Tournament Masterclass

By JONATHAN LITTLE

Introduction

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This Masterclass Applies to All Tournaments

- Poker is poker!
- As the stakes increase, skill levels increase.
- Online players tend to be better than live players.

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How to Win at Poker

- You make money when your opponents make mistakes that you do not make.
- Most of your profit will come from exploiting your opponents' mistakes.
- You will not win using a simple system.

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Why Tournaments are So Profitable

- Stakes are high at the end of tournaments.
- Chips change value.
- Payout Implications

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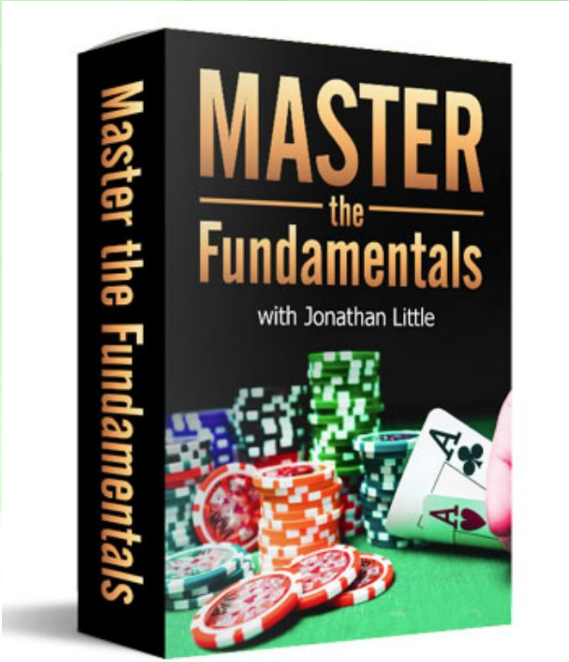
Make sure you know the fundamentals!

- Make sure you understand everything in this course!

- If anything is confusing at all, check out Master the Fundamentals!



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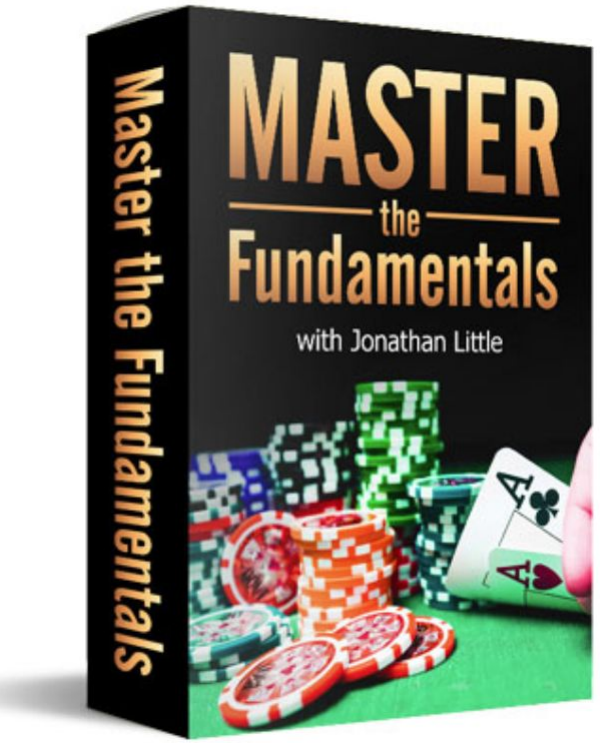
Expectations

- I expect you to know the fundamentals.
- This is an in-depth course!
- Go through at least one class each day.
- Answer the quiz questions.
- Ask questions on Discord or our Forum.
- Download Equilab or PokerCruncher.



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Tournament Structure

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Typical Tournament Structure

- Roughly 1 in 7 players get in the money.
- Everyone else loses their buy-in.
- You get at least 1.5x your buy-in back when you get in the money (ITM).
- In a 500 person $100 buy-in tournament, 75th place may pay $150 whereas 1st place may pay $10,000.
- While cashing is relevant, winning is most important.

$1,500.00	1
$1,197.90	2
$900.00	3
$675.00	4
$525.00	5
$375.00	6
$225.00	7
$135.00	8
$90.00	9
$56.25	10
$56.25	11
$56.25	12
$43.50	13
$43.50	14
$43.50	15
$30.75	16
$30.75	17
$30.75	18
$27.00	19

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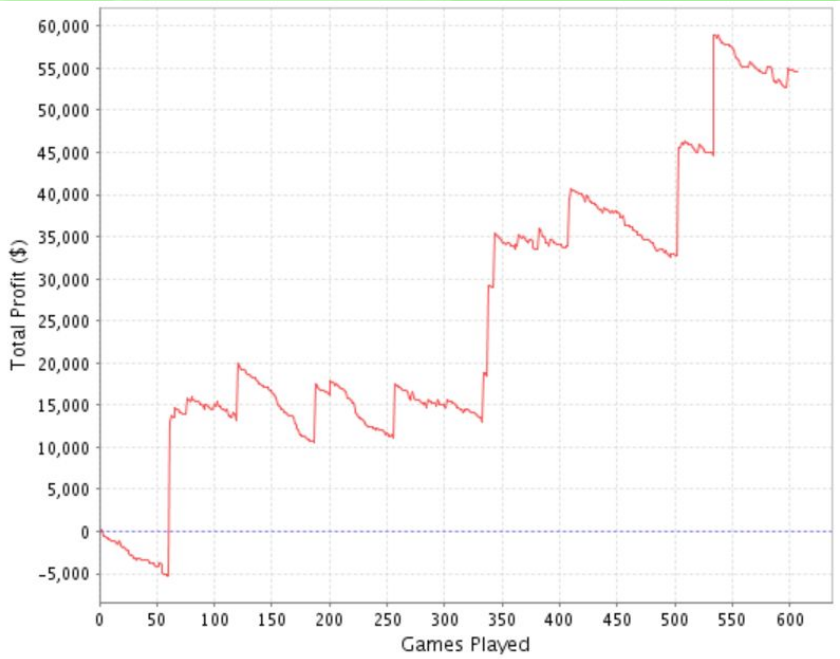
There is a Lot of Variance in Tournaments

- Variance is wild!

- If you are an average player, if you play 1,000 person tournaments, you will make the final table 1 in 100 times you play



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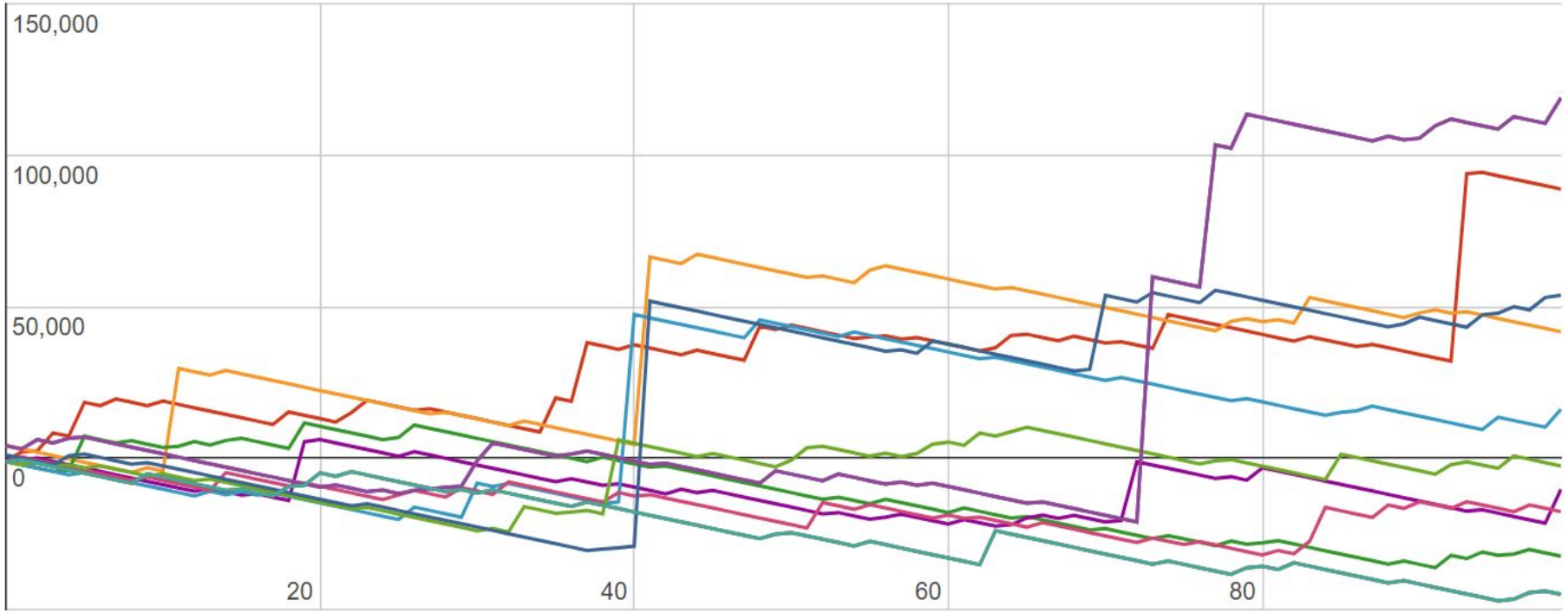
10 Samples

- 10 100-game samples in 1,000 person tournaments with a 50% return on investment (ROI).

- ROI = (Amount Cashed – Amount Invested)/Amount Invested
- Suppose you play 100 $110 buy-in tournaments and cash for $20,000.
- ROI = ($20,000 - $11,000)/$11,000 = .81 = 81% ROI



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Big Blind Ante

- Most tournaments now feature a big blind ante.
- The big blind puts an amount of money into the pot equal to the big blind that is “dead”.
- This masterclass assumes there is a big blind ante in play.

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Equity

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Think in Terms of Equity

- The result of any individual hand does not matter in the long run.
- You will win a fair coin flip 50% of the time.
- You will play many poker hands throughout your career, so the average is all that matters.

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)

- On a coin flip where you win $100 when you win and lose $100 when you lose:

- EV = ____(____) + ____(____) =

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)
- On a coin flip where you win $100 when you win and lose $100 when you lose:
- EV = .5($100) + .5(-$100) = $0

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)
- On a coin flip where you win $100 when you win and lose $100 when you lose:
- EV = .5($100) + .5(-$100) =

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)

- On a coin flip where you win $200 when you win and lose $100 when you lose:

- EV = ____(____) + ____(____) =

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)
- On a coin flip where you win $200 when you win and lose $100 when you lose:
- EV = .5($200) + .5(-$100) =

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)
- On a coin flip where you win $200 when you win and lose $100 when you lose:
- EV = .5($200) + .5(-$100) = $50

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)
- In a poker hand on the turn, your opponent goes all-in for $100 into a $200 pot.
- You know you will win 30% of the time.
- EV = ____(____) + ____(____) =

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Example

- EV = %win(amount you win) + %lose(amount you lose)
- In a poker hand on the turn, your opponent goes all-in for $100 into a $3,000 pot.
- You know you will win 30% of the time.
- If you lose, you lose $100.
- If you win, you win $300 (your opponent’s bet plus the pot).
- EV = .3(3,100) + .7(-$100) = $20

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Example

- You get all-in before the flop with A-Ko vs J-10s.

- If the total pot is 10,000 chips, how much of it do you own?

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Example

- You get all-in before the flop with A-Ko vs J-10s.
- If the total pot is 10,000 chips, how much of it do you own?
- .5948 X 10,000 = 5,948

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Example

- You get all-in before the flop with A-Ko vs J-10s.
- If the total pot is 10,000 chips, how much of it do you own?
- .5948 X 10,000 = 5,948
- If you put 4,500 chips into that pot, how much do you profit?

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Example

- You get all-in before the flop with A-Ko vs J-10s.
- If the total pot is 10,000 chips, how much of it do you own?
- .5948 X 10,000 = 5,948
- If you put 4,500 chips into that pot, how much do you profit?
- 5,948 – 4,500 = 1,448

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Example

- You get all-in before the flop with A-Ko vs J-10s.
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- .5948 X 10,000 = 5,948
- If you put 4,500 chips into that pot, how much do you profit?
- 5,948 – 4,500 = 1,448
- If J-10s put in 4,500, how much does he lose?

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Example

- You get all-in before the flop with A-Ko vs J-10s.
- If the total pot is 10,000 chips, how much of it do you own?
- .5948 X 10,000 = 5,948
- If you put 4,500 chips into that pot, how much do you profit?
- 5,948 – 4,500 = 1,448
- If J-10s put in 4,500, how much does he lose?
- 4,052 – 4,500 = -448

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Pot Odds

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Consider Your Pot Odds

- When facing a bet, you have to risk some amount to win some other amount.
- If you will win more often than your pot odds dictate you should, you should continue.
- If you will win less often, you should fold.

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Odds to Percentages

- Pot odds are traditionally expressed as:

Amount You Win : Amount You Risk

- If your opponent bets 100 into a 100 pot, you have to call 100 to win 200, giving you 200:100 odds, which can be simplified to 2:1.

- To convert odds to the percentage that you need to win, divide the second number by the first number plus the second number.

- Second Number / (Second Number + First Number)

- 100/(100 + 200) = 1/3 = 33%

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 100 into a 400 pot, you have to call 100 to win 400, giving you 400:100 odds, which can be simplified to 4:1.

- Convert 4:1 to a percentage.

- ____/(____ + ____) =

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 100 into a 400 pot, you have to call 100 to win 400, giving you 400:100 odds, which can be simplified to 4:1.

- Second Number / (Second Number + First Number)

- 100/(____ + ____) =

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Odds to Percentages

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- Second Number / (Second Number + First Number)

- 100/(100 + ____) =

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 100 into a 400 pot, you have to call 100 to win 400, giving you 400:100 odds, which can be simplified to 4:1.

- Second Number / (Second Number + First Number)

- 100/(100 + 400) =

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 100 into a 400 pot, you have to call 100 to win 400, giving you 400:100 odds, which can be simplified to 4:1.

- Second Number / (Second Number + First Number)

- 100/(100 + 400) = 20%

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 1,500 into a 8,000 pot, you have to call 1,500 to win 9,500, giving you 9,500:1,500 odds, which can be simplified to 6.3:1.

- Convert 6.3:1 to a percentage.

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 1,500 into a 8,000 pot, you have to call 1,500 to win 9,500, giving you 9,500:1,500 odds, which can be simplified to 6.3:1.

- 1,500/(1,500 + 9,500) =

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Odds to Percentages

- If your opponent bets 1,500 into a 8,000 pot, you have to call 1,500 to win 9,500, giving you 9,500:1,500 odds, which can be simplified to 6.3:1.

- 1,500/(1,500 + 9,500) = 13.6%

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Example

- On river your opponent bets 100 into a 100 chip pot.
- You have to call 100 to win a total of 300 (your 100, your opponent's 100 and the 100 pot).
- This means you need to win at least 100/(100+100+100) = 33.3% of the time to continue.
- You figure out how often you will win by comparing your specific hand to your opponent's betting range.

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Example

- On the river your opponent bets 150 into a 700 chip pot.
- You have to call 150 to win a total of 1,000 (your 150, your opponent's 150 and the 700 pot).
- This means you need to win at least 150/(150+150+700) = 15% of the time to continue.

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Bet Size Matters!

- As you face smaller bets, you should continue more often.

- As you face larger bets, you should continue less often.

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Common Pot Odds

- Memorize these common situations

When you are getting…	…you need to realize at least
4:1	20%
3:1	25%
2:1	33%
1.5:1	40%
1:1	50%

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Ranges

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What is a Range?

- All possible hands someone could realistically hold at a specific point

- Ranges narrow as additional actions are taken.

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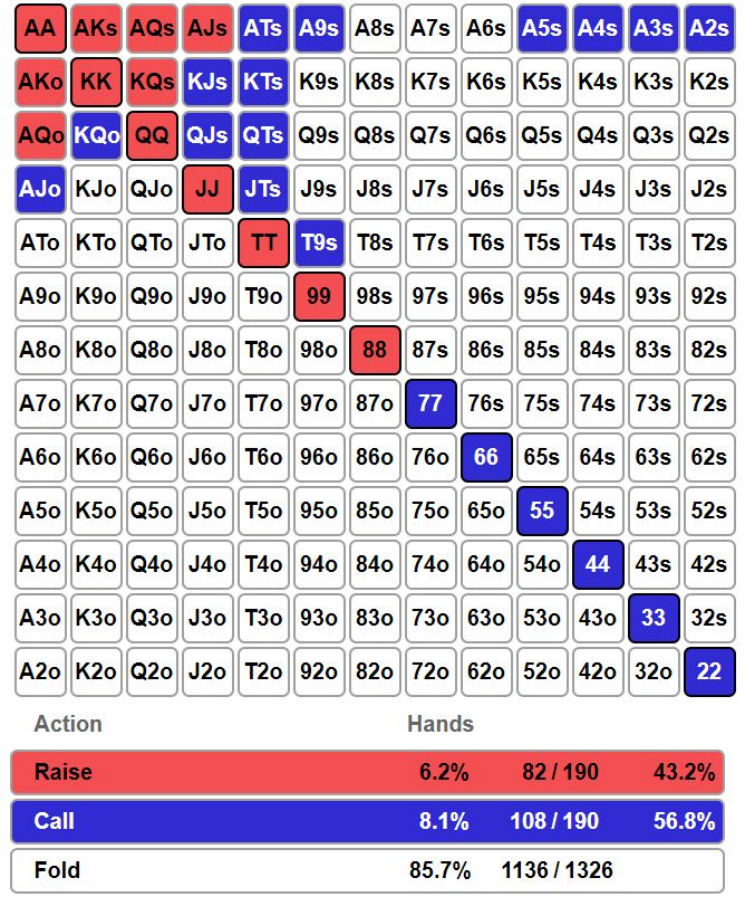
Think in Terms of Ranges

- Your opponent's actual hand does not matter!
- You (and your opponents) will play many hands in your range in exactly the same manner.
- You must be balanced to beat strong opponents.



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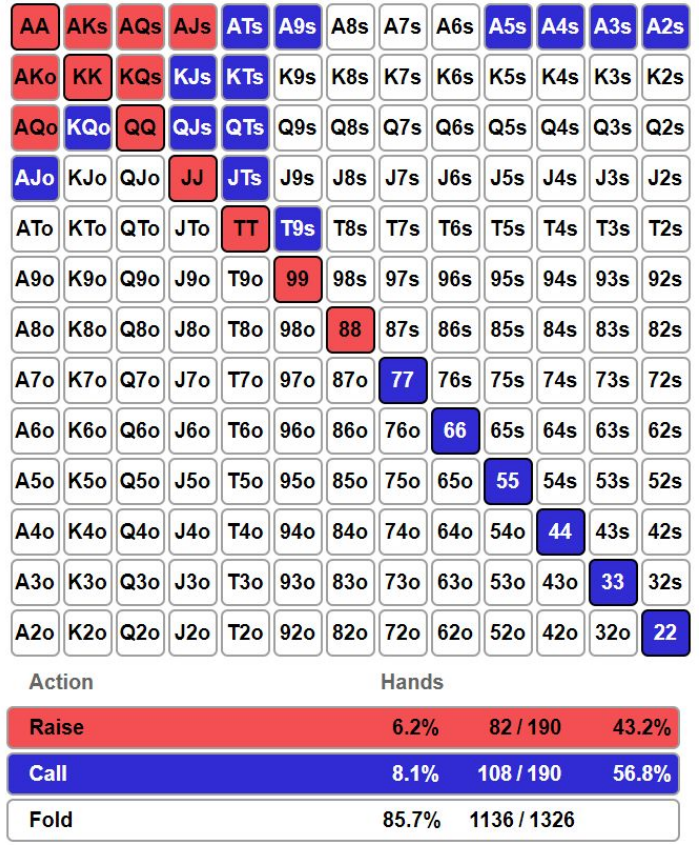
Example - Preflop

- A weak, straightforward player raises from early position using this strategy:

- When he raises, he no longer has any hands that are blue or white because they would be played differently.



AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise	6.2%	82 / 190	43.2%
Call	8.1%	108 / 190	56.8%
Fold	85.7%	1136 / 1326	

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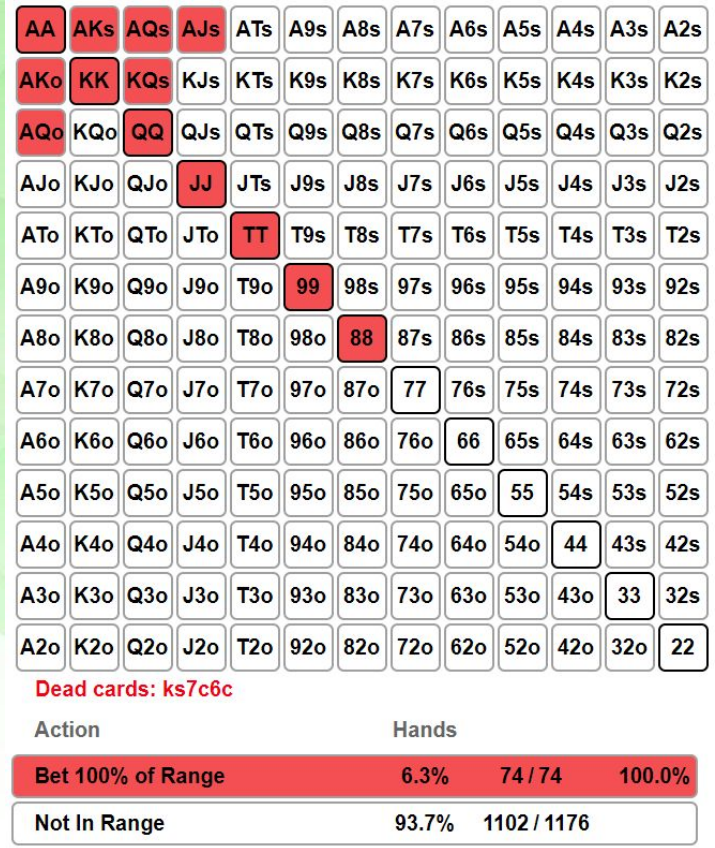
Example - Flop

- You call.
- The flop comes Ks-7c-6c.
- Your opponent makes a continuation bet, as you know he would do with his entire range.
- This means his flop betting range is the same as his preflop raising range.



AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Dead cards: ks7c6c

Action	Hands		
Bet 100% of Range	6.3%	74 / 74	100.0%
Not In Range	93.7%	1102 / 1176	

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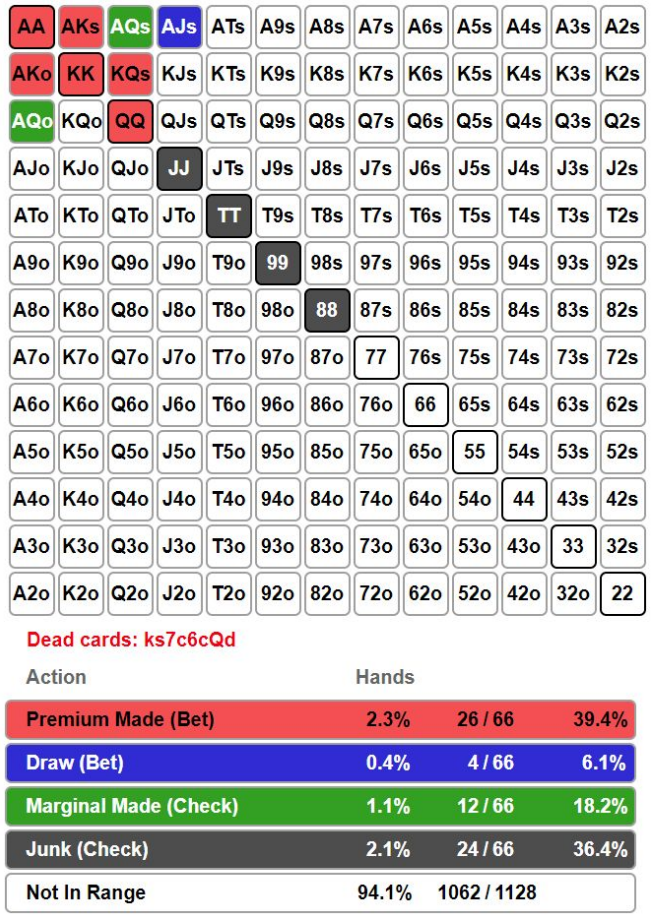
Example - Turn

- You call.
- The turn is the (Ks-7c-6c)-Qd.
- Your opponent checks.
- You know he will mostly check when he does not have a strong hand or perhaps a draw.
- He now only has hands in green and gray.



