mastro. This item cannot be deleted.

If you want to restore Mastro to its original state, select this item and click on Activate Set.

If you make changes in the preferences and want to keep them, click the New Set button. The Description field will become editable. Enter a unique description and click the Add button.

An example: you want to search with certain planets, certain angles, and a set of distinct orbs. Make your choices of planets, visible aspects and orbs and then add the set here.

The created sets are in the list and can be reactivated by selecting them and clicking on the Activate Set button.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Backup copy of your User Data

Pour faire une copie de sauvegarde sur une clé USB, au menu Outils, sélectionnez « Gestion des données ».

In the **Data Management** window, select **Show Data Directory**.

Select all the files and subdirectories, including the "UserDatabase.sdf" file, and copy them to your key.

**Go to**: Main menu, Overview
Notes on the database of cities and time changes

We are aware of the problem with the accuracy of historical time change data, not only in U.S, Canada, France and elsewhere.

“The time change data may not be accurate over all time and location. It is always best to validate the data used. For the oldest data, the historical time change database starts in 1800.”

It is difficult to take a position when faced with contradictory information. Mastro mainly uses the database provided by the organization https://www.iana.org/time-zones, also called "Olson database" after its creator. This database is not 100% reliable before 1974. For this reason, and because our primary mission is to produce a tool for calculation and interpretation, we delegate to the user the responsibility of validating the information regarding temporal and spatial coordinates.

As we do not have access to the memory of our grandmothers and grandfathers nor to all the legal registers of all the cities in the world, we have chosen to offer users the possibility to create their own personal database where they can, according to their research, put the cities, countries, and time zones they want.

From time to time, we revise our database, but this is mainly based on the changes made to the Olson database mentioned above.

Also, it is not impossible that we will eventually propose an alternative database with even more reliable information.
Keyboard shortcut

Keys and Calendar – Date and Time Navigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keys</th>
<th>Move to (Days Calendar Level)</th>
<th>Move to (Months Calendar Level)</th>
<th>Move to (Years Calendar Level)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⇦</td>
<td>Next day</td>
<td>Next month</td>
<td>Next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Next week</td>
<td>Four months later</td>
<td>Four years later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇧</td>
<td>Previous day</td>
<td>Previous month</td>
<td>Previous year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇨</td>
<td>Previous week</td>
<td>Four months before</td>
<td>Four years before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + ⇦</td>
<td>Next month</td>
<td>Next year</td>
<td>Ten years later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL ↓</td>
<td>Next month</td>
<td>Next year</td>
<td>Ten years later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + ⇧</td>
<td>Previous month</td>
<td>Previous year</td>
<td>Ten years before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + ⇨</td>
<td>Previous year</td>
<td>Previous year</td>
<td>Ten years before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + N</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Next hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + H</td>
<td>Previous hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Next minute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + M</td>
<td>Previous minute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Next second</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + S</td>
<td>Previous second</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The keys on the keyboard – other features:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Touches de clavier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + A</td>
<td>Enable/disable the permanence of the plotting of aspects (toggle key)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: In the Interpretation panel it means “Select All”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + B</td>
<td>Show/Hide the scan panel (toggle key)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + W</td>
<td>Select active wheel/chart: Inner, Middle, or Outer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + D</td>
<td>Display houses of inner, middle, or outer chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + E</td>
<td>Open “Save Event” window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + I</td>
<td>Expand or collapse the &quot;Interpretations, analysis and synthesis&quot; panel (**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL + K</td>
<td>Empty/keep keywords list in the delineation panel (toggle key) (**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT + T</td>
<td>Opens a transit chart in the middle wheel at the present time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT + N</td>
<td>Opens the input window for a new chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT + O</td>
<td>Opens the existing theme selection window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Expand or collapse the &quot;Interpretations, analysis and synthesis&quot; panel (**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Delete the interpretations in the &quot;Interpretations, analysis and synthesis&quot; panel (**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc</td>
<td>Close an open window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>User Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>Table - Planet’s Angles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>Animation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6</td>
<td>Midpoints Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7</td>
<td>Table - Midpoints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(**) Only available in Mastro Expert.

Go to: Main menu, Overview

Mastro - User guide - v.7.2 (November 8, 2021)
(Objects and terms used in Mastro)

**Applying/Separating**: When observing planetary movements, for a given aspect:
- If the angle decreases, we say that the aspect is applying or in application.
- If the angle increases, we say that the aspect is separating or in separation.

Applying or separating aspects can be indicated by a color on the dynamic aspectarium grid. The colors are adjustable in the Options panel of the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel (Commands tab on the main Mastro window). In list form, the aspects applying or separating are indicated under the A/S column.

According to the definitions in the Devore dictionary, aspects are more powerful when they form than when they separate. If either planet is retrograde, the influence is said to be detrimental, or the promised result is so subject to delay that it is of little value when it materializes.