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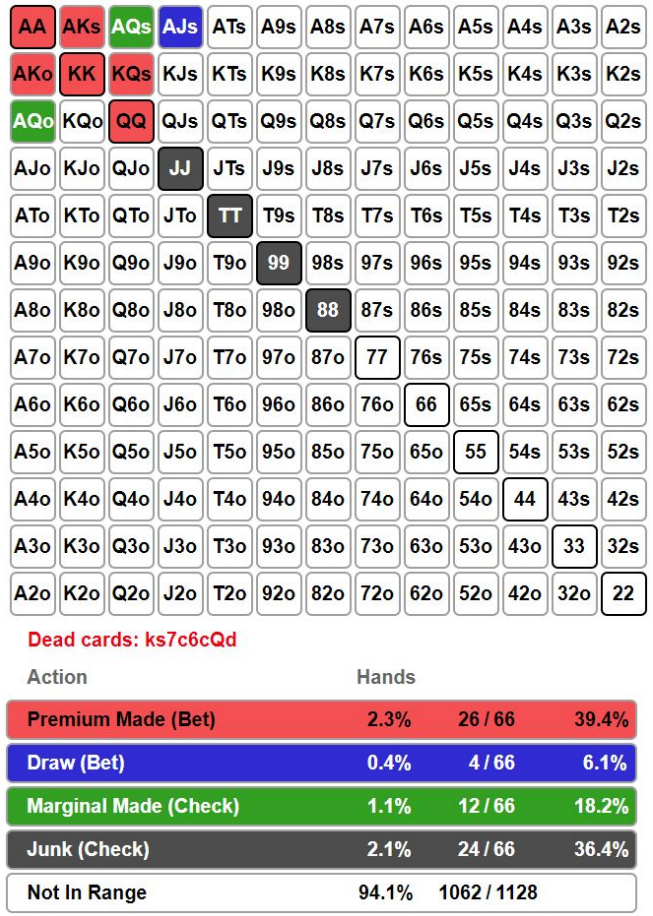
Example - Turn

- Knowing that, if he will call the hands in green and fold the hands in gray, you should bet because he will frequently fold.

- He will fold 36.4/(18.2 + 36.4) = 67%



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Range vs. Range

- A-K against a strong preflop range:

Hand range	Equity
AKs,AKo	49.82%
TT+,AQs+,AQo+	50.18%

- A strong preflop range against a weak preflop range on Ac-Jd-4h:

Hand range	Equity
77+,ATs+,KJs+,QJs,JTs,T9s,AJo+,KQo	69.51%
TT-33,AJs-A2s,K5s+,Q6s+,J6s+,T6s+,96s+,85s+,75s+,64s+,	30.49%

- A strong preflop range against a weak preflop range on 7s-6s-5d:

Hand range	Equity
77+,ATs+,KJs+,QJs,JTs,T9s,AJo+,KQo	53.47%
TT-33,AJs-A2s,K5s+,Q6s+,J6s+,T6s+,96s+,85s+,75s+,64s+,	46.53%

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Equity + Pot Odds + Range

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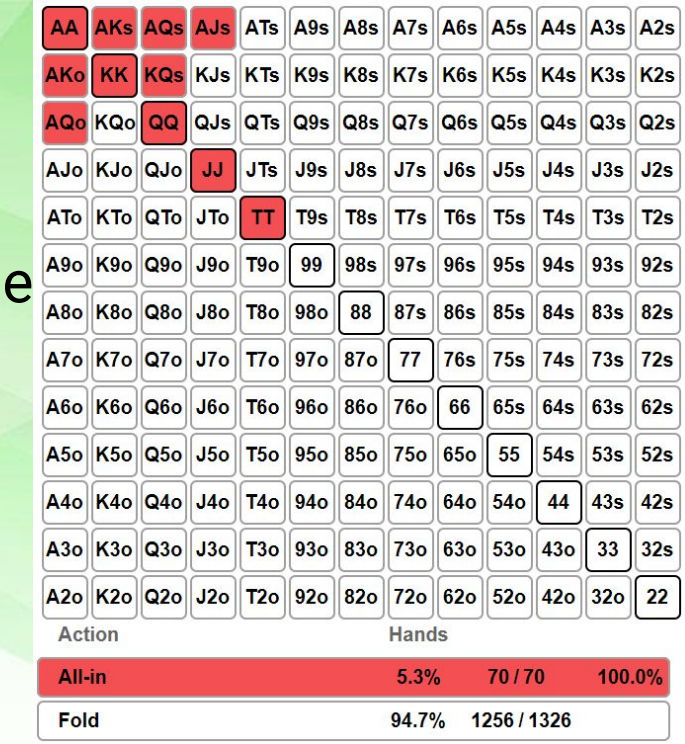
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 16bb effective stack from middle position and the big blind goes all-in with this range:

- What range should you call the all-in with?



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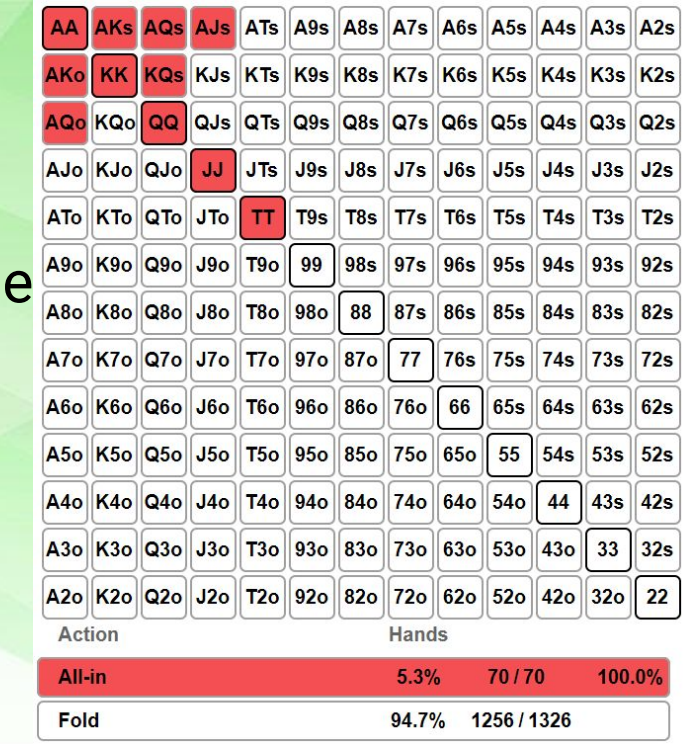
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 16bb effective stack from middle position and the big blind goes all-in with this range :

- What are your pot odds?



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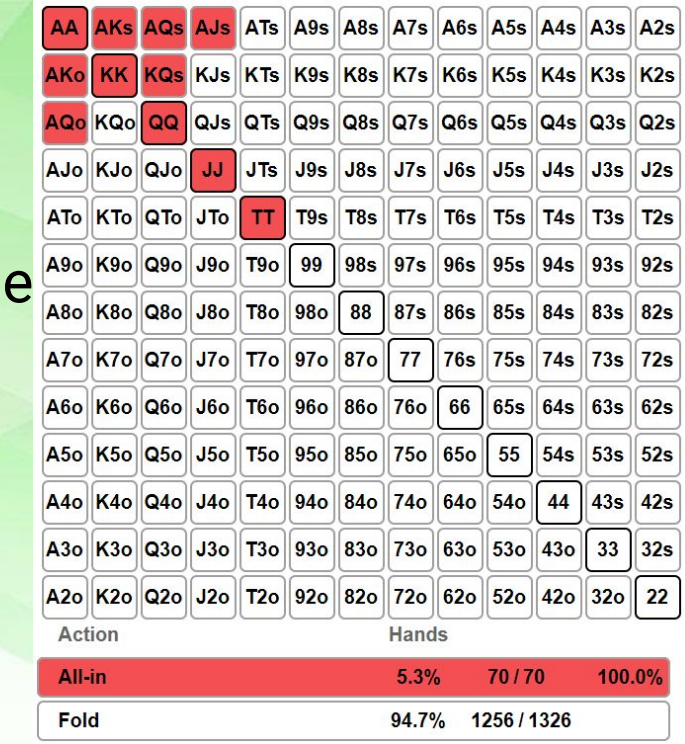
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 16bb effective stack from middle position and the big blind goes all-in with this range :

- What are your pot odds?

- You have to call 13.8bbs more into a pot that will be 33.5bbs.



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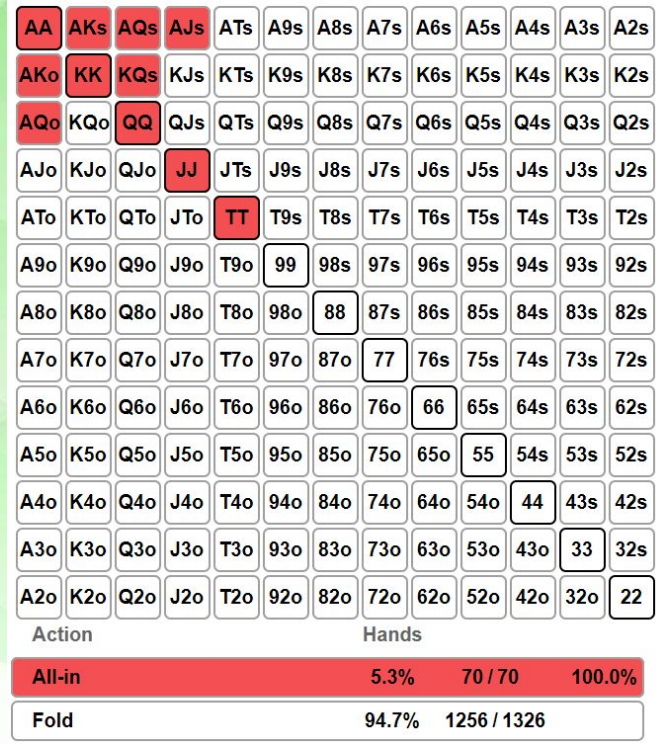
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 20bb stack from middle position and someone goes all-in for 16bbs with this range:

- What are your pot odds?

- You have to call 13.8bbs more into a pot that will be 33.5bbs.

- 13.8/33.5 = 41.2%



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Putting It All Together

- Figure out which hands have more than 43% equity against your opponent’s all-in range.

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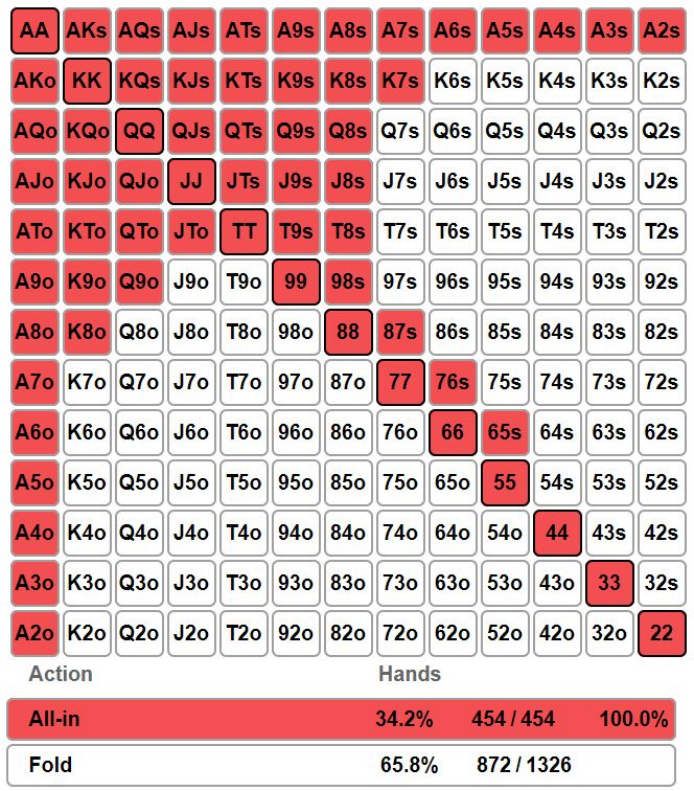
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 25bb effective stack from the button and the big blind goes all-in with this range:

- What should you call the all-in with, assuming there are no payout implications?



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Putting It All Together

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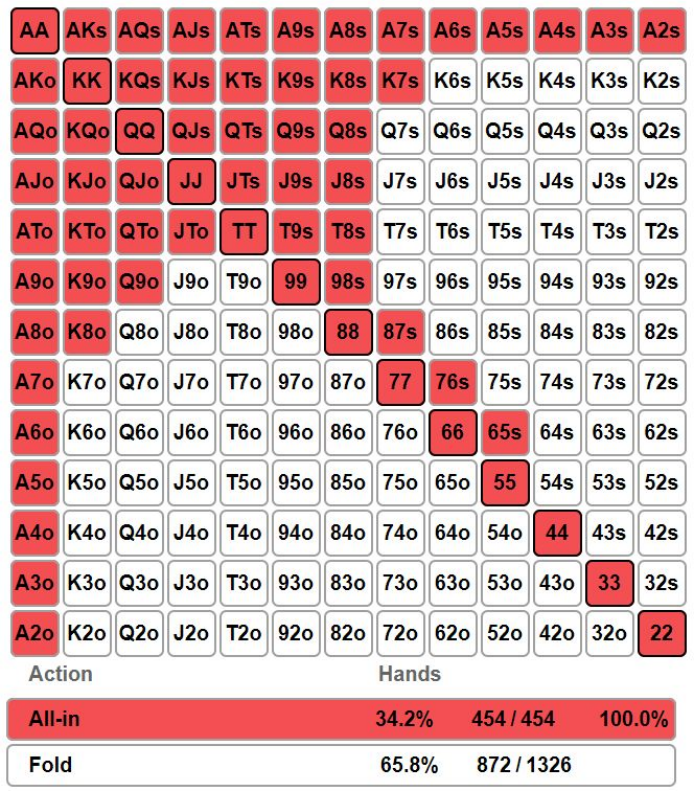

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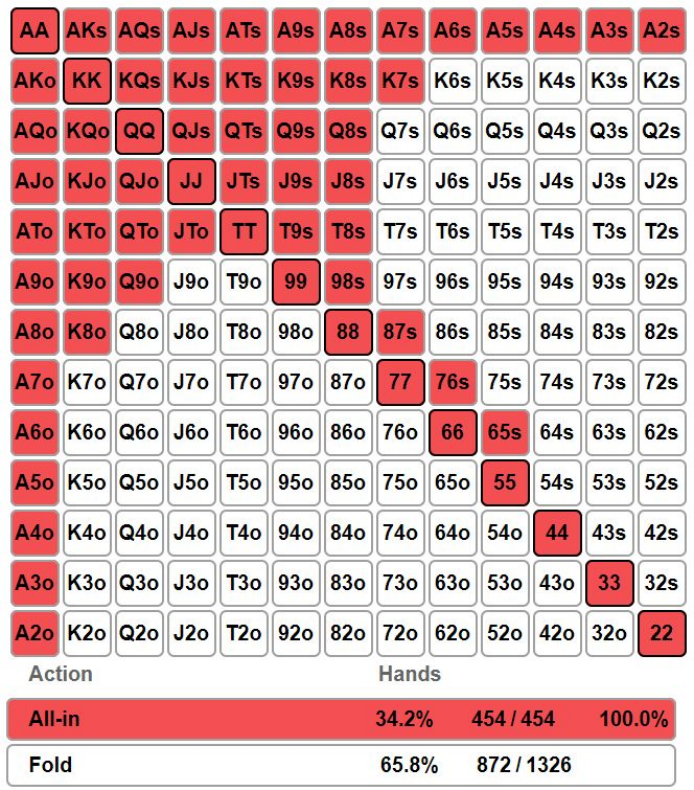
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 25bb effective stack from the button and the big blind goes all-in with this range:
- What are your pot odds?
- You have to call 22.8bbs more into a pot that will be 51.5bbs.



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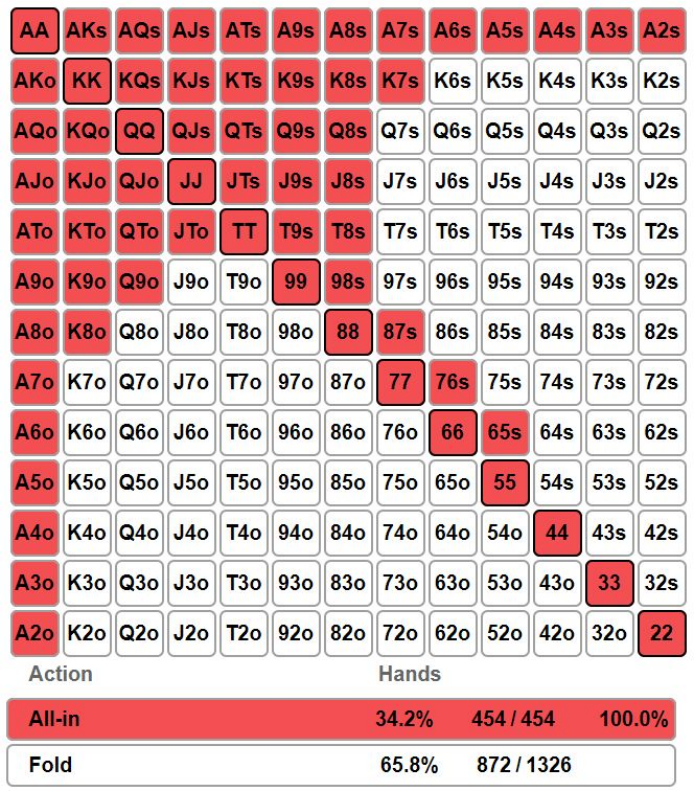
Putting It All Together

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 25bb effective stack from the button and the big blind goes all-in with this range:
- What are your pot odds?
- You have to call 22.8bbs more into a pot that will be 51.5bbs.
- 22.8/51.5 = 44.3%



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Putting It All Together

- Figure out which hands have more than 46% equity against your opponent's all-in range.

- As your opponent's range becomes wider or your pot odds become better, you should call with a wider range.

- Experiment with different equities and different hand ranges!

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Counting Combinations

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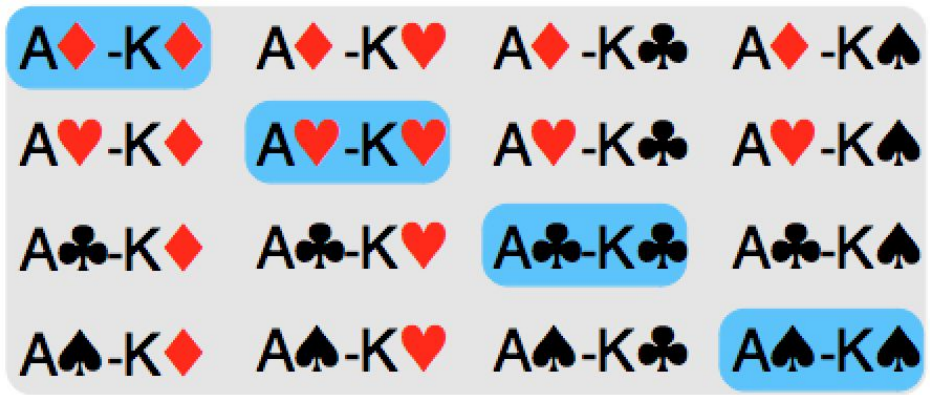
Counting Combinations – Unpaired Hands

- There are 16 combinations of each unpaired hand, 4 suited and 12 unsuited.



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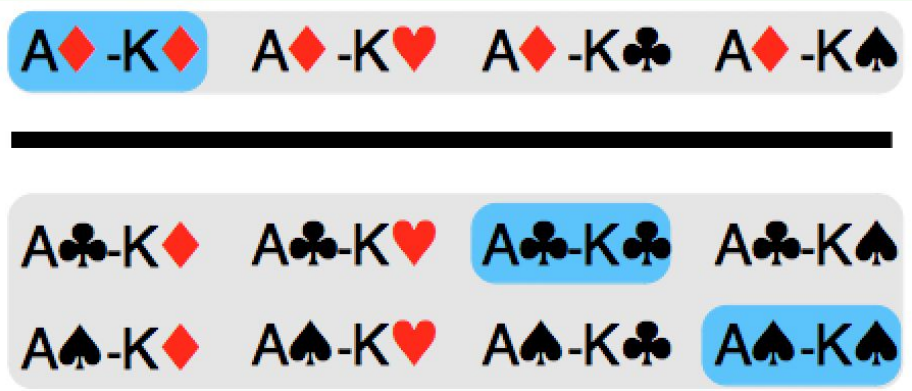
Counting Combinations – Unpaired Hands

- On Ah-6c-4d, there are only 12 combinations of A-K available because the Ace of Hearts is on the board.



- 3 Aces X 4 Kings = 12 total combinations
- Only 3 suited combinations remain

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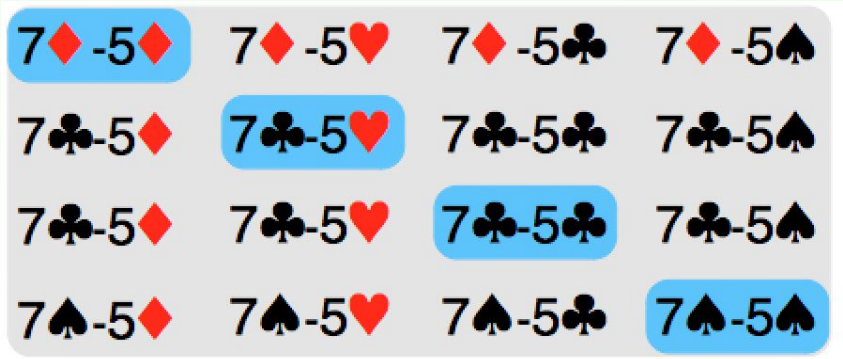
Counting Combinations – Unpaired Hands

Example: On Ah-6c-4d, how many combos of 7-5 (open-ended straight draw) exist?



- Board does not contain 7 or 5. Therefore 4 X 4 = 16 combinations of 7-5
- If opponent only plays suited combos, only 4 realistic combos exist

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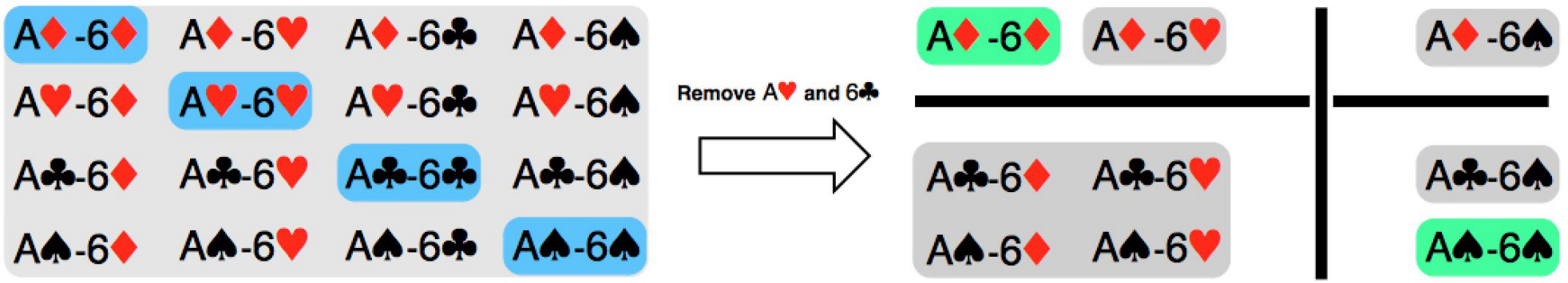
Counting Combinations – Unpaired Hands

Example: On Ah-6c-4d, how many combinations of A-6 (two pair) exist?



- Remove ALL Ah / 6c combos
  - 3 X 3 = 9 combinations of A-6

- If opponent only played suited combos, only 2 exist

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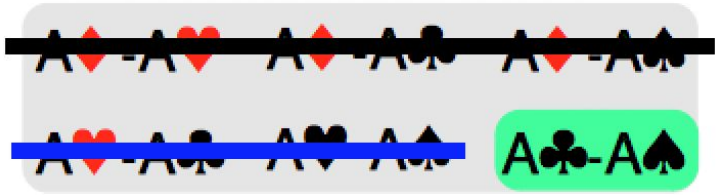
Counting Combinations – Paired Hands

- There are 6 combinations of each pair.

- If one of the cards is not available, there are 3 combinations.

- If two of the cards are not available, there is 1 combination.



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Counting Combinations – Paired Hands

Example: On 9d-6d-3d, how many combinations of sets exist?

- 3 flop cards X 3 combos = 9 total combos

Example: On 9d-9h-6d, how many combos of sets or quads exist?

- 1 combination of 9-9 + 3 combos of 3-3 = 4 total combos of sets or better.

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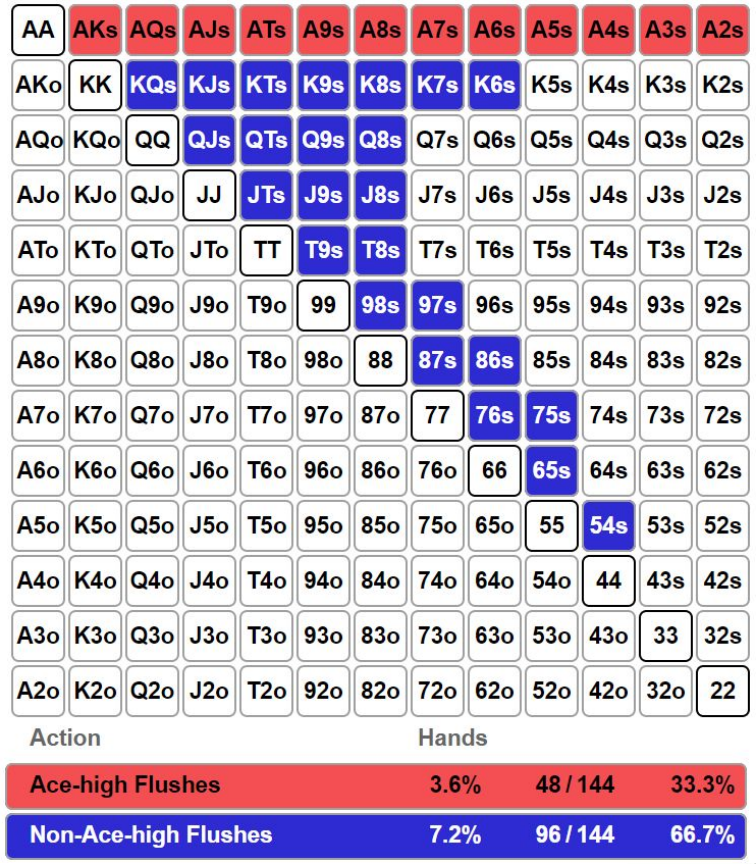
Blockers

- Are relevant cards that make it more difficult for your opponent to have a strong hand.
- If you have the Ace of spades in your hand and there are three spades on the board, you know your opponent cannot have the nut flush.
- Having the Ace of spades makes is less likely your opponent has a flush.



AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Ace-high Flushes	3.6%	48 / 144	33.3%
Non-Ace-high Flushes	7.2%	96 / 144	66.7%

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Practice!

- Consistently put your opponents on ranges!
- Marginal suited hands (4 combinations) may be in a range whereas marginal unsuited hands (12 combinations) may not.
- Practice!!!

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Implementable Strategies

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The Game Theory Optimal is Mixed

- I teach a strategy that you can learn and implement at the poker table.
- This is different than other poker courses because they show you the GTO strategy and tell you to memorize it.
- It is impossible to memorize every situation, or even a subset of every situation.
- To succeed, you have to learn a strategy that you can apply.

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BB vs. CO 2bb Raise 15bb Deep

GTO

Implementable

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

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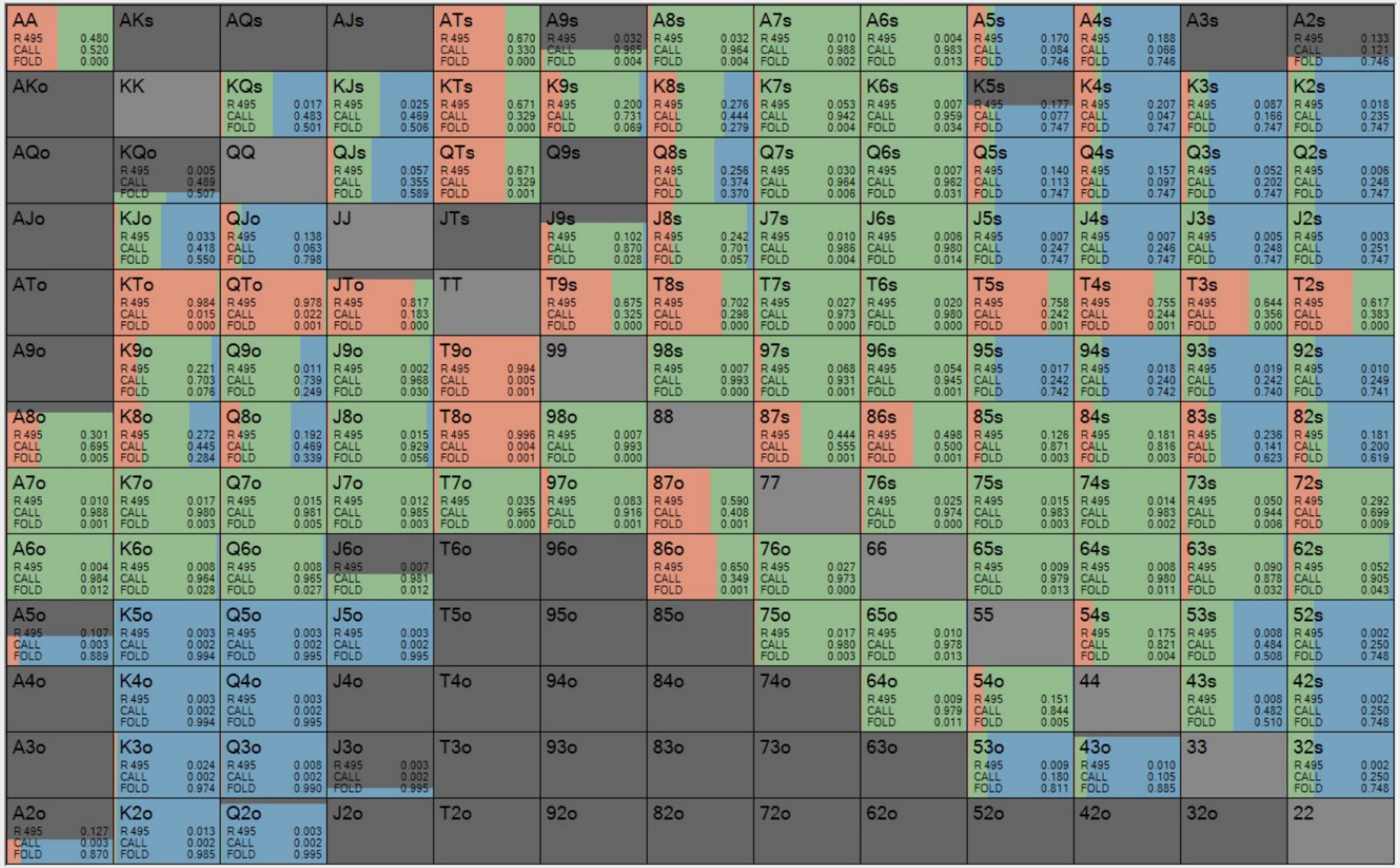
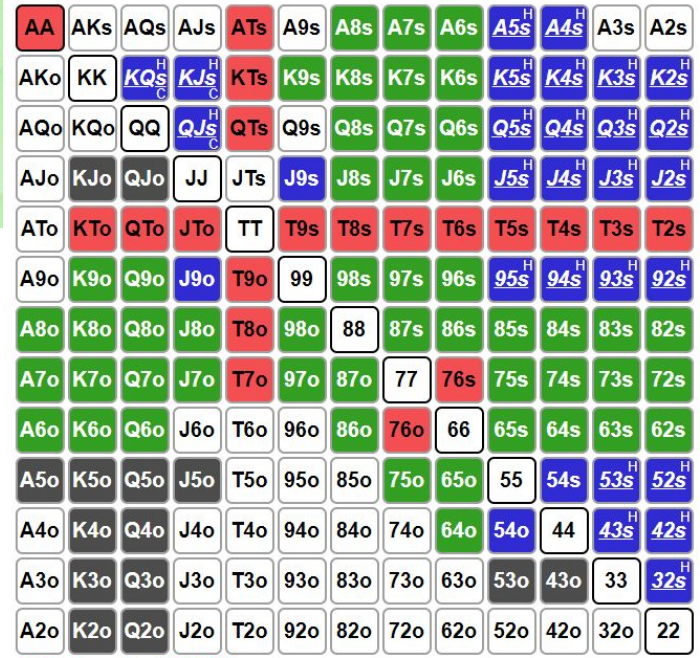
BB vs. CO on 10c-7h-6h vs. 2bb Bet

Raise 2.5x: 16%, Call: 48.6%, Fold: 35.4%





Dead cards: Tc,7h,6h

Action	Hands		
Premium Made (Raise)	8.3%	98 / 703	13.9%
Draw (Raise)	5.2%	61 / 703	8.7%
Marginal Made (Call)	25.6%	301 / 703	42.8%
Junk (Fold)	20.7%	243 / 703	34.6%
Not In Range	40.2%	473 / 1176	

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Chips Change Value

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Chips Change Value

- At the start of a tournament
- As players go broke
- On the bubble
- At the final table

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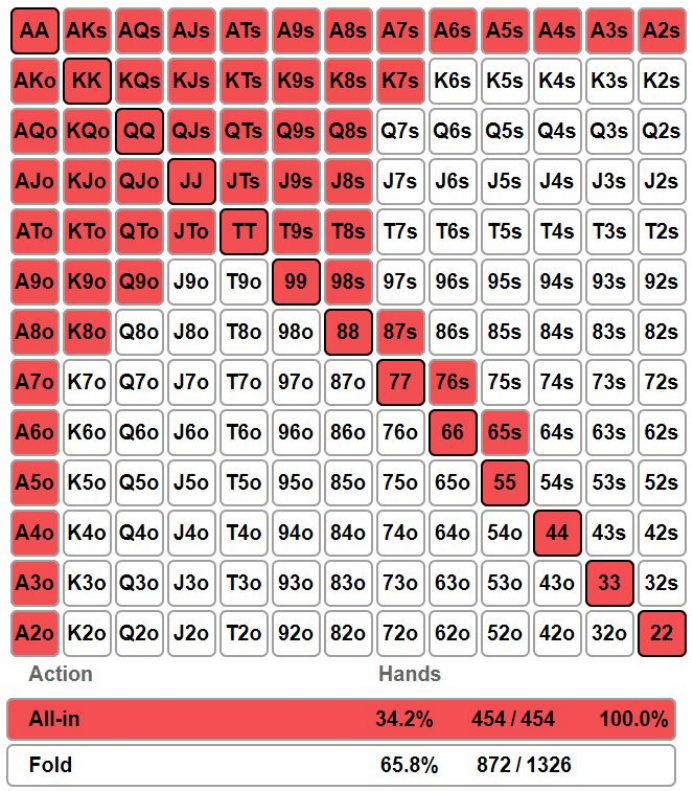
Previous Example

- You raise to 2.2bbs out of your 25bb effective stack from the button and the big blind goes all-in with this range:
- What are your pot odds?
- You have to call 22.8bbs more into a pot that will be 51.5bbs.
- You need to win at least 22.8/51.5 = 44.3% of the time to call.
- So, call with all hands that have roughly 46% equity or more.



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Risk Premium

- In the same example on the bubble of a tournament, you may need closer to 53% equity to justify calling.

- If there are numerous 1bb stacks, you may need 75% equity, and even then, it is close.

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When You Can Apply Pressure

- As the large stack
- As the medium stack
- As the short stack
- Pay attention to when you or one of your opponents are under extreme payout pressure you adjust accordingly.

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Playing Before the Flop

Stack Depth Matters

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Stack Sizes

- Learn to play all stack sizes well!
- Common stack sizes will be explained.
- You are always playing the effective stack.
- Hand values change as stack sizes change.

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Deep Stacked Quick Tips

- Hands with large implied odds (hands that can make nut hands by the river) such as suited Aces and suited connectors go up in value.

- Unsuited big cards and unimproved pocket pairs are difficult to play.

- Top pair is marginal if a lot of money goes into the pot.

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Shallow Stacked Quick Tips

- Pairs and big cards become powerful.
- Pushing all-in over an initial raise is difficult to exploit.
- Top pair (or even middle pair) is often good enough to get all-in on the flop.

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Preflop Bet Sizing

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Default Preflop Bet Sizing when Deep Stacked

- When very deep, pot sized raises are ideal.
- Pot sized raise = 3 x last bet + any additional money in the pot
- Raise one “unit” larger from out of position.

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Default Preflop Bet Sizing when Deep Stacked

- Pot sized raise = 3 x last bet + any additional money in the pot

- How much is a pot sized raise when you are facing 3 limpers?

- ___ x ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ =

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Default Preflop Bet Sizing when Deep Stacked

- Pot sized raise = 3 x last bet + any additional money in the pot
- How much is a pot sized raise when you are facing 3 limpers?
- 3 x 1 + 1 + 1 + .5 + 1 + 1 = 7.5bbs

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Default Preflop Bet Sizing when Deep Stacked

- Pot sized raise = 3 x last bet + any additional money in the pot

- How much is a pot sized raise when someone raises to 4bbs and someone else calls?

- ___ x ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ =

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Default Preflop Bet Sizing when Deep Stacked

- Pot sized raise = 3 x last bet + any additional money in the pot

- How much is a pot sized raise when someone raises to 4bbs and someone else calls?

- 3 x 4 + 4 + .5 + 1 + 1 = 18.5bbs

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Recommended Raise Sizes

Stack Depth	When Folded To	When Facing a Limper	When Facing a Raise	When Facing a 3-bet
60bbs to 125bbs	2.75bbs	4.5bbs	3x IP, 4x OOP	2.75x IP, 3.25x OOP
35bbs to 60bbs	2.5bbs	4.25bbs	2.7x IP, 3.2x OOP	2.5x IP, 3x OOP
22bbs to 35bbs	2.25bbs	4bbs	2.7x IP, 3.2x OOP	All-in
12bbs to 22bbs	2bbs	3.5bbs	All-in	All-in
Fewer than 12bbs	All-in	All-in	All-in	All-in

- If a raise would put in more than 30% of your stack, go all-in instead.
- Add 1 additional “unit” for each caller.
- From out of position 30bbs deep facing a 2.5bb raise and a caller, 3-bet to 3.2(2.5) + 2.5 = 10.5, so go all-in if you want to 3-bet.

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22bbs to 35bbs	2.25bbs	4bbs	2.7x IP, 3.2x OOP	All-in
12bbs to 22bbs	2bbs	3.5bbs	All-in	All-in
Fewer than 12bbs	All-in	All-in	All-in	All-in

- With 10x an initial raise or less, going all-in is a reasonable option.

- With more than 10x though, 3-betting to a non-all-in size is ideal.

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Exploitative Preflop Bet Sizing

- Against strong players, use the same sizing in similar situations.
- Against bad opponents, you should adjust to maximally exploit them.
- Raise larger with your best hands against calling stations.
- Raise larger with your bluffs against habitual folders.

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Preflop Range Composition

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Preflop Range Composition

- Linear
- Polarized
- Condensed

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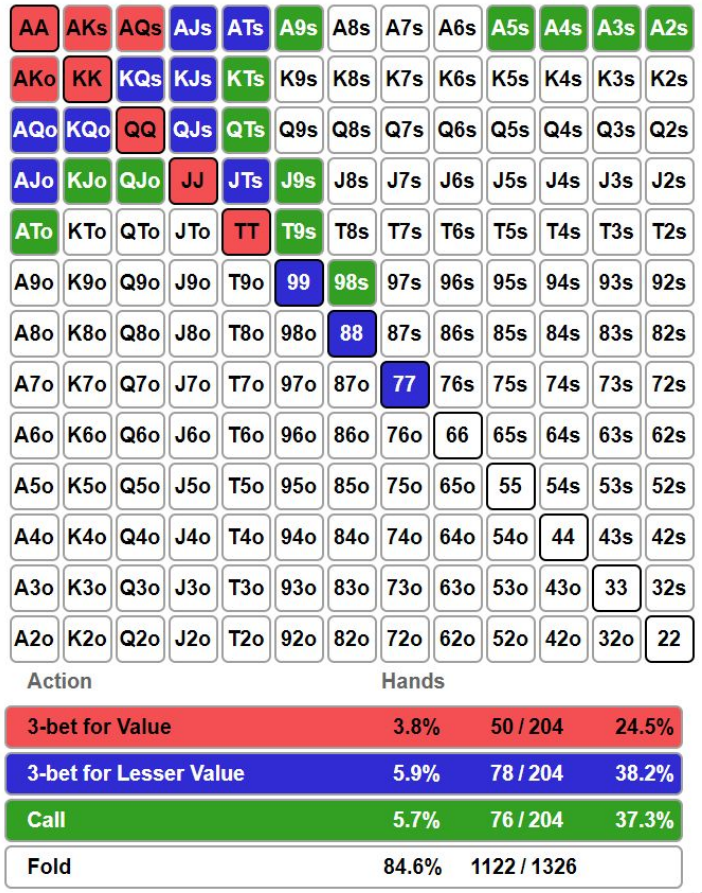
Linear Range

- Comprised of the best hands as well as strong but slightly weaker hands
- Ideal when you are making an initial raise
- Ideal when you will likely to be called by a wide range of marginal hands



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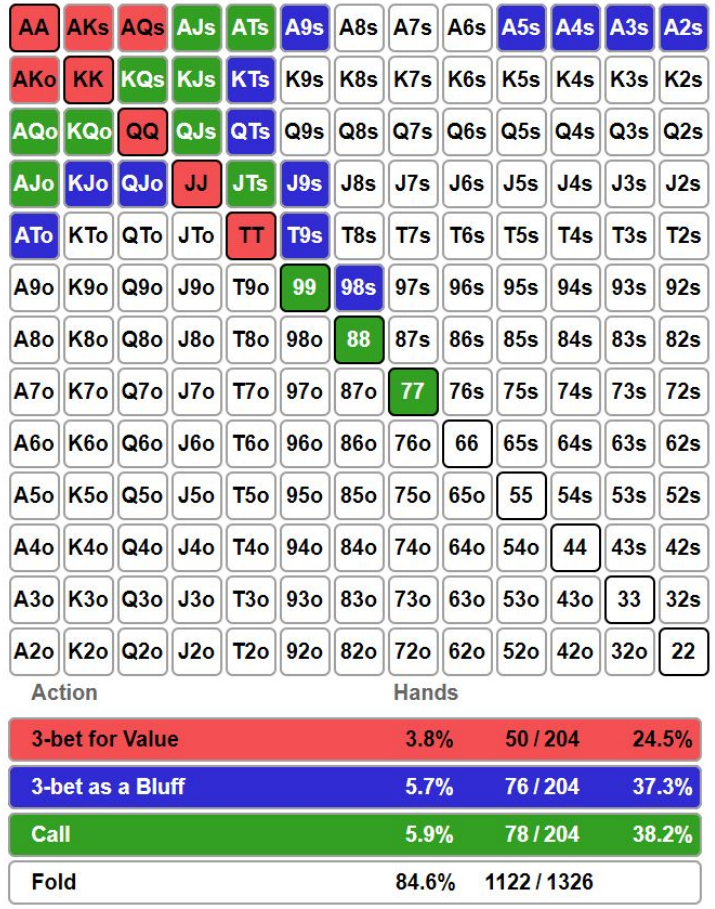
Polarized Range

- Comprised of the best hands that do not mind getting 4-bet (re-re-raised) as well as hands that are not quite good enough to call
- Ideal to 3-bet with when your opponent will tend to 4-bet or fold
- Powerful because they keep your opponent guessing



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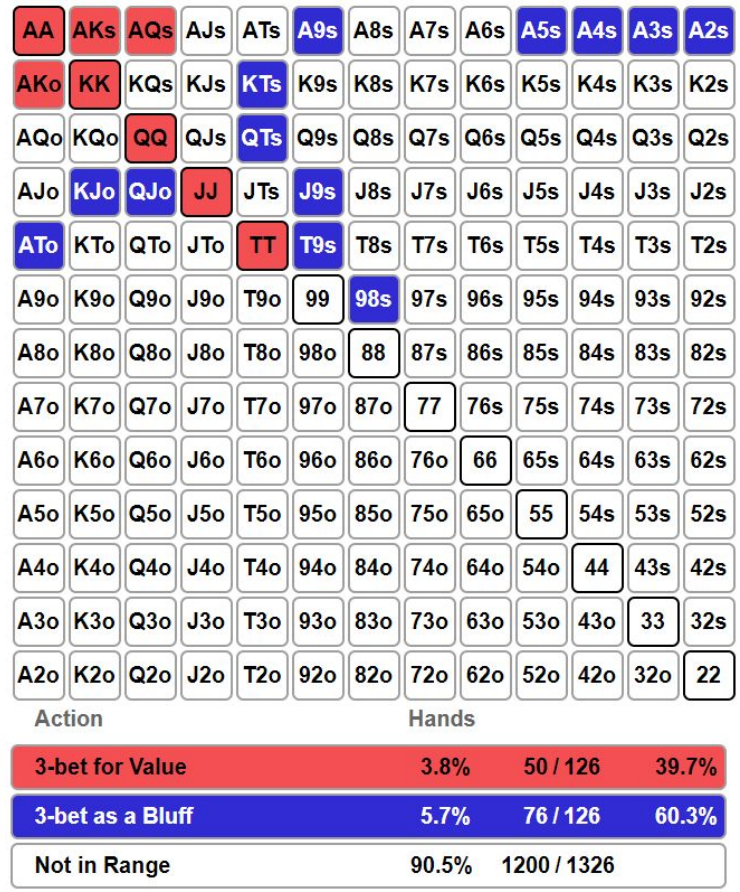

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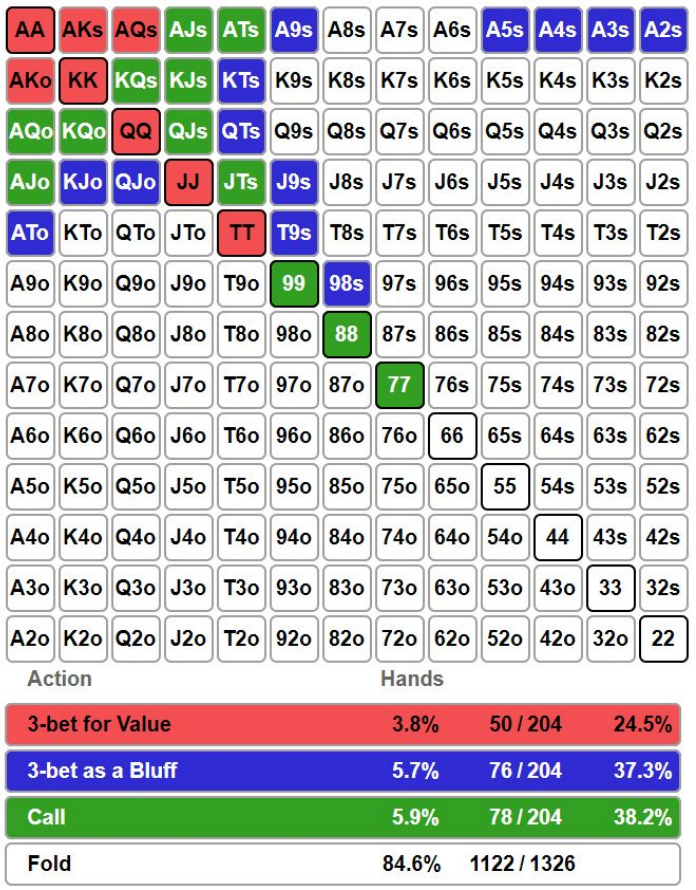
Condensed Range

- Comprised of hands that are not premium, but are also not weak
- You will usually have a condensed range when someone raises and you just call, or when you raise, someone 3-bets, and you call.
- Callers are usually condensed.