In horary astrology a separating aspect indicates that the time for an event of interest or opportunity to occur has already passed. In deciding whether or not an event will happen in the future, the astrologer would consider only the applying or exact aspect as affirmative.


**Aspect**: It is the angle between two points (planets, angles, significant degrees) on a natal chart or on another type of chart (methods: transit, Progression, directions...). The angles between two points can be formed on a single chart or between two charts. See also, below: Applying/Separating

**Ayanamsa**: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayanamsa

**Calculation methods**: Transits, Progressions, Directions, Profections,...

**Contextual menu**: A contextual menu is always called with a right mouse click on an interface element. For example:
- Right click on an element of a list (scan list of aspects, list of charts, ...)
- Right click on an empty space in the main window: general contextual menu

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Commands / Controls: Most panels contain controls in the form of buttons, icons, images, lists, radio buttons, drop-down menus, etc.

Cursor / Under cursor: Refers to the position of the mouse on the screen.

Direct/converse movement: The movement of the planets in their natural direction is called direct motion. This motion can be reversed and traced back in time from birth. This reversed motion is called converse motion.

Directions: Directions are based on a shift in natal positions, unlike progressions which are based on actual positions by observing a specific time after or before (converse) the birth.

Main menu: This is the menu at the top of the Mastro main window. Menus contain submenus (menu items). On the menu bar there are also command buttons or drop-down menus.

Panels: Some panels, including those located in the Commands tab, can be expanded, or collapsed by clicking the arrow button.

Preferences: When we talk about "preferences" we are referring to the Preferences item in the Tools menu. Preferences are grouped by theme under tabs in the Preferences window. The choices of houses, zodics, reference planes, Ayanamsa and ascendant orientation are determined on the main screen, under the Commands tab, in the Houses and Zodiac panel.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Primary Directions: It is based on the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis, an arc known as the Primary Directions. The measure used is the time elapsed during which a complete degree of Right Ascension crosses the meridian, which is about 4 minutes of Sidereal Time. All the Primary Arcs that can be formed between the sensitive points of a Nativity during a whole life are formed during about 6 hours after the birth and are produced only by the rotation of the Earth on its axis: the planets keeping their radical places and being thus transported around the heavens to form aspects to the significators' places. The reliability of the method depends on the accuracy of the time of birth to a fraction of a minute because an error of 4 minutes in the time of birth leads to an error of one year in the chronology of an event.

Progressions: The progressions are based on the solar motion. The actual planetary positions are calculated on the nth day after or before (converse motion) the birth and represent the nth year of life. The number of days is equivalent to the age of the native and is multiplied by a daily step to arrive at the exact time of the progression. The daily step is the mean solar arc, in longitude on the ecliptic, named Naibod or the true solar arc, in longitude on the ecliptic, between the position of the natal Sun and the position of the Sun at the age of progression. The angles are progressed in the manner of the primary directions.

Promissor: Planet towards which a significator can be "directed" (in primary direction) in order to form an aspect between the "progressed position" of the significator and the "birth position" of the promissor, by which certain events or conditions are promised with regard to the significator so directed. The distance that the significator must travel to form this aspect is called "arc of direction", to be brought back to the time, generally at the rate of 1° for a year and 5′ for a month.

Resonances /Aspect of resonance: ...

Secondary progression: The secondary progressions are the planetary positions on the nth day after birth and represent the nth year of life. The number of days is equivalent to the age of the native and is multiplied by a daily step to arrive at the exact time of the progression. The daily step is the mean solar arc, in longitude on the ecliptic, named Naibod or the true solar arc, in longitude on the ecliptic, between the position of the natal Sun and the position of the Sun at the age of progression. The angles are progressed in the manner of the primary directions. For more information, see the section Secondary progressions - configurations and How to view secondary progressions.

Significator: A planet can be considered as the significator of a person or event, or of the affairs governed by a House. Its strength by virtue of its position in the Sign and House and its relationship through aspects are then consulted to arrive at a judgment regarding a desired condition. In general, the strongest planet in the figure, usually the ruler of the Ascendant, is considered the Significator of the native. Likewise, the ruler of the sign located on the cusp of the second house is considered the Significator of wealth, the seventh house of the partner, the eighth house of the partner's wealth, and so on.

Solar arc directions: They are established from the difference between the position of the progressed Sun and the natal Sun on a given day. This arc is then added to each planet and point in the chart. The arc is approximately equivalent to the age of the individual.

Tertiary progressions: Tertiary progressions are based on lunar motion, and there are two types in Mastro. For more information, see Tertiary progressions - configurations and How to display tertiary progressions.

User interface: A set of objects (windows, buttons, menus, drop-down menus, radio buttons, icons, lists, etc.) on the screen that allows interaction with the application.
Tabs: There are tabs in the Preferences window that group commands by category (Planets, Aspects, Appearances, etc.).