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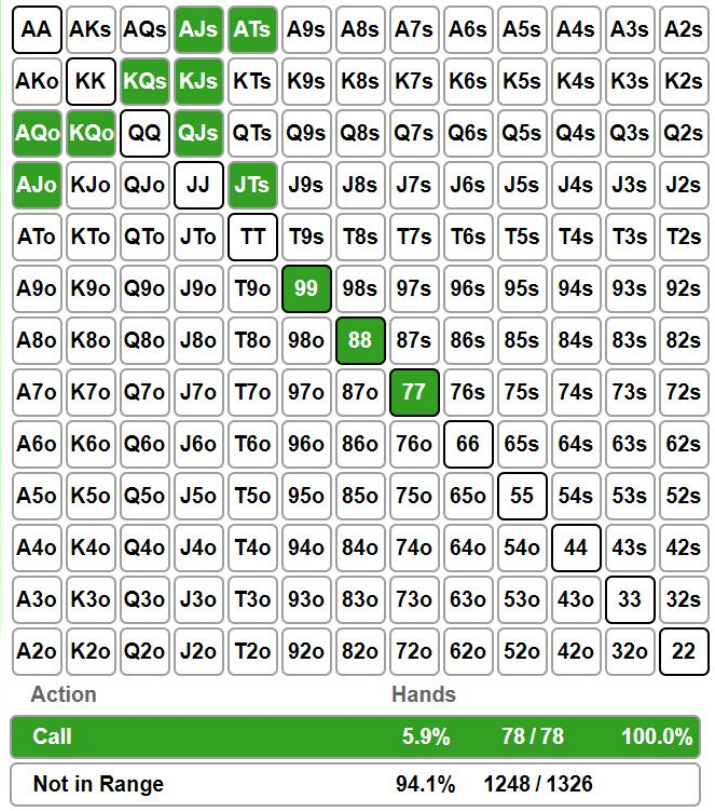

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Capped vs. Uncapped Range

- The player with fewer nut hands is said to be capped.
- The player with more nut hands is said to be uncapped.
- You raise UTG and the big blind calls.
- UTG is uncapped and BB is capped.

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Position Matters

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Position Matters

- Position gives you information and control.
- You get to play wider ranges from in position.
- From the blinds, you act last before the flop, but you then have the worst position postflop.

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When You Have More than 60bbs

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When Folded To

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Preflop Strategy when Folded To 75bbs Deep

- If your opponents play too tightly or rarely 3-bet, raise wider.
- If your opponents call or 3-bet too often, raise tighter.
- Do not open-limp!
- Do not play obviously bad cards!

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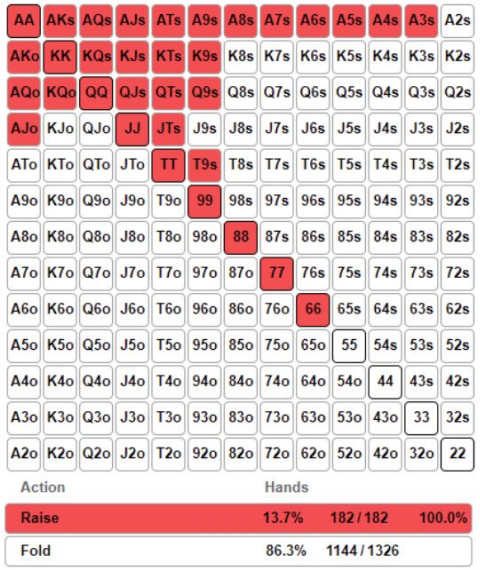
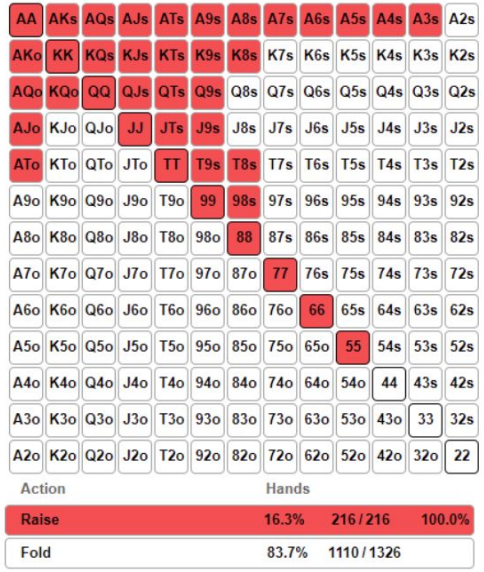
Default Ranges When Folded To 75bbs Deep

UTG



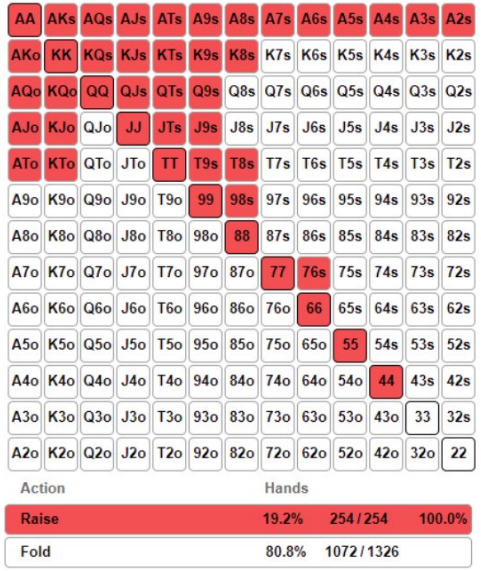
Action	Hands		
Raise	13.7%	182 / 182	100.0%
Fold	86.3%	1144 / 1326	

UTG+1



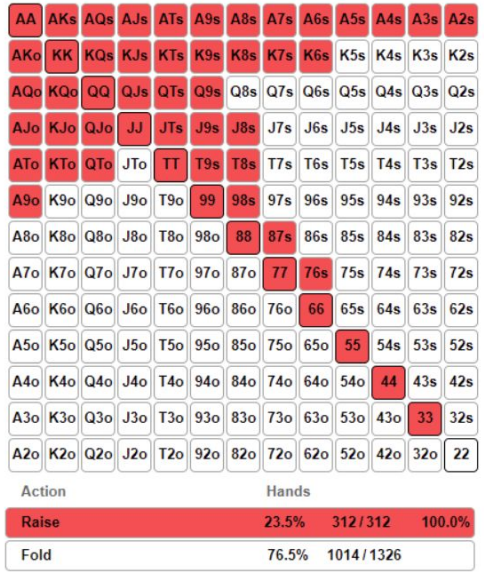
Action	Hands		
Raise	16.3%	216 / 216	100.0%
Fold	83.7%	1110 / 1326	

UTG+2



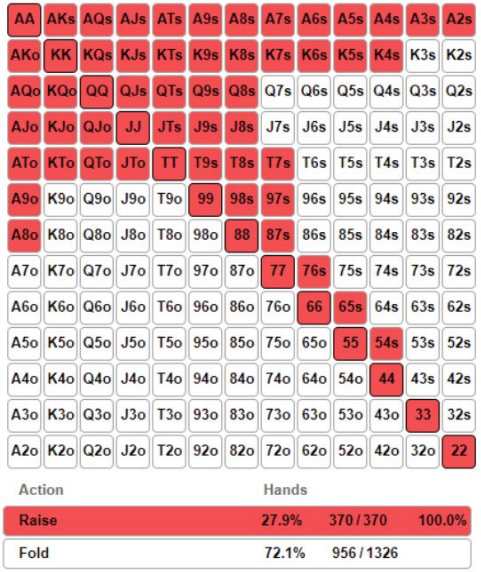
Action	Hands		
Raise	19.2%	254 / 254	100.0%
Fold	80.8%	1072 / 1326	

Lojack



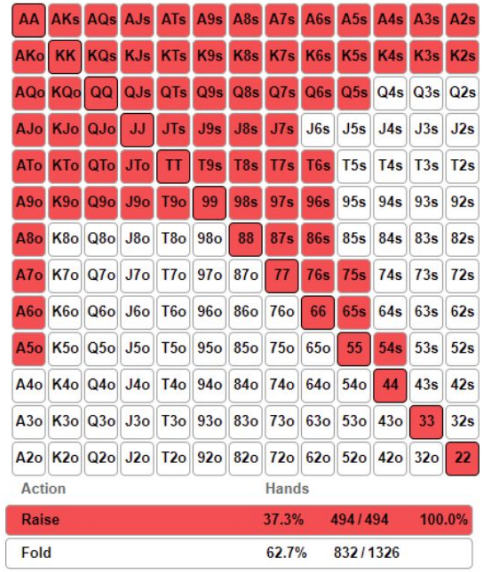
Action	Hands		
Raise	23.5%	312 / 312	100.0%
Fold	76.5%	1014 / 1326	

Hijack



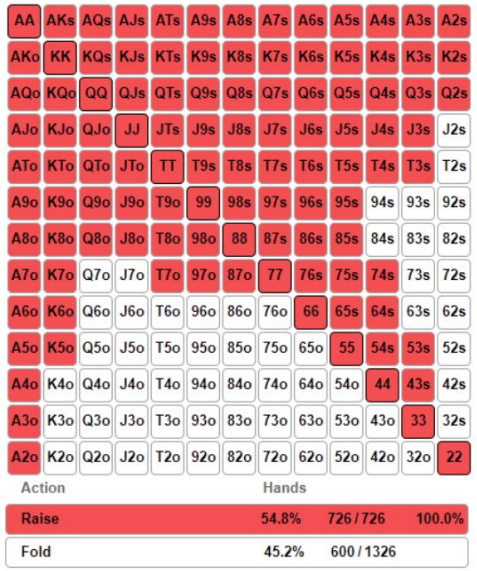
Action	Hands		
Raise	27.9%	370 / 370	100.0%
Fold	72.1%	956 / 1326	

Cutoff



Action	Hands		
Raise	37.3%	494 / 494	100.0%
Fold	62.7%	832 / 1326	

Button



Action	Hands		
Raise	54.8%	726 / 726	100.0%
Fold	45.2%	600 / 1326	

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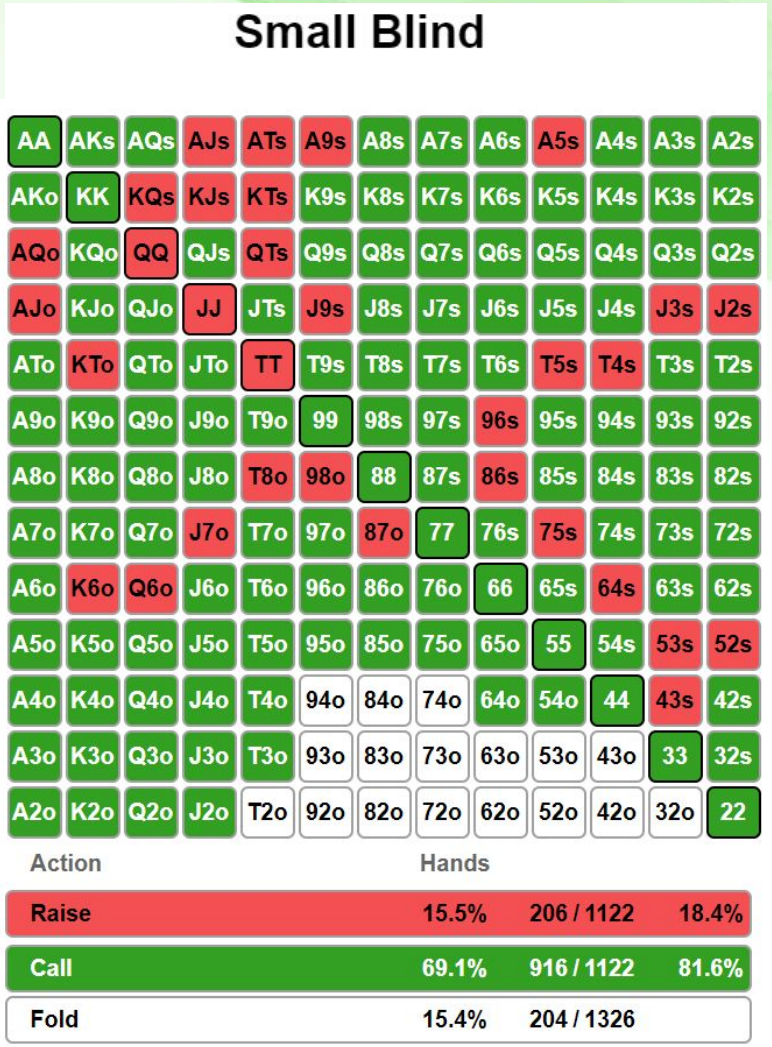
Small Blind Play 75bbs Deep

- Your SB strategy depends entirely on the BB's response.

- Raise to 3.5bbs.



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When Your Raise Gets 3-bet

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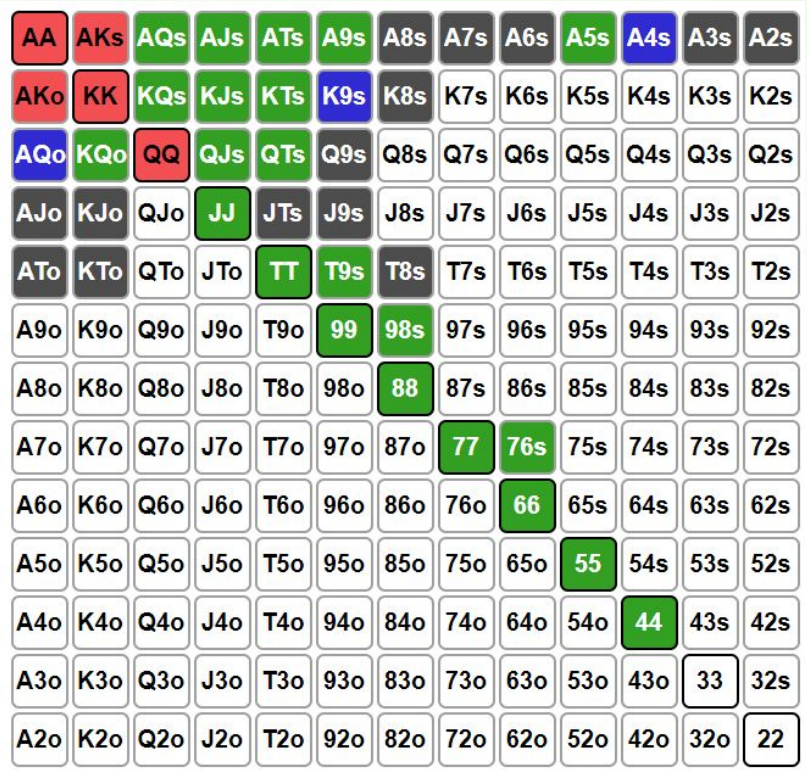
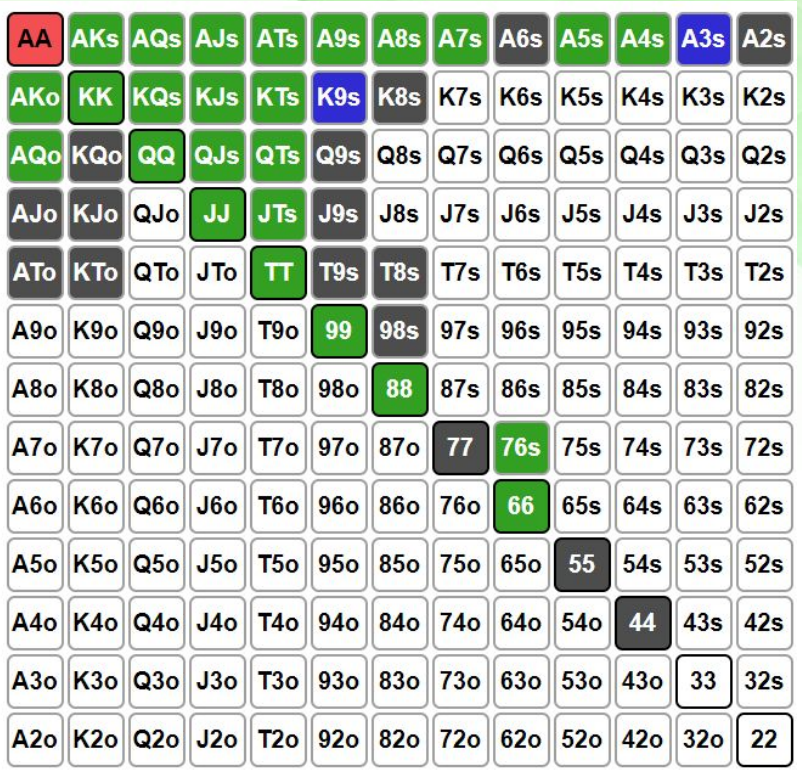
UTG+2 vs. CO and UTG+2 vs. Big Blind

- The cutoff should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	2.6%	34 / 254	13.4%
4-bet as a Bluff	1.5%	20 / 254	7.9%
Call	8.4%	112 / 254	44.1%
Fold	6.6%	88 / 254	34.6%
Not in Range	80.8%	1072 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	0.5%	6 / 254	2.4%
4-bet as a Bluff	0.6%	8 / 254	3.1%
Call	9.8%	130 / 254	51.2%
Fold	8.3%	110 / 254	43.3%
Not in Range	80.8%	1072 / 1326	

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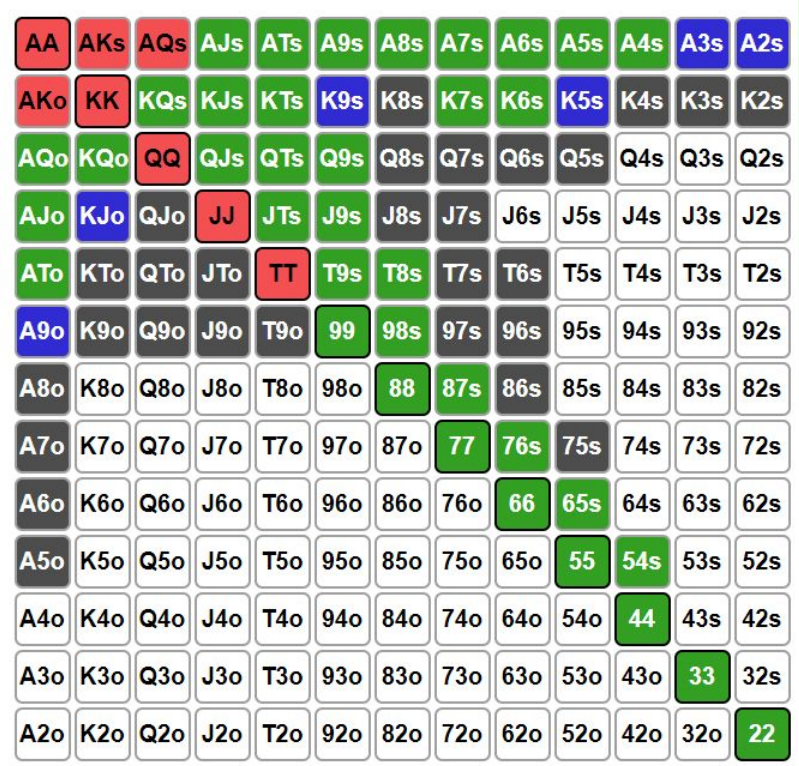
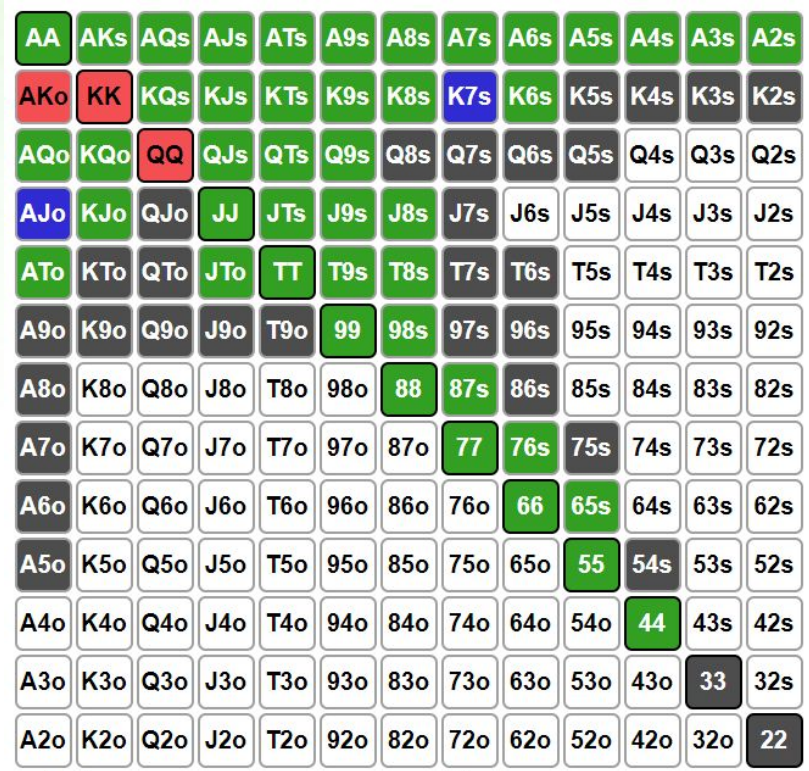
CO vs. Button and CO vs. Big Blind

- The button should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	3.8%	50 / 494	10.1%
4-bet as a Bluff	3.0%	40 / 494	8.1%
Call	14.8%	196 / 494	39.7%
Fold	15.7%	208 / 494	42.1%
Not in Range	62.7%	832 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	1.8%	24 / 494	4.9%
4-bet as a Bluff	1.2%	16 / 494	3.2%
Call	17.6%	234 / 494	47.4%
Fold	16.6%	220 / 494	44.5%
Not in Range	62.7%	832 / 1326	

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What is the opponent's strategy?

- Against a straightforward opponent, fold a decent portion of your range.

- Against a maniac, defend with a decently large portion of your range.

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Adjust!

- You raise from LJ to 2.75bbs with A-Jo and the button 3-bets to 9bbs out of his 75bb effective stack.
- Against a tight player, always fold.
- Against a maniac, always call (or perhaps 4-bet).
- Call with small and medium pocket pairs.
- Call with suited connectors against a maniac but fold against a tight player.

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Implied Odds

- When facing any raise, figure out how much you have to risk compared to how much you can potentially win on the later betting rounds.

- If someone raises to 2.5bbs out of a 75bb effective stack, you are calling 2.5bbs to potentially win a pot of 7.5bbs plus 72.5bbs remaining in the stacks.

- IO = (Amount Remaining in Stacks + Pot) / Call Amount

- IO = (____ + ____) / ____

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Implied Odds

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- IO = (Amount Remaining in Stacks + Pot) / Call Amount

- (72.5 + 7.5)/2.5 =

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Implied Odds

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- If someone raises to 2.5bbs out of a 75bb effective stack, you are calling 2.5bbs to potentially win a pot of 7.5bbs plus 72.5bbs remaining in the stacks.

- IO = (Amount Remaining in Stacks + Pot) / Call Amount

- (72.5 + 7.5)/2.5 = 34

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Implied Odds

- If you raise to 2.75bbs and someone 3-bets to 12bbs out of a 75bb effective stack, what are your implied odds?

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Implied Odds

- If you raise to 2.75bbs and someone 3-bets to 12bbs out of a 75bb effective stack, what are your implied odds?

- (63 + 26.5)/9.25 =

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Implied Odds

- If you raise to 2.75bbs and someone 3-bets to 12bbs out of a 75bb effective stack, what are your implied odds?

- (63 + 26.5)/9.25 = 9.7

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Implied Odds

- You will not fully realize your implied odds!

- You want to get at least:

- 10:1 implied odds with small pairs
- 20:1 implied odds with suited connectors
- 20:1 implied odds with suited Aces

- If you are not getting the correct implied odds, consider if your hand can continue based on its own merit.

- 8-8 can call 3-bet even when you are not getting 10:1 because it will occasionally flop an overpair.

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Reverse Implied Odds

- Hands that tend to be dominated have reverse implied odds.
- These hands should frequently be folded to a 3-bet, or used as 4-bet bluffs.
- As stacks get shorter, hands with reverse implied odds become more playable (and hands with implied odds become less playable).

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Minimum Defense Frequency

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Minimum Defense Frequency

Definition: Mathematical % that you must defend to keep your opponent from blindly profiting from pure aggression.

- AKA: How to prevent from getting “run over” by bluffs

- MDF = 1 – opponent’s bet/(opponent’s bet + pot)

- Be sure to account for the blinds and antes!

- **MDF is how often you should defend *at the least*.**

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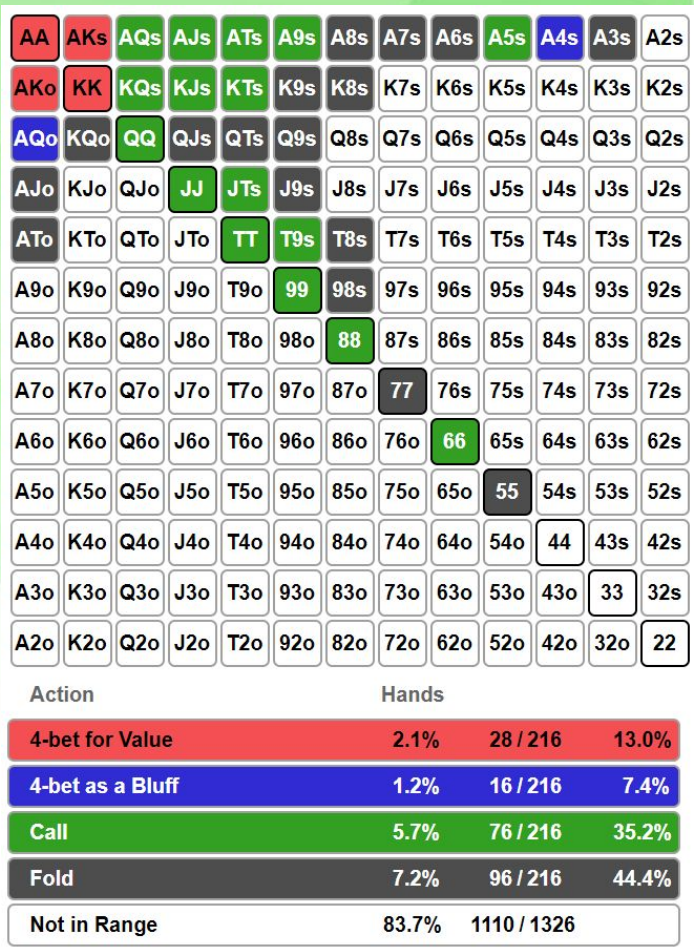
Minimum Defense Frequency

- You raise to 3bbs from UTG+1 and the lojack 3-bets to 10bbs.
- MDF = 1 – opponent's bet/(opponent's bet + your raise + the small blind + the big blind + the ante)
- MDF = 1 – ____ / (____ + ____ + .5 + .1 + 1)

UTG vs. LJ 3-bet



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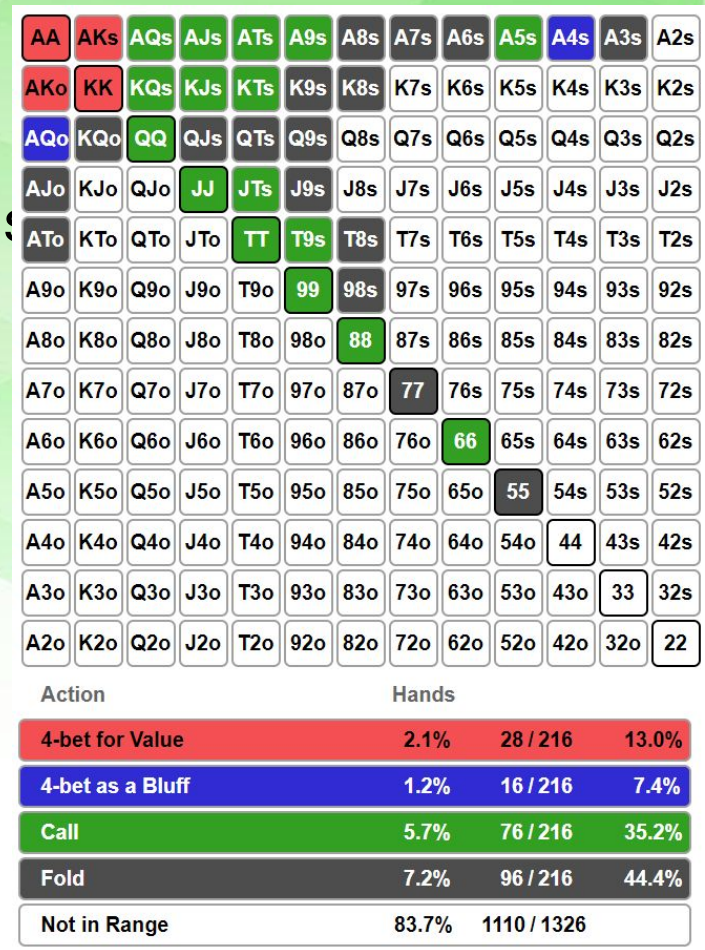
Minimum Defense Frequency

- You raise to 3bbs from UTG+1 and the lojack to 3-bets to 10bbs
- MDF = 1 – opponent's bet/(opponent's bet + your raise + the small blind + the big blind + the ante)
- MDF = 1 – 10/(10 + 3 + .5 + 1 + 1) =

UTG vs. LJ 3-bet



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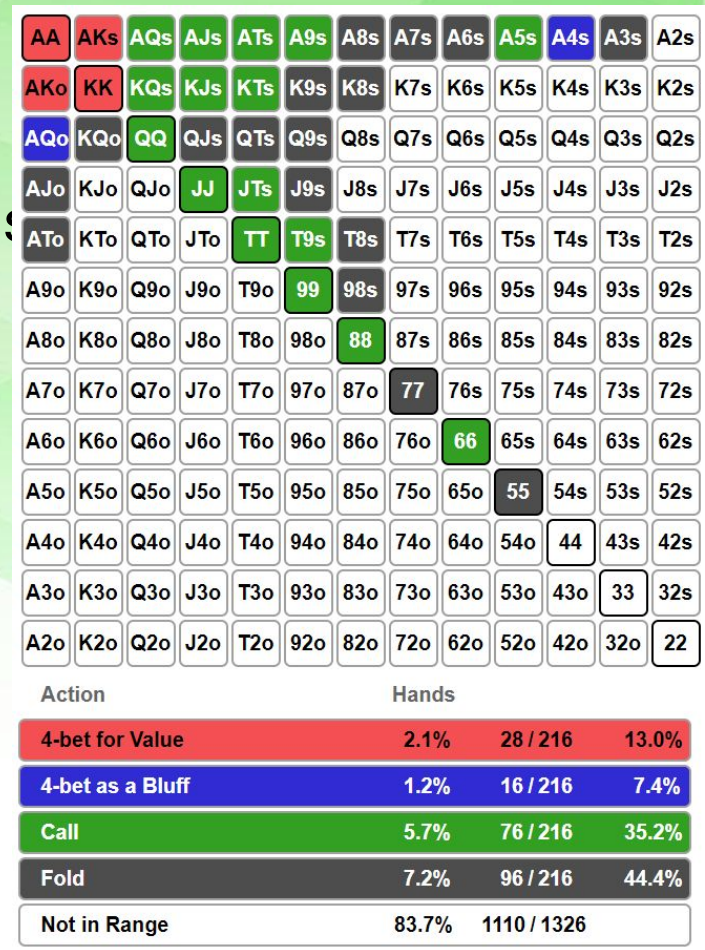
Minimum Defense Frequency

- You raise to 3bbs from UTG+1 and the lojack to 3-bets to 10bbs
- MDF = 1 – opponent's bet/(opponent's bet + your raise + the small blind + the big blind + the ante)
- MDF = 1 – 10/(10 + 3 + .5 + 1 + 1) = **35%**
- If opponent were bluffing with *any two cards*, this bet would have to force a fold at least **65%** of the time to make a profit.
- You have to call more often than **35%** to prevent opponent from exploitatively over-bluffing.

UTG vs. LJ 3-bet



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Minimum Defense Frequency

- Strive to over-defend.

- Every continuing hand needs realize at least equity equal to your **pot odds**.

    - Dominated hands under-realize their equity.

    - When you are out of position, you will under-realize your equity.

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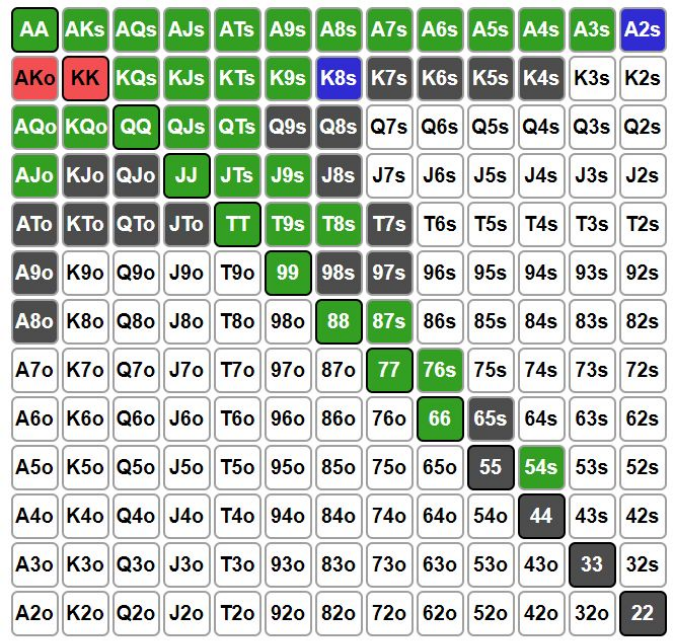
Minimum Defense Frequency

- You raise to 2.75bbs from the hijack and the big blind to 3-bets to 12bbs.

- MDF = 1 – ____/(____ + ____ + .5 + 1 + 1) =

HJ vs. BB 3-bet



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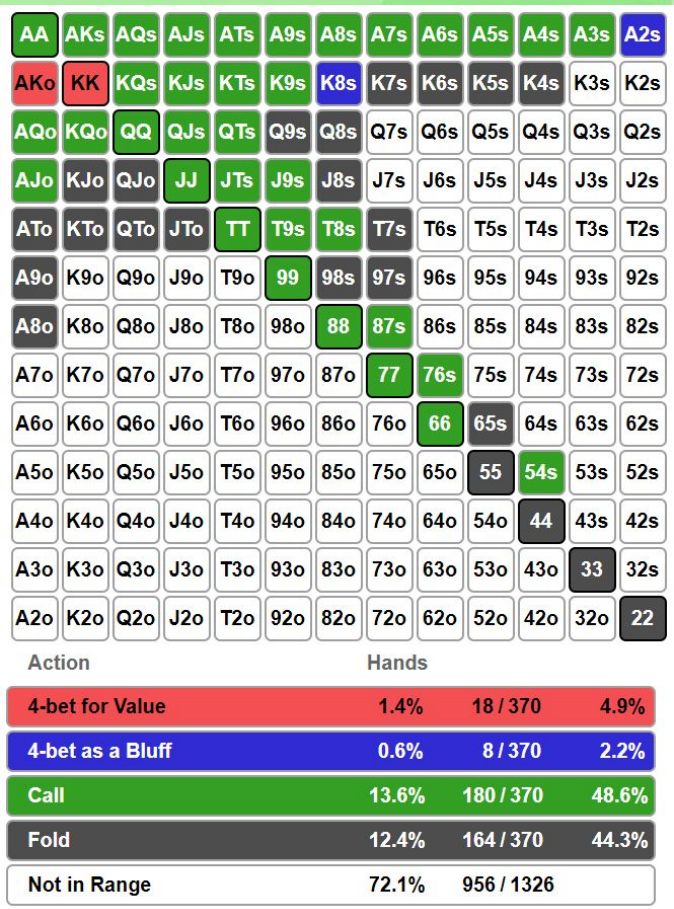
Minimum Defense Frequency

- You raise to 2.75bbs from the hijack and the big blind to 3-bets to 12bbs.

- MDF = 1 – 11/(11 + 2.75 + .5 + 1 + 1) =

HJ vs. BB 3-bet



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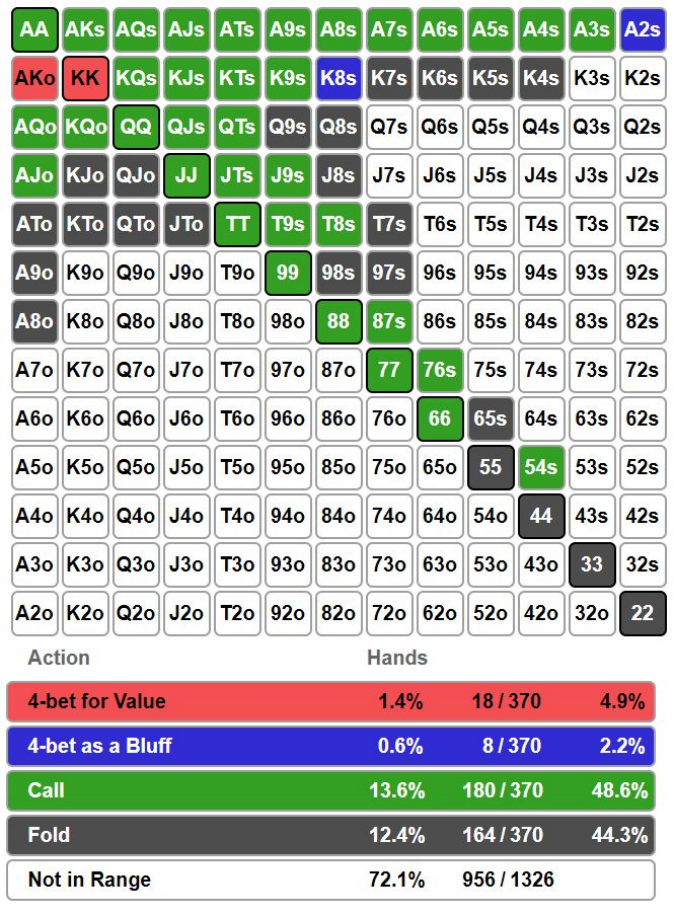
Minimum Defense Frequency

- You raise to 2.75bbs from the hijack and the big blind to 3-bets to 12bbs.
- MDF = 1 – 11/(11 + 2.75 + .5 + 1 + 1) = 32%
- The numerator is 11 because the big blind already put in 1bb.
- If opponent were bluffing with *any two cards*, this bet would have to force a fold at least **68%** of the time to make a profit.
- You have to call more often than **32%** to prevent opponent from exploitatively over-bluffing.

HJ vs. BB 3-bet



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MDF Adjustments

Adjusting to Player Types:

- As your opponent's range is tighter, you should defend tighter.
- As your opponent's range is wider, you should defend wider.

Adjusting to Number of Players:

- MDF is "divided" by all players remaining in the pot.

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Facing Limpers

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Facing One Limper 75bbs Deep

- There are two types of limpers:

- Tricky – Limps with some amount of premium hands to trap.

- Straightforward – Limps hands that are thought to be not good enough to raise.

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Facing One Tricky Limper 75bbs Deep

- They may limp with only premium hands
  …or mostly marginal hands plus a few premium hands.

- Most will limp/3-bet with only the best hands.

- Most are only capable of being in tricky from early position.

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Facing One Tricky Limper 75bbs Deep

- Limp behind and see a flop with hands that flop well.
- Raise or fold with hands that do not flop well.
- When you get limp/3-bet, fold unless you are getting the correct implied odds.
- Raising for value with the intention of folding if 3-bet is fine if their range contains many marginal hands.

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Facing One Straightforward Limper 75bbs Deep

- They usually have junky ranges that do not contain the best hands.
- Raise them with a range similar to your initial preflop raising range.
- You may be able to raise even wider against some players.

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Facing One Straightforward Limper 75bbs Deep

- Raise a strong linear range of strong pairs, middle pairs, and big cards that do not mind being heads-up.

- It is fine to limp behind with hands that flop well, like small pairs, weak suited Aces, suited connectors, suited gappers, decent offsuit connectors.

- When you get limp/3-bet, get out of the way unless they are maniacs.

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Facing Multiple Limpers 75bbs Deep

- Is the first limper tricky or straightforward?
- Play a bit tighter than you normally would, unless all the limpers are likely weak.
- Raising to large amounts may be justified.
- Bluffing is still viable if you expect to have a lot of fold equity.

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When Your Limp Gets Raised 75bbs Deep

- What are your pot odds/implied odds?
- If the opponent makes a large raise, fold hands that flop poorly.
- If your opponent makes a small raise, call with hands that flop well.

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Facing a Preflop Raise

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Facing a Preflop Raise 75bbs Deep

- What is your opponent's raising range?
- How likely are you to get 3-bet if you call?
- How many players are likely to see the flop?
- How will your opponent respond to aggression?

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Facing an Early Position Raise 75bbs Deep

- Tend to assume early position raisers have decently strong ranges.
- Bluff a bit less often than the charts recommend.
- If you 3-bet and they 4-bet, assume they have an effective nut hand.
- If your opponent often limps, their raises may be quite strong.

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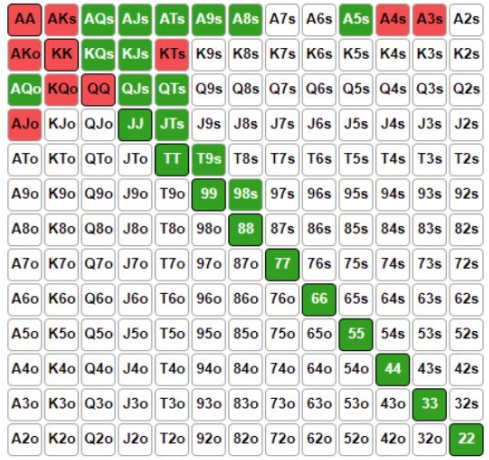
Facing an Early Position Raise 75bbs Deep

UTG+1/+2 vs UTG RFI

LJ/HJ vs UTG RFI



CO vs UTG RFI

BTN vs UTG RFI

SB vs UTG RFI

BB vs UTG RFI

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Facing Middle Position Raise 75bbs Deep

HJ vs LJ RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	7.4%	98 / 216	45.4%
Call	8.9%	118 / 216	54.6%
Fold	83.7%	1110 / 1326	

CO vs LJ/HJ RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	7.4%	98 / 252	38.9%
Call	11.6%	154 / 252	61.1%
Fold	81.0%	1074 / 1326	

BTN vs LJ/HJ RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	8.9%	118 / 326	36.2%
Call	15.7%	208 / 326	63.8%
Fold	75.4%	1000 / 1326	

SB vs LJ/HJ RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	8.3%	110 / 294	37.4%
Call	13.9%	184 / 294	62.6%
Fold	77.8%	1032 / 1326	

BB vs LJ/HJ RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	7.4%	98 / 846	11.6%
Call	56.4%	748 / 846	88.4%
Fold	36.2%	480 / 1326	

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Facing a Late Position Raise 75bbs Deep

- You can start to get out of line, especially against late position raisers.

- Many players will raise far too many hands from late position and then defend poorly.

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Facing a Late Position Raise 75bbs Deep

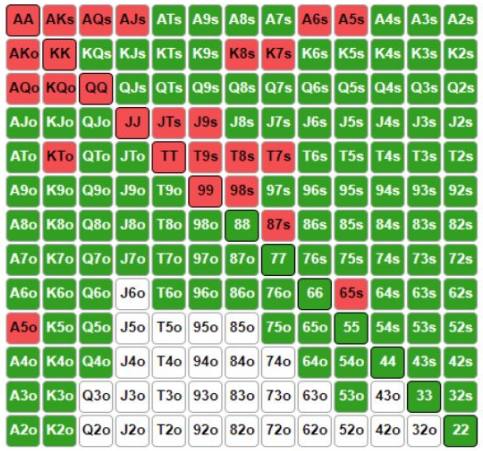
BTN vs CO RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	11.6%	154 / 374	41.2%
Call	16.6%	220 / 374	58.8%
Fold	71.8%	952 / 1326	

SB vs CO RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	12.1%	160 / 362	44.2%
Call	15.2%	202 / 362	55.8%
Fold	72.7%	964 / 1326	

BB vs CO RFI

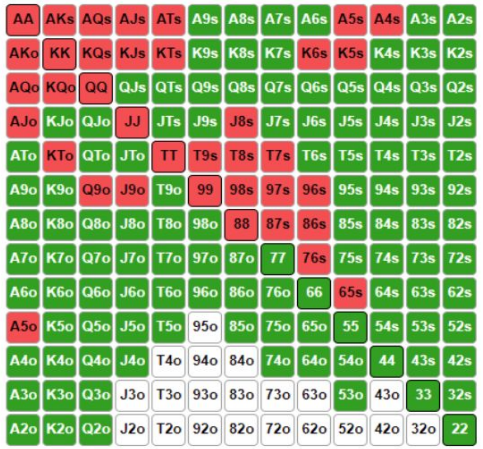


Action	Hands		
3-bet	11.8%	156 / 990	15.8%
Call	62.9%	834 / 990	84.2%
Fold	25.3%	336 / 1326	

SB vs BTN RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	12.1%	160 / 362	44.2%
Call	15.2%	202 / 362	55.8%
Fold	72.7%	964 / 1326	

BB vs BTN RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	17.0%	226 / 1086	20.8%
Call	64.9%	860 / 1086	79.2%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

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Playing from the Small Blind 75bbs Deep

Playing three-ways with the worst relative position is difficult and *should be avoided*

When to 3-Bet More Often:

- When the big blind plays well
- When the initial raiser plays in a timid manner
- Against wide ranges

- Winning the pot immediately or getting heads-up and reducing the depth is highly beneficial.

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Playing from the Big Blind 75bbs Deep

- Aim to see lots of flops, especially against wide ranges.
- Defend wider as the raise size gets smaller.
- Defend much tighter against abnormally large raises.

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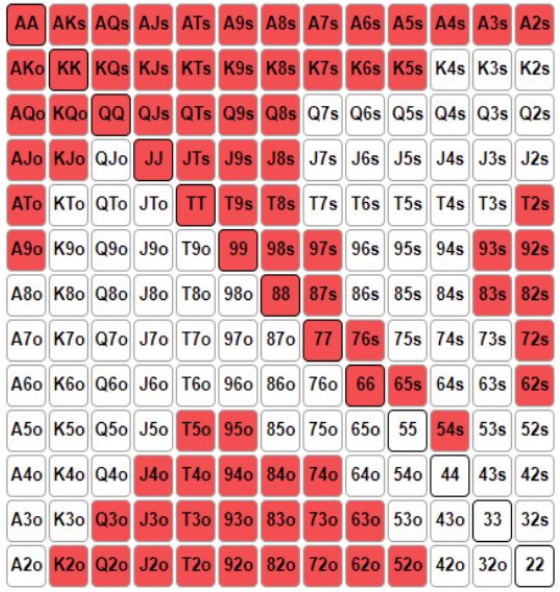
Blind vs. Blind Play 75bbs Deep

SB RFI

Action	Hands		
Raise/4-bet	2.6%	34 / 1122	3.0%
Raise/Call	4.2%	56 / 1122	5.0%
Raise/Fold	8.7%	116 / 1122	10.3%
Limp/Raise	6.9%	92 / 1122	8.2%
Limp/Call	35.0%	464 / 1122	41.4%
Limp/Fold	27.1%	360 / 1122	32.1%
Fold	15.4%	204 / 1326	

BB vs SB Limp



Action	Hands		
Raise	43.9%	582 / 582	100.0%
Check	56.1%	744 / 1326	

BB vs SB Raise

Action	Hands		
Raise	12.2%	162 / 878	18.5%
Call	54.0%	716 / 878	81.5%
Check	33.8%	448 / 1326	

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Facing a Preflop Raise and a Call

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Consider Your Opponent's Tendencies

- Strategy will adjust upon ***player type*** of RFI
  - Tight, Aggressive (TAG)
  - Tight, Passive (Nit)
  - Loose, Aggressive (LAG)
  - Loose, Passive (Calling Station)

- The caller will *usually be capped*.

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Against Tight Ranges

RFI TAG:

- Play fundamentally sound poker.
- Basically follow the 75bb charts.
    - Fold, call, and 3-bet for value and as a bluff with normal balanced frequencies

RFI Nit:

- Fold unsuited big cards that are often dominated. K♦ J♣
- Call *more* implied odds hands. 10♦ 9♦
- 3-bet bluff *much less often.* A♦ J♣

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Against Loose Ranges

RFI LAG:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- Call *more* unsuited big cards that are ahead.
- 3-bet bluff *more* (polarized).

RFI Calling Station:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- 3-bet unsuited big cards that are often ahead.
- 3-bet for value *more* (linear).

Use a decently large (pot sized) bet for all raises!