In the main window, on the left of the screen, there are three tabs:

- Command
- Charts List
- Moon phases

Transits: The ephemeral passage of a planet over the place of a Significator, Moderator or planet, or over any point where it forms an aspect with an element of a natal chart or with a chart of progressions or directions.

Visibility of a planet, an angle, or an aspect: When an element has the status "visible", it is included in the calculations, the analyses and in the display.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
Other sources of information:

- [https://www.deepl.com/translator](https://www.deepl.com/translator) - English/French Translator.
- [https://www.timeanddate.com/](https://www.timeanddate.com/) - Information on time changes and time zones.
- [http://www.quadibloc.com/other/as01.htm](http://www.quadibloc.com/other/as01.htm) - Information about houses.
Troubleshooting

Aspects

Q - Why can't I see the aspects?

A(1) - Have you chosen the European Chart Style?

- The **European Style** allows to draw the aspect lines (**House and Zodiac panel**)
- The **American Style** only highlights the planet under cursor without drawing the aspect because the points are placed proportionally to their position in their house if the cusps are positioned at 30 degrees from each other. Be careful not to confuse this with equal houses
- **Dial 90 Style** and **Vedic Style** do not display aspect lines and do not highlight planets under cursor.

A(2) - In the **Preferences**, on the **Orbs tab**, did you choose **Aspects and Orbs by Angle**. Then, have you checked the orbs and the visibility of the aspects by clicking on **Adjust Orbs**. For more information, see **Preferences - Aspects** and **Preferences - Aspects - Orbs Setting**. You can see also **How to Display Aspects**

Go to:  **Main menu**,  **Overview**

Mastro - User guide - v.7.2  (November 8, 2021)
Interpretations - keywords

Q - Why do the interpretations fade away as soon as I move the mouse cursor away from its position over a planet that forms an aspect?

A - In the Options of the Interpretations, Analysis and Synthesis panel, check the box Keep interpretations of the planet under cursor (1). Note the reference (1) to the window step which specifies that when the Dynamic Aspectarium panel is open the behavior of Mastro is different. That is, it only keeps the aspects selected in the grid or aspect list.
Midpoints

Q - Why don't I see a midpoint or midpoints?

A(1) - In the Preferences on the Midpoint tab the values of the orbs in decimal degrees can be adjusted. A value of 0 makes it virtually impossible to have this midpoint appear since you would have to have a planet or angle at the exact position of the midpoint. The midpoint orbs apply differently for natal midpoints, transiting midpoints or synastry midpoints.

A(2) - In the Options under the Interpretation, Analysis and Synthesis panel you can display or not the natal or transiting midpoints.

Go to: Main menu, Overview
**Midpoint trees**

**Q** - Why are the midpoint trees of the middle wheel identical to those of the natal chart of the inner (natal) wheel, for a middle wheel that uses Solar Arc Directions, Profections or Symbolic Directions calculation methods?

**A** - The Solar Arc Directions, Profections and Symbolic Directions methods simply shift the natal points a certain number of degrees with age and the midpoints simply follow this shift.

**Résonances**

**Q** - Why don't I see the resonance between a transiting planetary pair and a natal planetary pair?

**A** - To obtain a resonance, transits, secondary progressions, or tertiary progressions are required. For the other methods, the aspects between the planetary pairs on the middle or outer wheel (progressions, directions or profections) are the same as on the natal chart of the inner wheel and therefore the planetary pairs would always be in resonance. In these cases, we do not display the resonances.

In the case of a secondary progression, there will certainly be several resonances, for several days after birth and therefore for equivalent ages (where 1 day is equal to +/- 1 year of life), with the aspects between slow planets because they move very slowly. Since the fast points, Ascendant, Midheaven, Moon, Sun, Mercury, and Venus can form, in pairs, resonant aspects with the natal planetary pairs we display the resonances for the secondary progressions.

**Here are the conditions that apply to observe the resonances in the aspect grid:**

- The Dynamic Aspectarium must be open
- There must be points (planets and angles) in transit or in progression in the middle wheel.
- The aspects in longitude for which you want to observe the resonances are marked visible in the Preferences for natal aspects and aspects in transit or in progression.
- The resonance aspects are marked visible ([Tab: Resonance configurations - Visibility of resonance aspects](#))
- The orbs of the resonance aspects apply.

**Display problems**

Most of the time, display problems are related to the adjustment of the Windows text size and the screen resolution. We suggest that you right click on the desktop and select "Display Settings". The text size should not exceed 125% and sometimes it should be 100%. Suggested screen resolutions are 1920x1080 or 1366x768. Other resolutions also seem acceptable, but it is up to the user to check whether the graphical components (interfaces) of Mastro allow the use of all its features. The user may have to restart Windows to properly apply the changes.

**Go to** : Main menu, Overview