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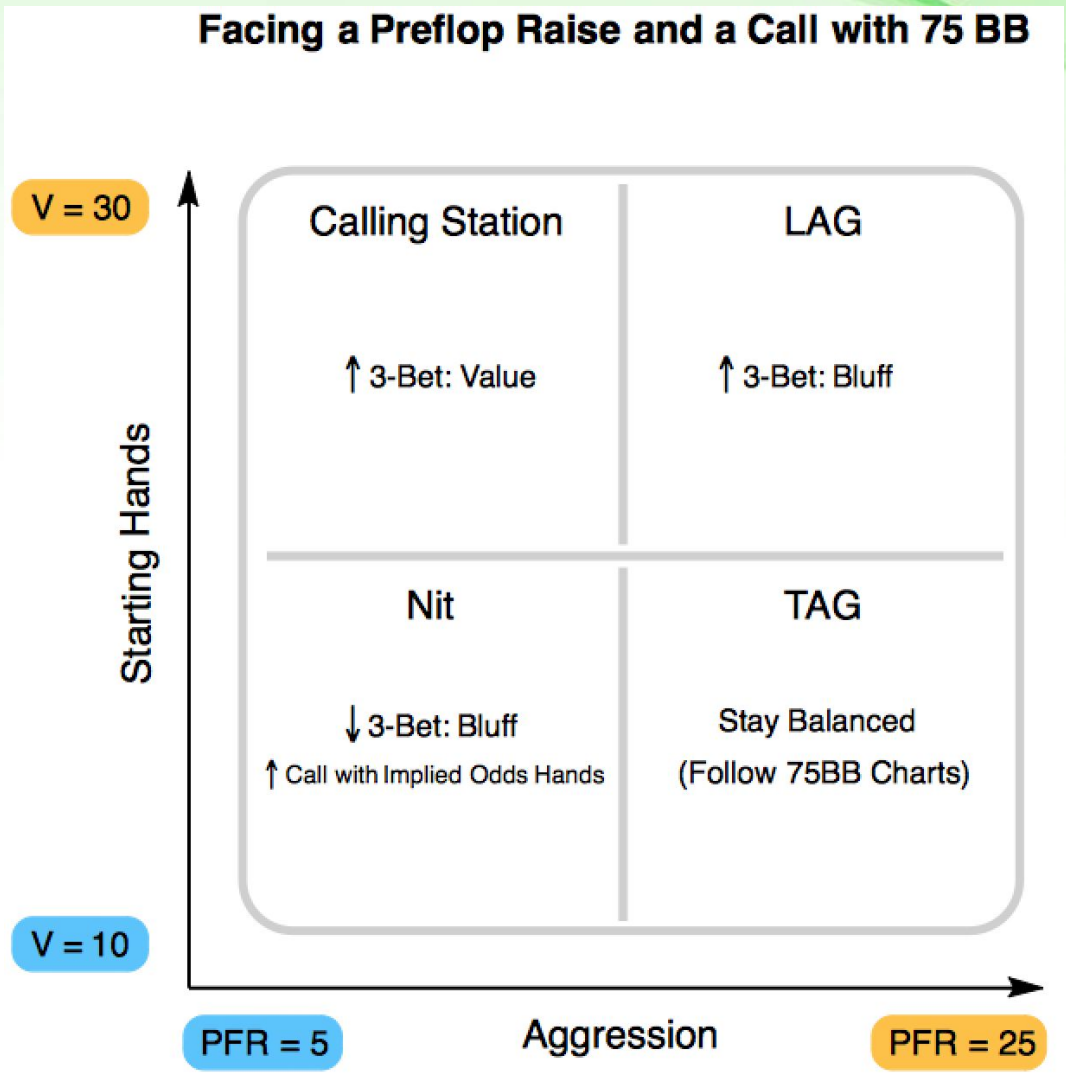
Putting It All Together



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From the Big Blind 75bbs Deep

- Getting good “price” and “closing action” are not great reasons to defend your big blind multi-way.
  - You will realize your equity poorly.
  - Postflop playability is highly important.
  - Do not play junky offsuit cards.
  - Avoid playing hands that make mostly marginal made hands.

How To Continue from the big blind:

- Proceed as if you were on the button (even though its cheaper).
  - Call with implied odds hands and suited big cards. 10♣ 8♣
  - 3-bet bluff unsuited big cards. K♦ J♣
  - 3-bet for value with your best hands. A♦ Q♦

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When You Call and Get 3-bet

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When You Call and Get 3-bet 75bbs Deep

Proceed Cautiously:

- What are the ranges at play?
  - 3-bettor is the most important range to consider

Factors that Increase Your Ability to Call:

- *More* players **vs.** fewer players seeing the flop
- *Closing* the action **vs.** not closing (how likely are you to get back 4-bet?)
- *Better* pot odds **vs.** worse pot odds

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet 75bbs Deep

Proceed *Even More* Cautiously:

- You should have no calling range < 75bb.
- You are going to get 4-bet often enough to kill your implied odds.
  - You can't profitably call with most pairs and suited connectors anymore

Play Exceptionally Tight:

- What hands are we profitably getting it in for 75bb against > 2 players?
  - 3-bet from EP: Usually only QQ+
  - 3-bet from LP: Usually only JJ+
  - You should not have a 4-bet bluffing range.

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Facing a Preflop 4-bet

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3-betting and then Getting 4-bet 75bbs Deep

Proceed *Even More* Cautiously:

- Defending against 4-bets too often is a huge leak.
- You should have no calling range < 75bb.
  - Implied odds hands (i.e. 10-10) do not have the odds needed to continue.

Continuing Range:

- What hands are we profitably getting it in for 75bb against > 2 players?
  - Usually only QQ+ and AKs
  - You may opt to have no 5-bet range < 75bb

Example:

- HJ raises to 3bbs, you 3-bet A-Qo to 9bbs from the button,
  HJ 4-bets to 25bbs = ???

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3-betting and then Getting 4-bet 75bbs Deep

Proceed *Even More* Cautiously:

- Defending against 4-bets too often is a huge leak.
- You should have no calling range < 75bb.
  - Implied odds hands (i.e. 10-10) do not have the odds needed to continue.

Continuing Range:

- What hands are we profitably getting it in for 75bb against > 2 players?
  - Usually only QQ+ and AKs
  - You may opt to have no 5-bet range < 75bb

Example:

- HJ raises to 3bbs, you 3-bet A-Qo to 9bbs from the button,
  HJ 4-bets to 25bbs = FOLD!!!

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Adjustments to Getting 4-Bet

- Against more aggressive opponents, you must defend ***wider***.

- If your range is polarized, continue with the top of your range.
  - Big pairs (10-10) and suited big cards(K-Qs) are good candidates.

- If your range is linear, fold your worst offsuit hands.
  - You should usually still fold A-Qo, K-Jo, etc.

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When You Have Between 35bbs and 60bbs

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

Stack-To-Pot Ratio (SPR):

- Compares smallest stack size in play to the size of the pot to help evaluate strategy & risk.

$$SPR = \frac{\text{Effective Stack}}{\text{Money in Pot}} = \frac{\text{Risk}}{\text{Reward}}$$

SPR 0 - 3	=	Low
SPR 3 - 6	=	Medium
SPR 6+	=	High

- SPR informs *which* starting hands you play with, and *how* you play them.

- 35bb – 60bb you enter the “Medium” SPR category.
  - You must understand how lower SPRs impact your strategy.

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

Generally, your standards for going **All-in** decrease SPR decreases.

- You are not risking as much, so you get to be wrong more often.
- **Example:** All-in with top pair, top kicker at 25bb vs.100bb.

How Lower SPR Changes the Way You Play:

- Starting Hands:
  - Implied odds hands ***Decrease*** in value. 7♣ 6♣
  - Strong big cards ***Increase*** in value. A♦ J♣
- Strategy:
  - OOP you are incentivized to go **All-in** more often.
  - This reduces your positional disadvantage.

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When Folded To

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When Folded To

- Follow the GTO charts unless it becomes clear your opponents make significant mistakes.

- Most deep stacked concepts will still apply with 35bbs to 60bbs.

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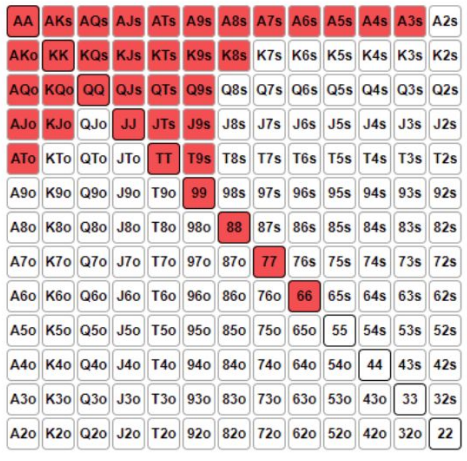
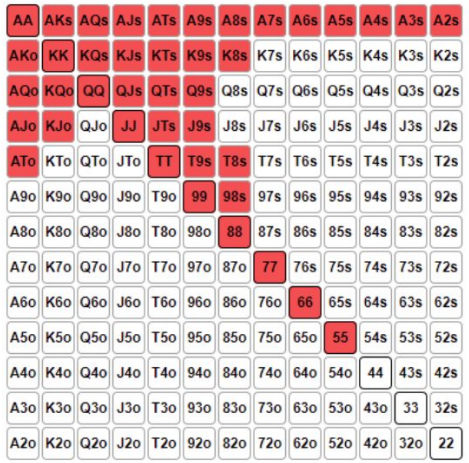
Default Ranges When Folded To 40bbs Deep

UTG



Action	Hands		
Raise	16.1%	214 / 214	100.0%
Fold	83.9%	1112 / 1326	

UTG+1



Action	Hands		
Raise	17.5%	232 / 232	100.0%
Fold	82.5%	1094 / 1326	

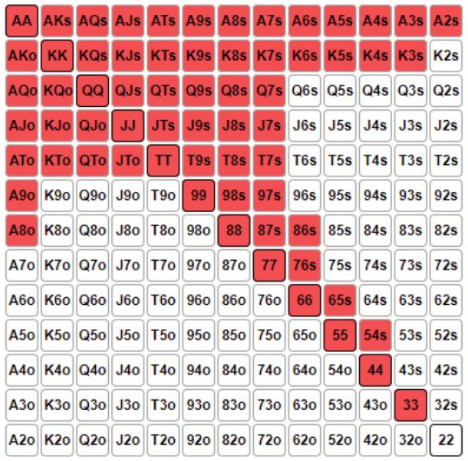
UTG+2

Action	Hands		
Raise	20.5%	272 / 272	100.0%
Fold	79.5%	1054 / 1326	

Lojack

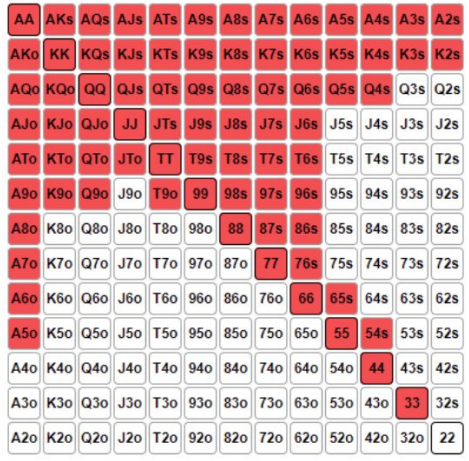
Action	Hands		
Raise	23.5%	312 / 312	100.0%
Fold	76.5%	1014 / 1326	

Hijack



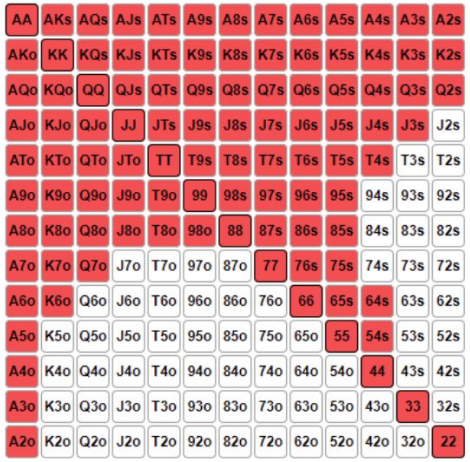
Action	Hands		
Raise	28.7%	380 / 380	100.0%
Fold	71.3%	946 / 1326	

Cutoff



Action	Hands		
Raise	36.2%	480 / 480	100.0%
Fold	63.8%	846 / 1326	

Button



Action	Hands		
Raise	50.8%	674 / 674	100.0%
Fold	49.2%	652 / 1326	

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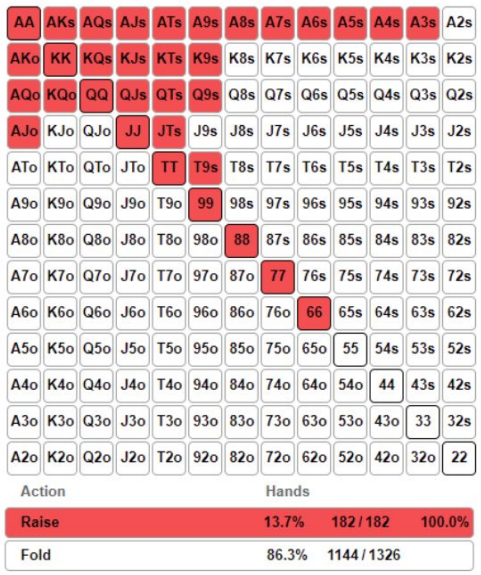
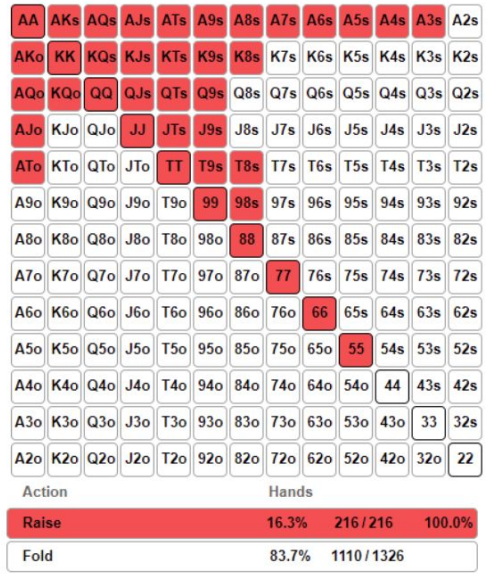
Default Ranges When Folded To 75bbs Deep

UTG



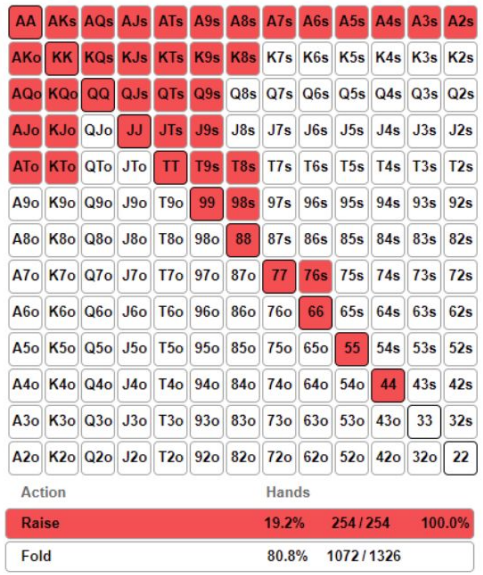
Action	Hands		
Raise	13.7%	182 / 182	100.0%
Fold	86.3%	1144 / 1326	

UTG+1



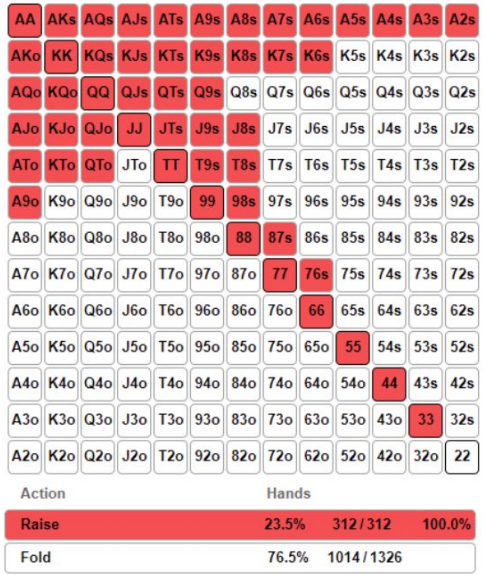
Action	Hands		
Raise	16.3%	216 / 216	100.0%
Fold	83.7%	1110 / 1326	

UTG+2



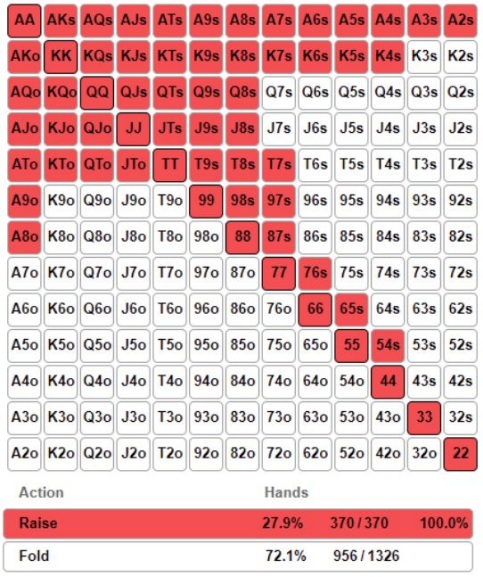
Action	Hands		
Raise	19.2%	254 / 254	100.0%
Fold	80.8%	1072 / 1326	

Lojack



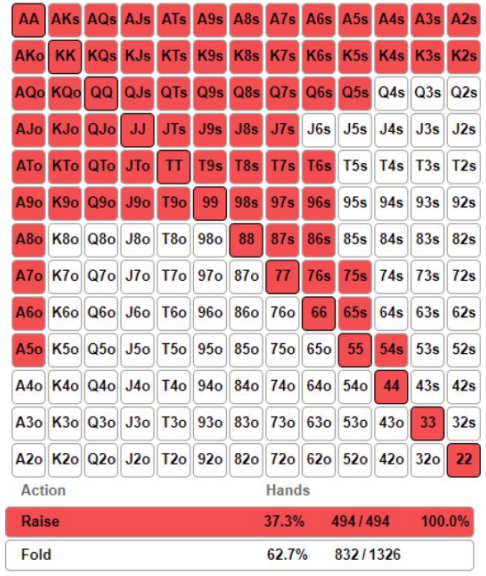
Action	Hands		
Raise	23.5%	312 / 312	100.0%
Fold	76.5%	1014 / 1326	

Hijack



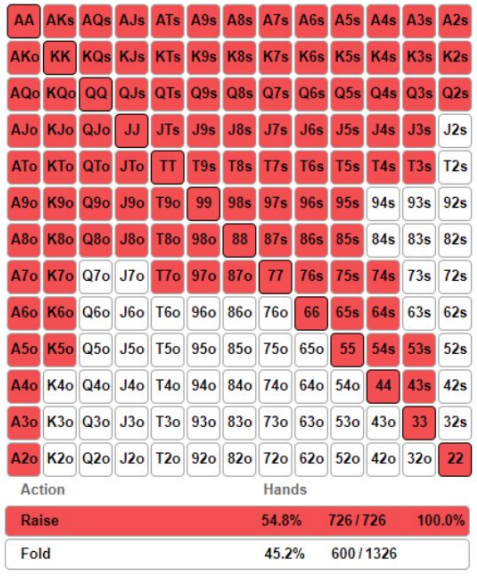
Action	Hands		
Raise	27.9%	370 / 370	100.0%
Fold	72.1%	956 / 1326	

Cutoff



Action	Hands		
Raise	37.3%	494 / 494	100.0%
Fold	62.7%	832 / 1326	

Button



Action	Hands		
Raise	54.8%	726 / 726	100.0%
Fold	45.2%	600 / 1326	

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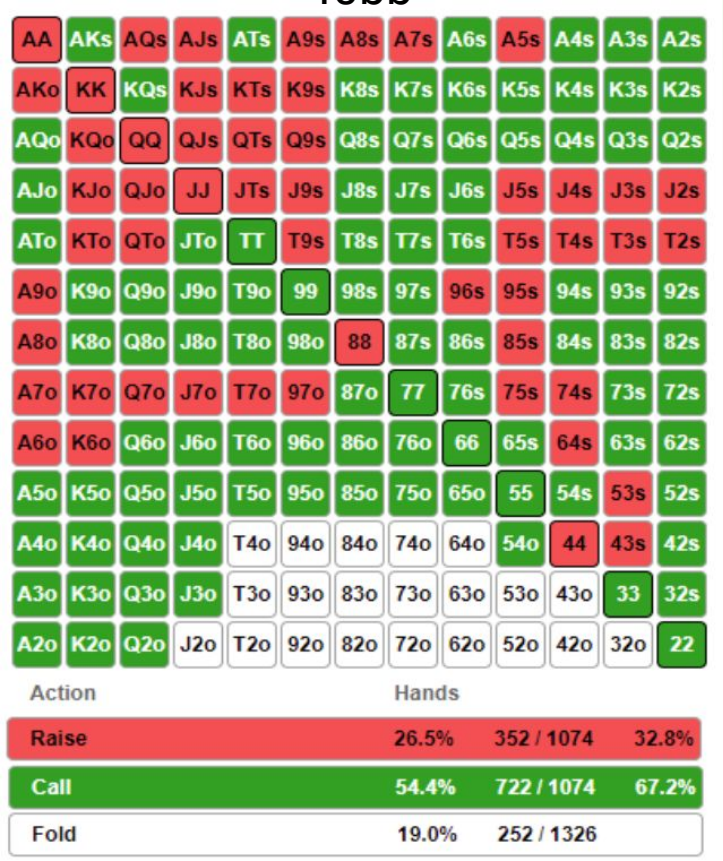
Small Blind Play 40bbs Deep

- Your small blind strategy depends entirely on the big blind's response.

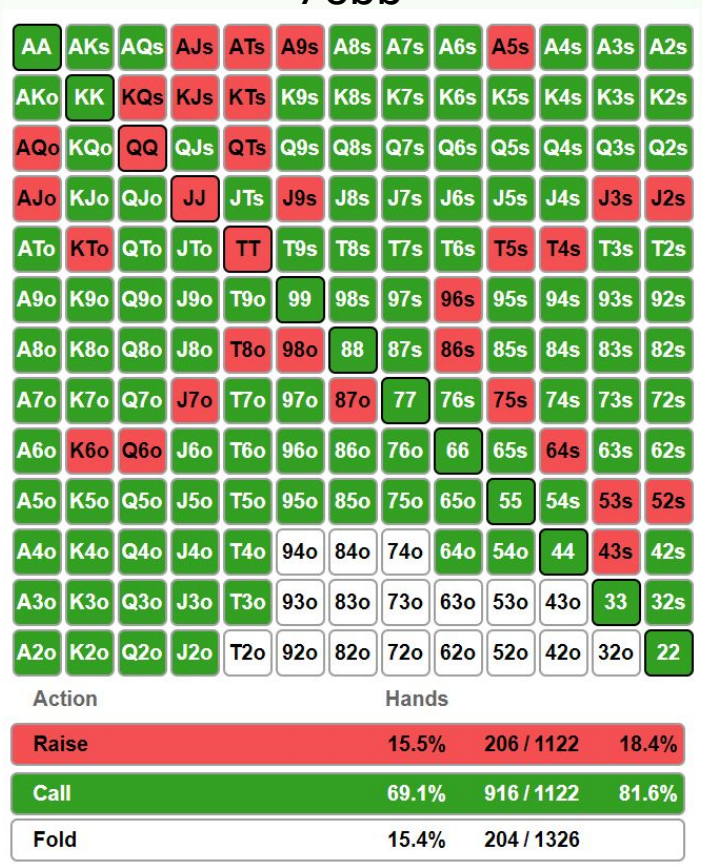
- Raise to 3.5bbs.

40bb



Action	Hands		
Raise	26.5%	352 / 1074	32.8%
Call	54.4%	722 / 1074	67.2%
Fold	19.0%	252 / 1326	

75bb



Action	Hands		
Raise	15.5%	206 / 1122	18.4%
Call	69.1%	916 / 1122	81.6%
Fold	15.4%	204 / 1326	

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When Your Raise Gets 3-bet

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What is the opponent's strategy?

- Against a straightforward opponent, fold a decent portion of your range.
- Against a maniac, defend with a decently large portion of your range.
- Consider your pot odds and postflop playability.

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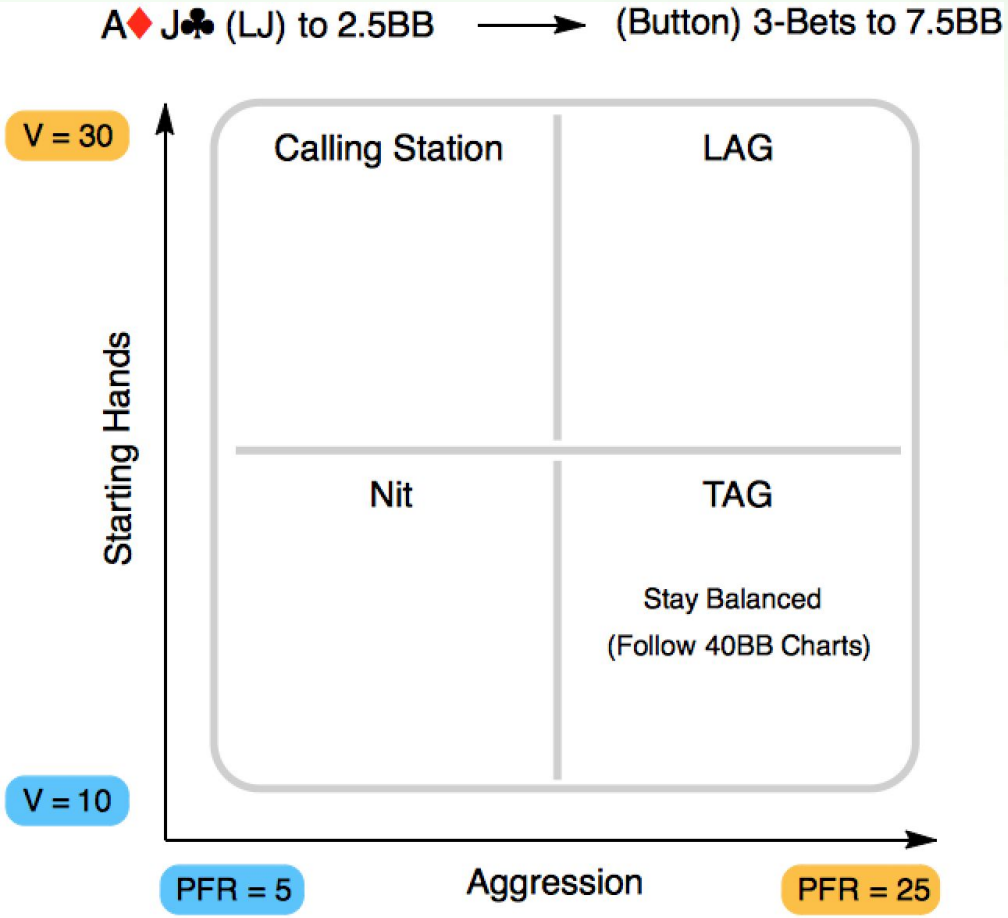
Adjust!

- You raise from LJ to 2.5bbs with A-Jo and the button 3-bets to 7.5bbs out of his 45bb stack.



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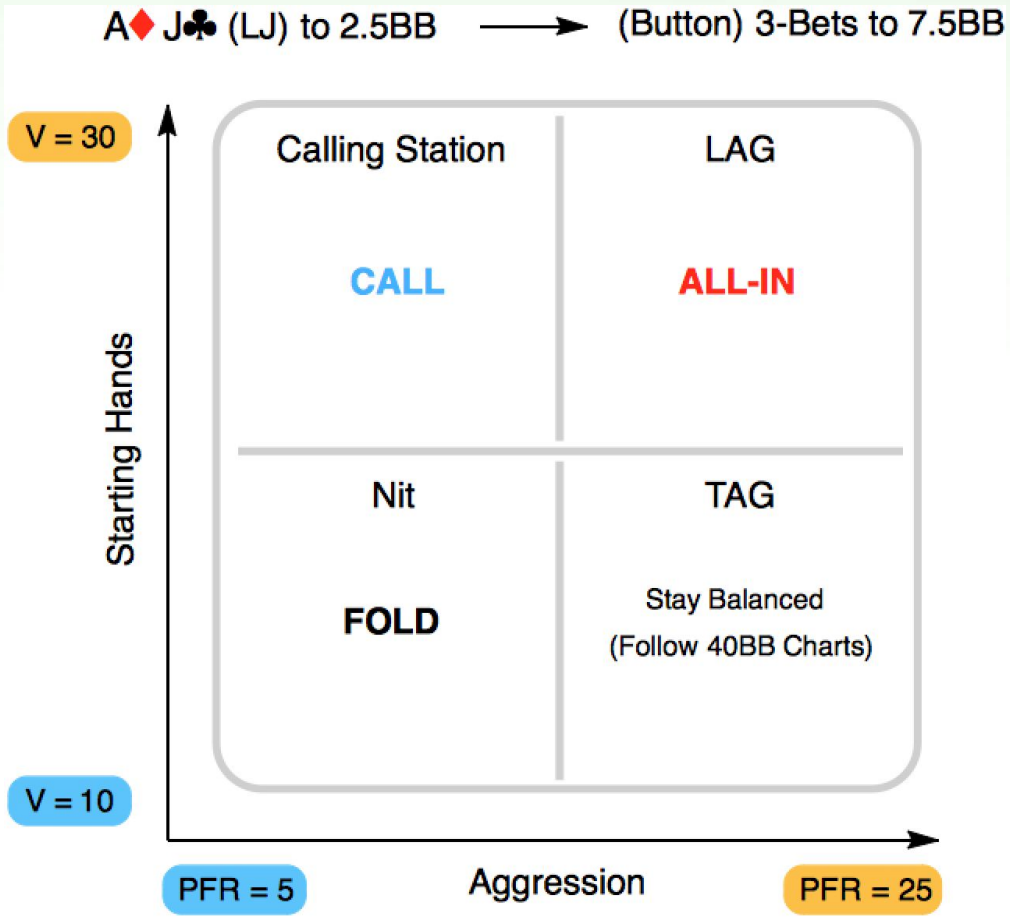
Adjust!

- You raise from LJ to 2.5bbs with A-Jo and the button 3-bets to 7.5bbs out of his 45bb stack.



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Implied Odds

- As your stack decreases, your implied odds will decrease.

- If someone raises to 2.5bbs out of a 45bb effective stack, you are calling 2.5bbs to potentially win a pot of 7.5bbs plus 42.5bbs remaining in the stacks.

- (42.5 + 7.5)/2.5 = 22

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Implied Odds

- You want to get at least:

- 10:1 implied odds with small pairs
- 20:1 implied odds with suited connectors
- 20:1 implied odds with suited Aces

- If you are not getting the correct implied odds, consider if your hand can continue based on its own merit even if it does not improve.

- As stacks get shorter, you will often not be getting the correct implied odds, forcing you to go all-in or fold many speculative hands, depending on your opponent's tendencies.

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Implied Odds

- If you raise to 2.5bbs and someone 3-bets to 8bbs out of a 45bb effective stack, you are calling 5.5bbs to potentially win a pot of 18.5bbs plus 37bbs remaining in the stacks.

- (37 + 18.5)/5.5 = 10

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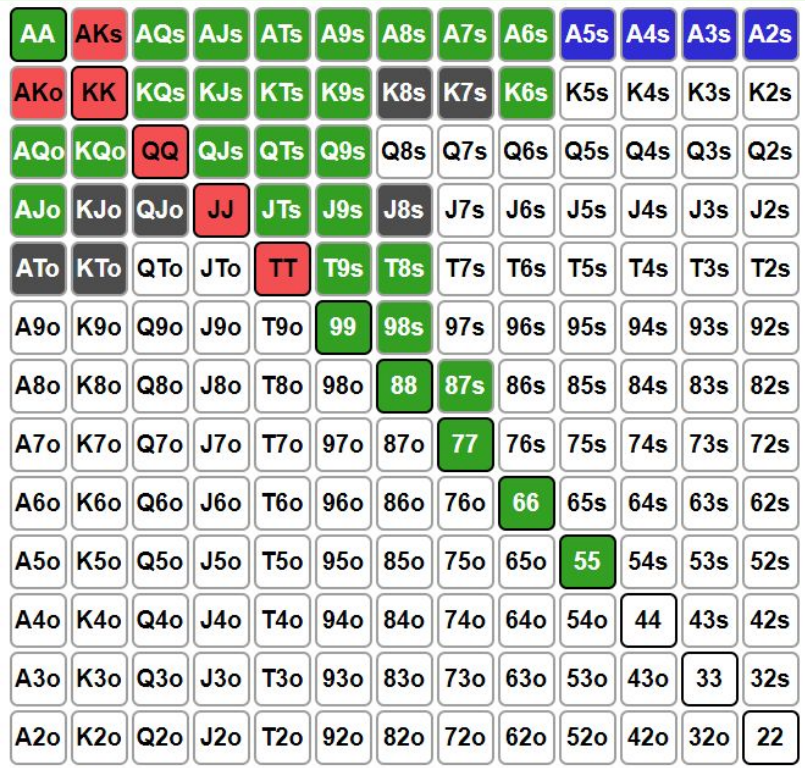
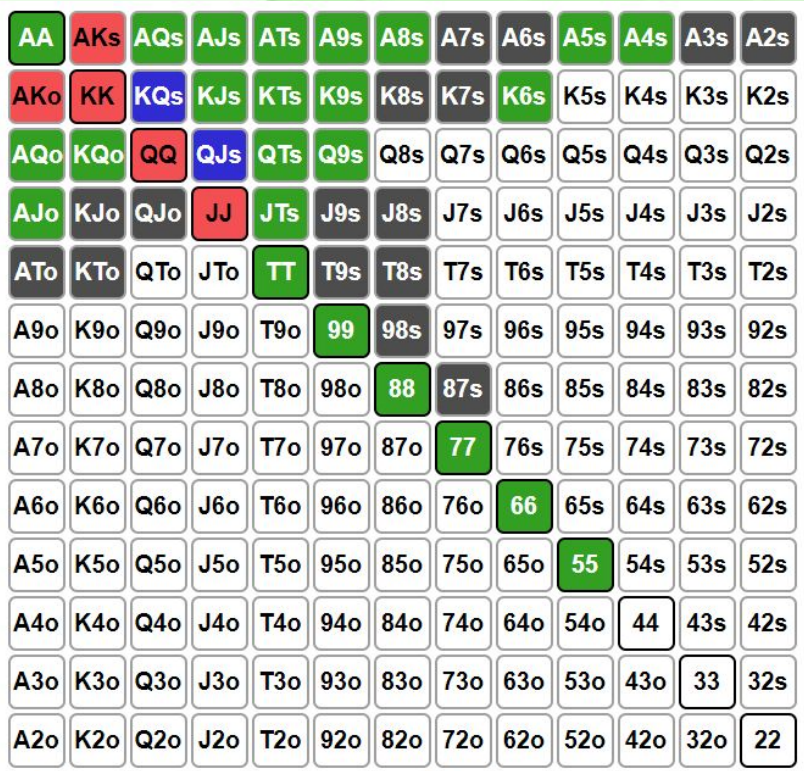
UTG+2 vs. CO and UTG+2 vs. Big Blind 40bb

- The cutoff should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.





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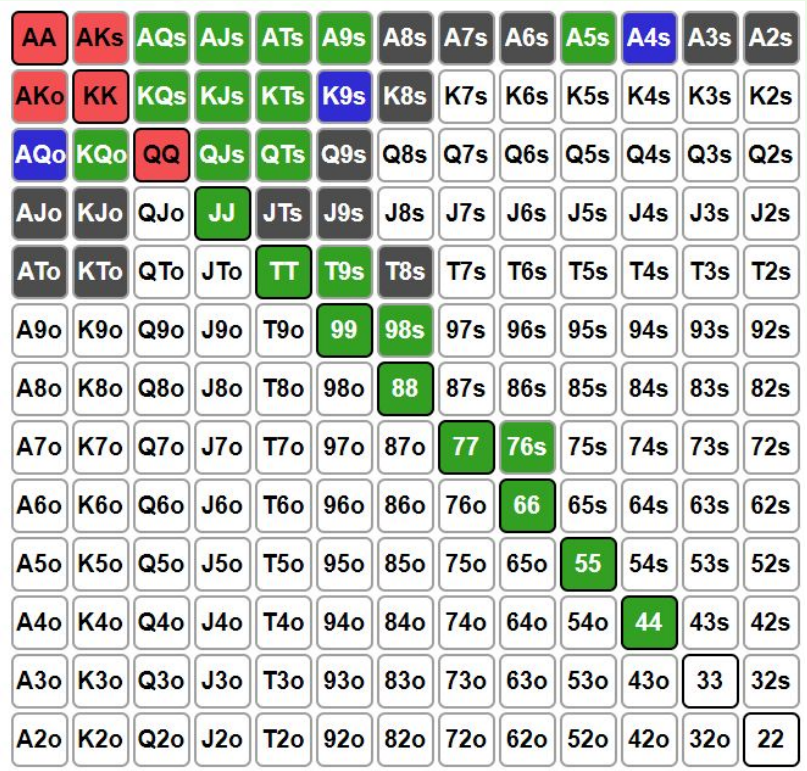
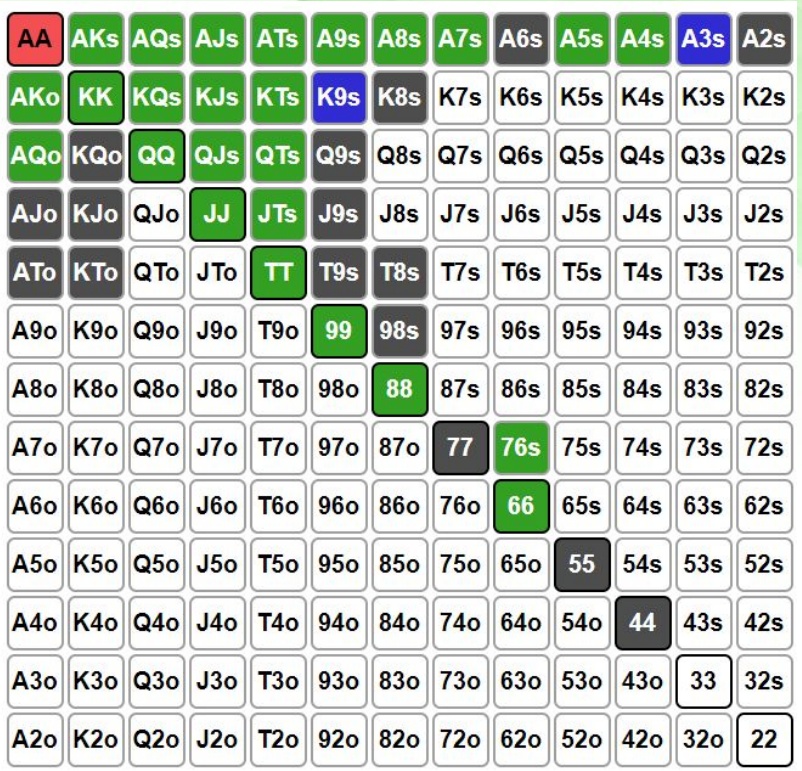
UTG+2 vs. CO and UTG+2 vs. Big Blind 75bb

- The cutoff should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	2.6%	34 / 254	13.4%
4-bet as a Bluff	1.5%	20 / 254	7.9%
Call	8.4%	112 / 254	44.1%
Fold	6.6%	88 / 254	34.6%
Not in Range	80.8%	1072 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	0.5%	6 / 254	2.4%
4-bet as a Bluff	0.6%	8 / 254	3.1%
Call	9.8%	130 / 254	51.2%
Fold	8.3%	110 / 254	43.3%
Not in Range	80.8%	1072 / 1326	

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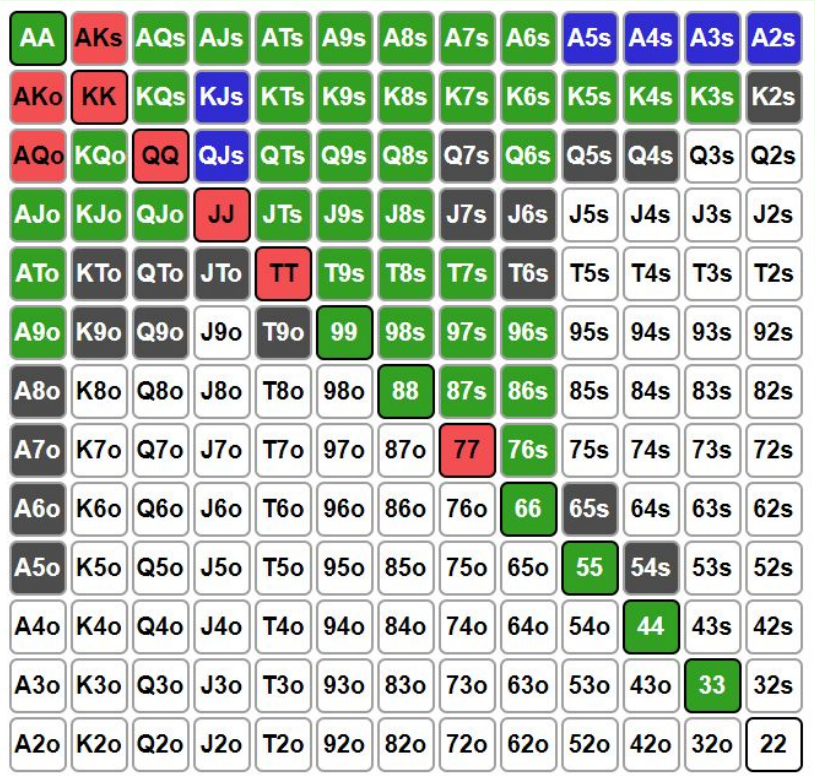
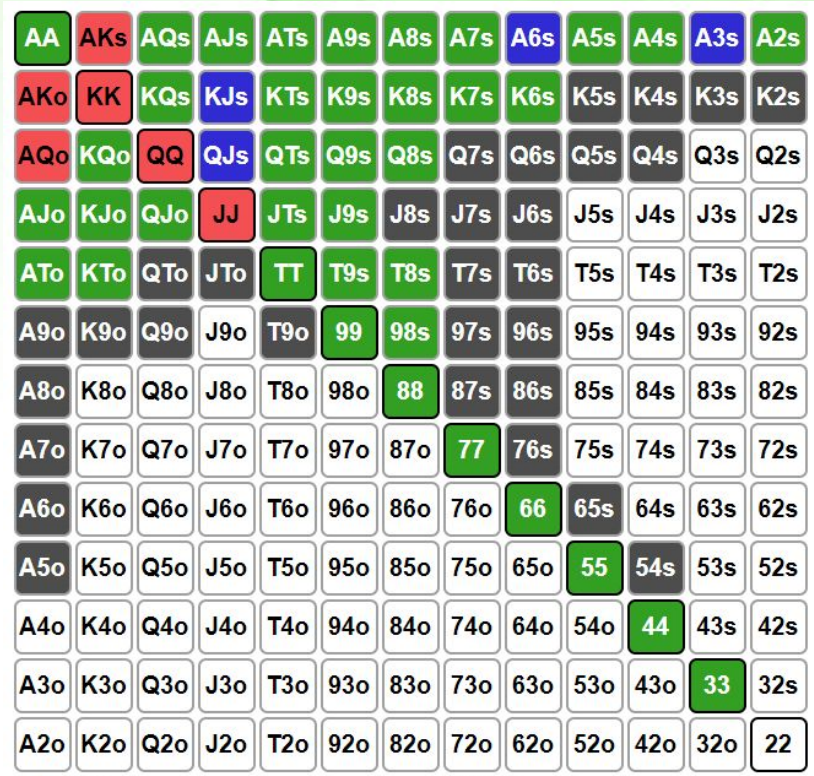
CO vs. Button and CO vs. Big Blind 40bb

- The button should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	4.4%	58 / 480	12.1%
All-in as a Bluff	1.8%	24 / 480	5.0%
Call	18.3%	242 / 480	50.4%
Fold	11.8%	156 / 480	32.5%
Not in Range	63.8%	846 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	3.5%	46 / 480	9.6%
All-in as a Bluff	1.2%	16 / 480	3.3%
Call	16.4%	218 / 480	45.4%
Fold	15.1%	200 / 480	41.7%
Not in Range	63.8%	846 / 1326	

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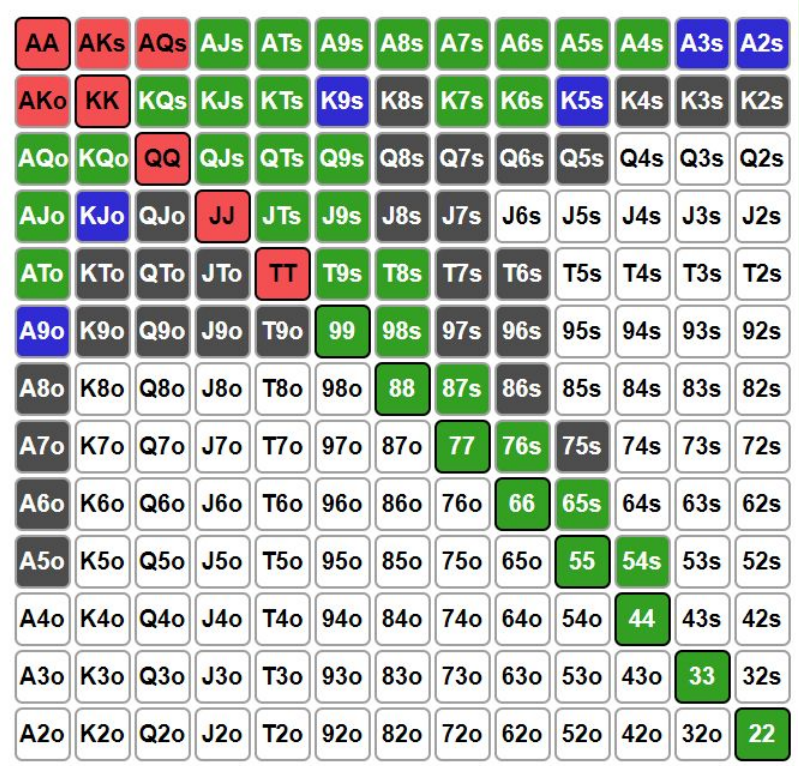
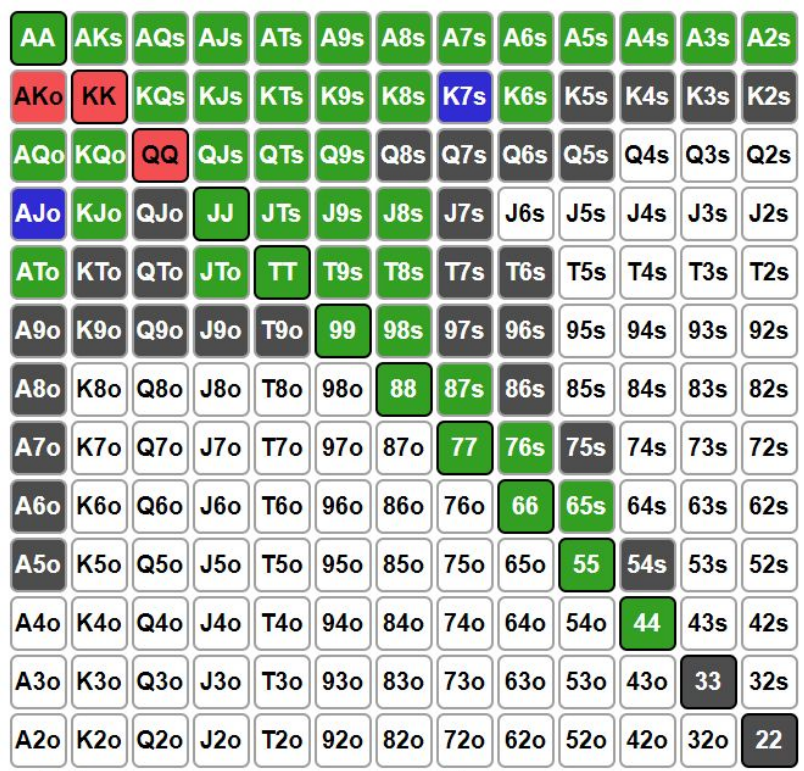
CO vs. Button and CO vs. Big Blind 75bb

- The button should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	3.8%	50 / 494	10.1%
4-bet as a Bluff	3.0%	40 / 494	8.1%
Call	14.8%	196 / 494	39.7%
Fold	15.7%	208 / 494	42.1%
Not in Range	62.7%	832 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
4-bet for Value	1.8%	24 / 494	4.9%
4-bet as a Bluff	1.2%	16 / 494	3.2%
Call	17.6%	234 / 494	47.4%
Fold	16.6%	220 / 494	44.5%
Not in Range	62.7%	832 / 1326	

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Facing Limpers

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Facing One Limper 40bbs Deep

- The same logic applies as when you are deeper stacked.
- What is the limper's range?
- Many players will stop limping as stacks get shallower.
- Remember, there are tricky and straightforward limpers.
- Avoid raising where you will have to fold decently strong hands to a 3-bet or all-in.

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Facing Multiple Limpers 40bbs Deep

- Is the first limper tricky or straightforward?
- Play a bit tighter than you normally would, unless all the limpers are likely weak.
- Raising to large amounts may be justified.
- Bluffing is still viable if you expect to have a lot of fold equity.

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When Your Limp Gets Raised 40bbs Deep

- What are your pot odds/implied odds?
- If the opponent makes a large raise, fold hands that flop poorly.
- If your opponent makes a small raise, call with hands that flop well.
- Consider protecting your limping range against frequent raisers.

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Facing a Preflop Raise

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Facing a Preflop Raise 40bbs Deep

- What is your opponent's raising range?
- How likely are you to get 3-bet if you call?
- How many players are likely to see the flop?
- How will your opponent respond to aggression?

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Facing an Early Position Raise 40bbs Deep

- Tend to assume early position raisers have decently strong ranges.
- Bluff a bit less often than the charts recommend.
- If you 3-bet and they 4-bet, assume they have an effective nut hand.
- If your opponent often limps, their raises may be quite strong.

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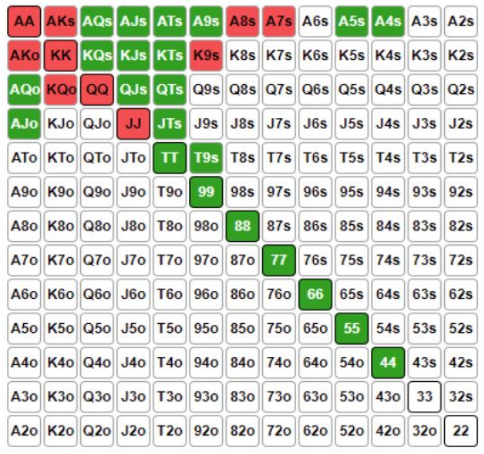
Facing an Early Position Raise 40bbs Deep

UTG+1/+2 vs UTG RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.8%	64 / 118	54.2%
Call	4.1%	54 / 118	45.8%
Fold	91.1%	1208 / 1326	

LJ/HJ vs UTG RFI

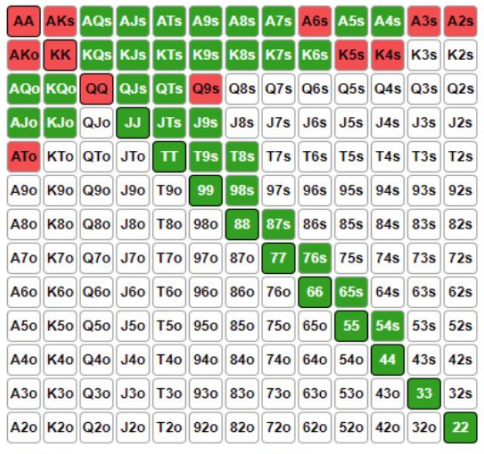


Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.8%	64 / 182	35.2%
Call	8.9%	118 / 182	64.8%
Fold	86.3%	1144 / 1326	

CO vs UTG RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.8%	64 / 234	27.4%
Call	12.8%	170 / 234	72.6%
Fold	82.4%	1092 / 1326	

BTN vs UTG RFI

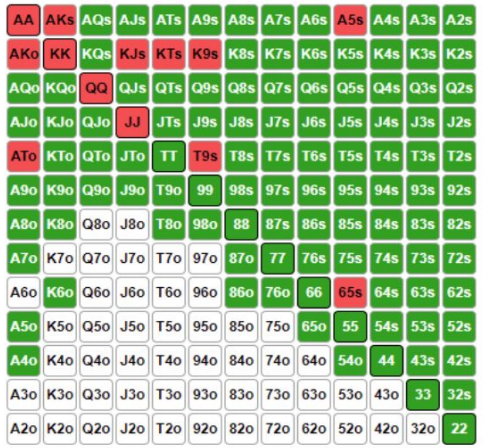


Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.3%	70 / 282	24.8%
Call	16.0%	212 / 282	75.2%
Fold	78.7%	1044 / 1326	

SB vs UTG RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	6.5%	86 / 254	33.9%
Call	12.7%	168 / 254	66.1%
Fold	80.8%	1072 / 1326	

BB vs UTG RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.7%	76 / 726	10.5%
Call	49.0%	650 / 726	89.5%
Fold	45.2%	600 / 1326	

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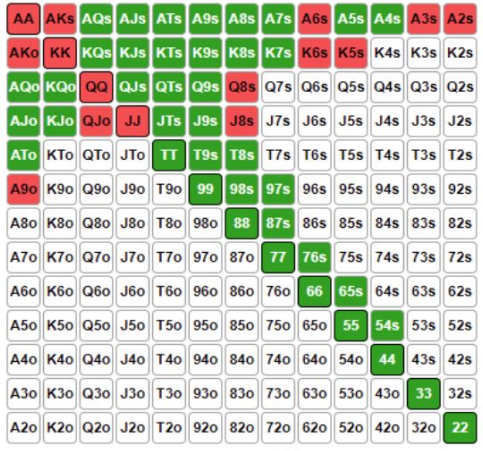
Facing a Middle Position Raise 40bbs Deep

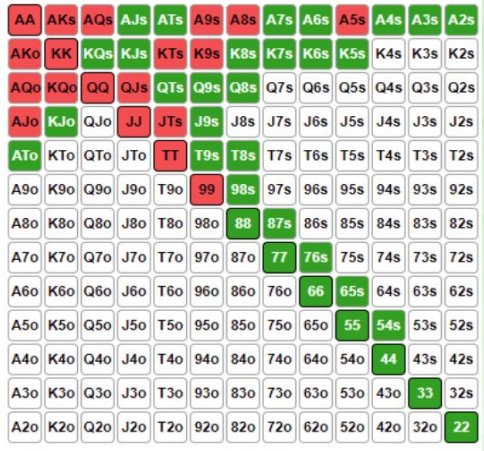
HJ vs LJ RFI

CO vs LJ/HJ RFI

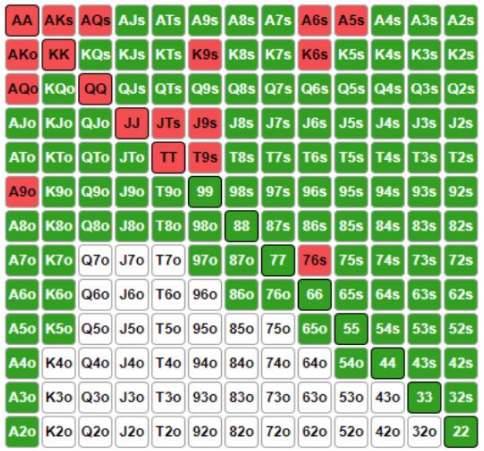
BTN vs LJ/HJ RFI



SB vs LJ/HJ RFI



BB vs LJ/HJ RFI



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Facing a Late Position Raise 40bbs Deep

- You can start to get out of line, especially against late position raisers.

- Many players will raise far too many hands from late position and then defend poorly.

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Facing a Late Position Raise 40bbs Deep

BTN vs CO RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	7.4%	98 / 358	27.4%
Call	19.6%	260 / 358	72.6%
Fold	73.0%	968 / 1326	

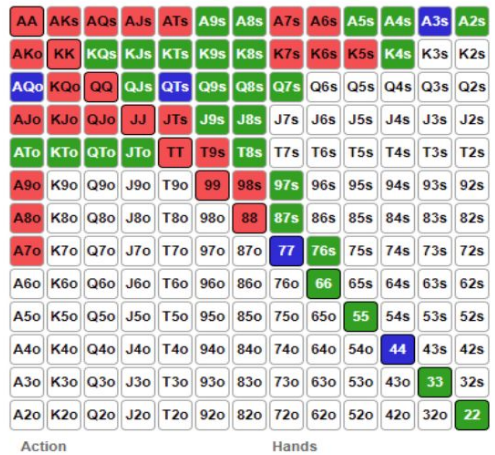
SB vs CO RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	13.1%	174 / 342	50.9%
Call	12.7%	168 / 342	49.1%
Fold	74.2%	984 / 1326	

BB vs CO RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	12.7%	168 / 918	18.3%
Call	56.6%	750 / 918	81.7%
Fold	30.8%	408 / 1326	

SB vs BTN RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	14.0%	186 / 374	49.7%
All-In	2.4%	32 / 374	8.6%
Call	11.8%	156 / 374	41.7%
Fold	71.8%	952 / 1326	

BB vs BTN RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	14.0%	186 / 1002	18.6%
All-In	3.0%	40 / 1002	4.0%
Call	58.5%	776 / 1002	77.4%
Fold	24.4%	324 / 1326	

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Playing from the Small Blind 40bbs Deep

Pretty much the same as playing 75bbs deep:

- Playing three-ways with the worst relative position is difficult and *should be avoided.*

When to 3-bet More Often:

- When the big blind plays well.
- When the initial raiser plays in a timid manner.
- Against wide ranges.

- Winning the pot immediately or getting heads-up and reducing the depth is highly beneficial.

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Playing from the Big Blind 75bbs Deep

Pretty much the same as playing 75bbs deep:

- Aim to see lots of flops, especially against wide ranges.
- Defend wider as the raise size gets smaller.
- Defend much tighter against abnormally large raises.

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Playing from the Big Blind 40bbs Deep

- Aim to see lots of flops, especially against wide ranges.
- Defend wider as the raise size gets smaller.
- Defend much tighter against abnormally large raises.

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Blind vs. Blind Play 40bbs Deep

SB RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise/4bet	3.5%	46 / 1074	4.3%
Raise/Call	11.3%	150 / 1074	14.0%
Raise/Fold	12.1%	160 / 1074	14.9%
Limp/Jam	3.2%	42 / 1074	3.9%
Limp/Raise	3.3%	44 / 1074	4.1%
Limp/Call	22.9%	304 / 1074	28.3%
Limp/Fold	24.7%	328 / 1074	30.5%
Fold	19.0%	252 / 1326	

BB vs SB Limp

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise	44.0%	584 / 584	100.0%
Check	56.0%	742 / 1326	

BB vs SB Raise

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
3-bet	12.5%	166 / 850	19.5%
Call	51.6%	684 / 850	80.5%
Check	35.9%	476 / 1326	

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Facing a Preflop Raise and a Call

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Against Tight Ranges

Remember: The caller will *usually be capped*.

RFI TAG:

- Play fundamentally sound poker.
- Follow the 40bb charts.
    - Fold, call, and 3-bet for value/as a bluff with normal, balanced ranges.

RFI Nit:

- Fold unsuited big cards that are often dominated. K♦ J♣
- Call *more* implied odds hands. 10♦ 9♦
- 3-bet bluff *much less often.* A♦ J♣

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Against Loose Ranges

RFI LAG:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- Call *more* unsuited big cards that are ahead.
- 3-bet bluff *more* (polarized).

RFI Calling Station:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- 3-bet unsuited big cards that are often ahead.
- 3-bet for value *more* (linear).

Use a decently large (pot sized) bet for all raises!

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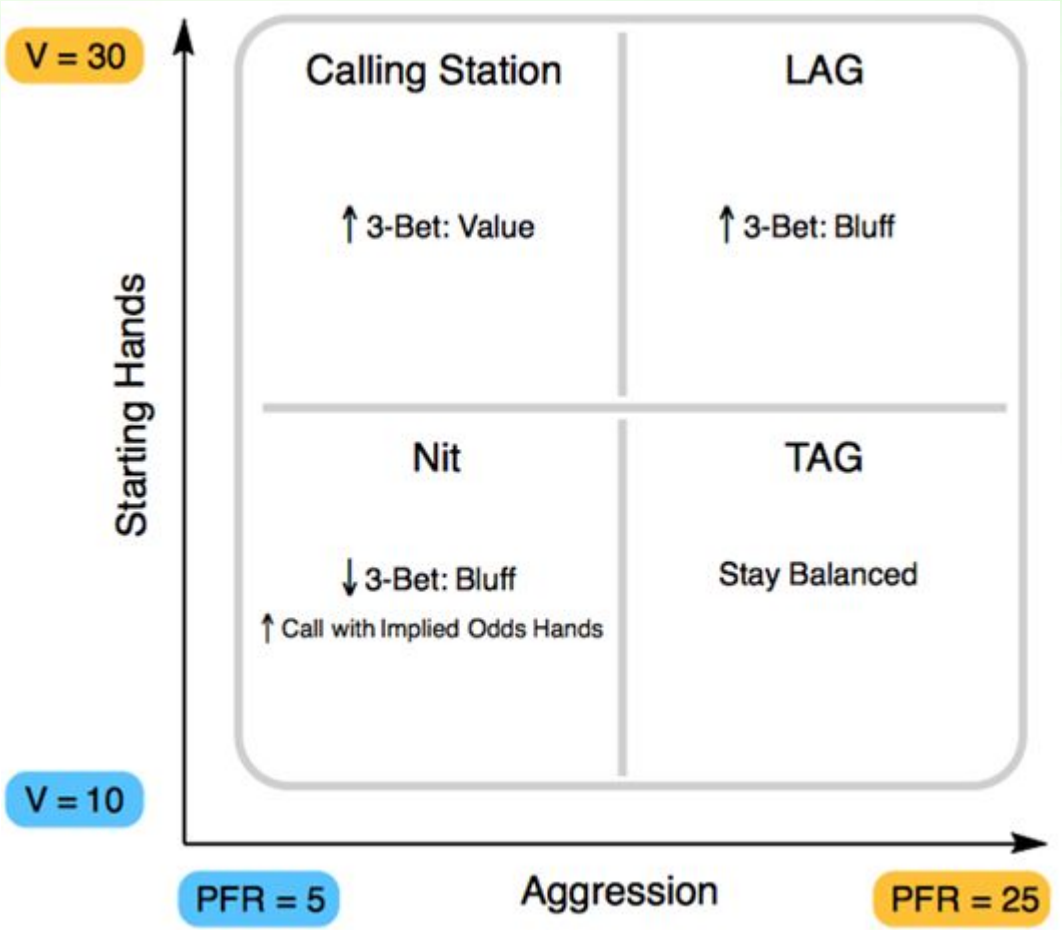
Putting It All Together



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From the Big Blind 40bbs Deep

- Getting good “price” and “closing action” are not great reasons to defend your big blind multi-way.
  - You will realize your equity poorly.
  - Postflop playability is highly important.
  - Do not play junky offsuit cards.
  - Avoid playing hands that make mostly marginal made hands.

Example 1: Against a raise and call, hands like K-6o, Q-7o and J-5o should be folded.

Example 2: A-xo, K-xs and Q-xs should be folded against tight raisers or a larger number of opponents.

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When You Call and Get 3-bet

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When You Call and Get 3-bet 40bbs Deep

Proceed Cautiously:

- What are the ranges at play?
  - 3-bettor is the most important range to consider

Factors that Increase Your Ability to Call:

- *More* players **vs.** fewer players seeing the flop
- *Closing* the action **vs.** not closing (how likely are you to get back 4-bet?)
- *Better* pot odds **vs.** worse pot odds

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet 40bbs Deep

Proceed *Even More* Cautiously:

- You should have no calling range < 75bb.
- You are going to get 4-bet often enough to kill your implied odds.
  - You can't profitably call with most pairs and suited connectors.

Play Exceptionally Tight:

- What hands can you profitably get in for 40bb against > 2 players?
  - 3-bet from EP: Usually only Q-Q+
  - 3-bet from LP: Usually only 10-10+, A-K+
  - You should not have a 4-bet bluffing range.

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Facing a Preflop 4-bet

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3-betting and then Getting 4-bet 40bbs Deep

You will often be facing an all-in!

Proceed *Even More* Cautiously:

- Defending against 4-bets too often is a huge leak.

Continuing Range Against Two Players:

- What hands can you profitably get in for 40bb against > 2 players?
  - Usually only Q-Q+ and A-Ks

Example:

- HJ raises to 2.5bbs, you 3-bet A-Qo to 7.5bbs from the button, HJ 4-bets all-in = ???

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Adjustments to Getting 4-bet

- Against more aggressive opponents, you can call off a bit wider.
- If your range is polarized, continue with the top of your range.
- If your range is linear, fold your worst offsuit hands.

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When You Have Between 22bbs to 35bbs

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When Folded To

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

Stack-To-Pot Ratio (SPR):

- Your SPR will continue to decrease.

$$\text{SPR} = \frac{\text{Effective Stack}}{\text{Money in Pot}} = \frac{\text{Risk}}{\text{Reward}}$$

SPR 0 - 3	=	Low
SPR 3 - 6	=	Medium
SPR 6+	=	High

- 22bb – 35bb you enter the “Low” SPR category.

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

Your standards for going **All-in** decrease SPR decreases.

- You are not risking as much, so you get to be wrong more often.

How Lower SPR Changes the Way You Play:

- Starting Hands:
  - Implied odds hands ***Decrease*** in value. 7♣ 6♣
  - Strong big cards ***Increase*** in value. A♦ J♣
- Strategy:
  - OOP you are incentivized to go **All-in** more often.
  - This reduces your positional disadvantage.

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

How to play 22bb – 35bb Deep:

- Follow the GTO charts unless it becomes clear your opponents make significant mistakes.
- Raise with a wider range if your opponents rarely 3-bet.
- Most deep stacked concepts will no longer apply with 35bbs to 60bbs.

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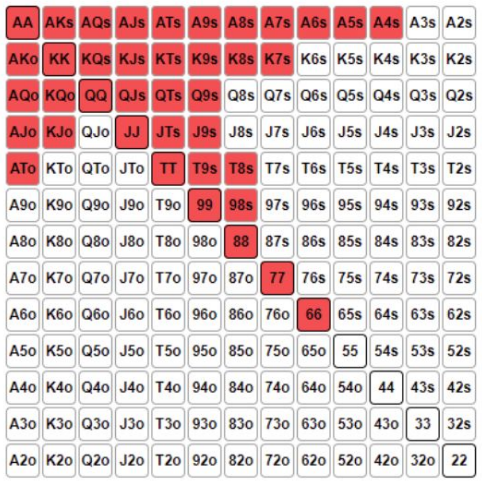
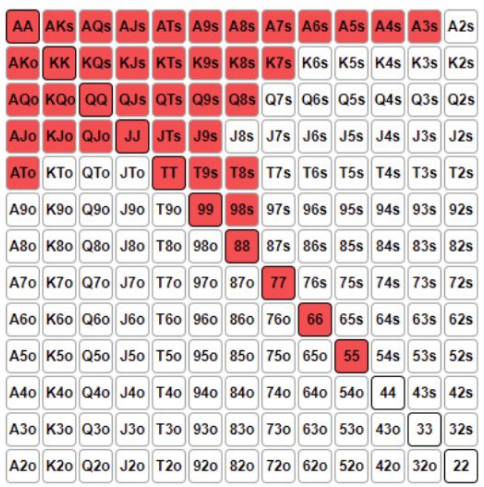
Default Ranges When Folded To 25bbs Deep

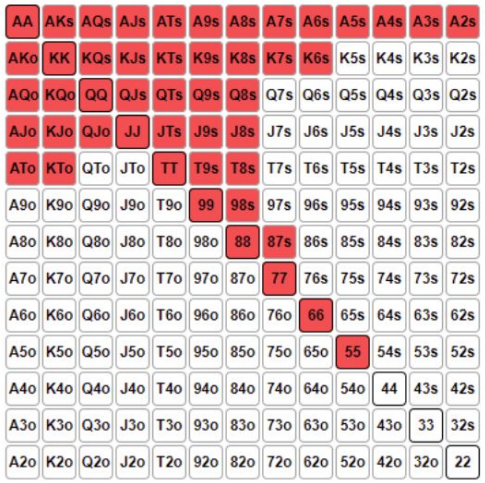
UTG



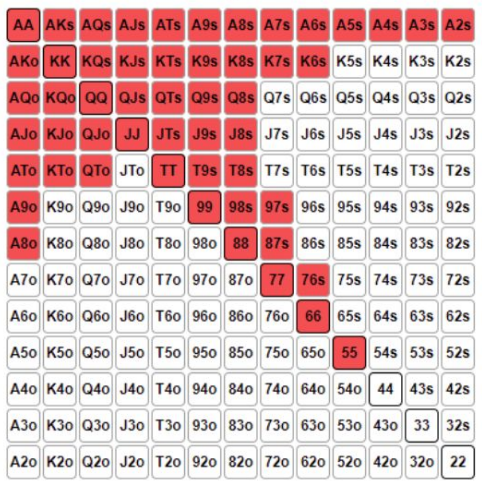
UTG+1



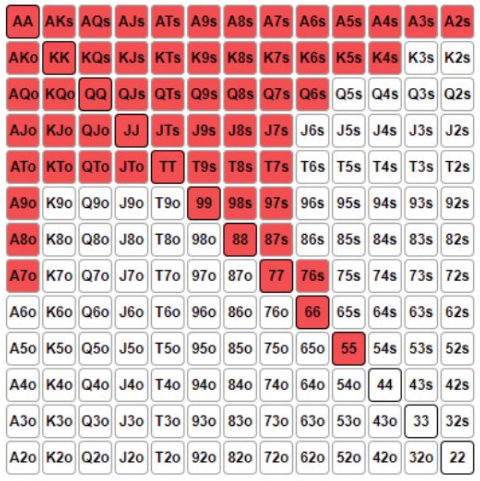
UTG+2



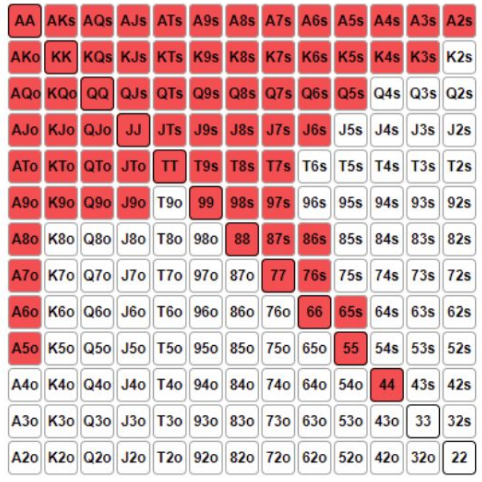
Lojack



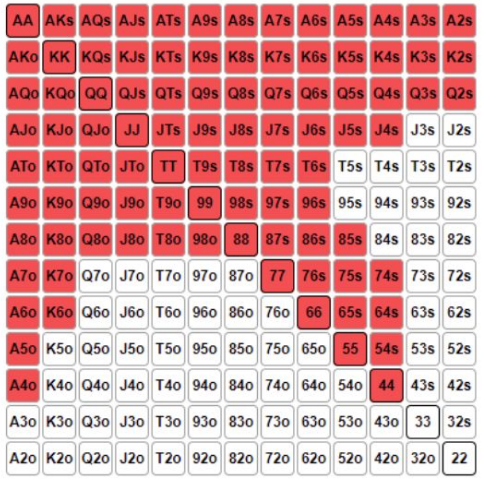
Hijack



Cutoff



Button



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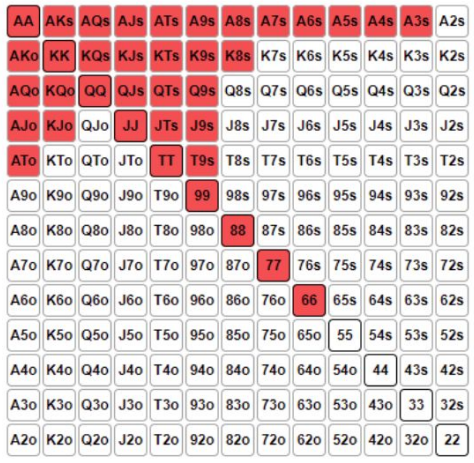
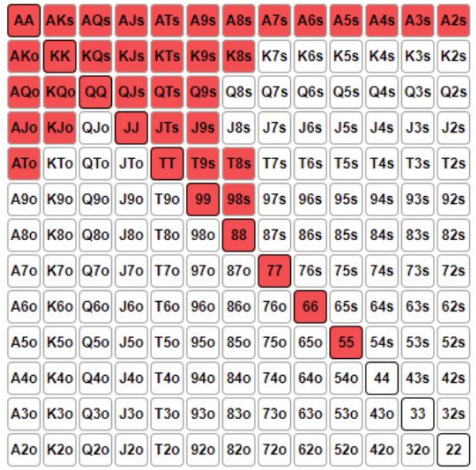
Default Ranges When Folded To 40bbs Deep

UTG



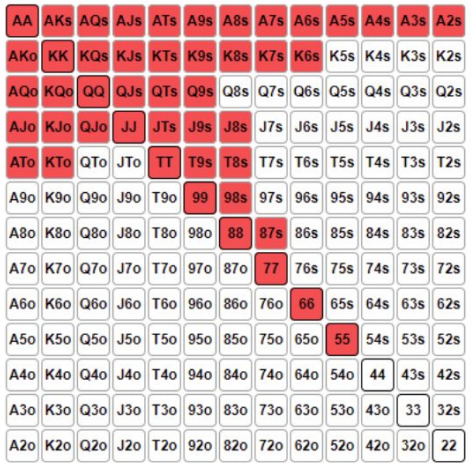
Action	Hands		
Raise	16.1%	214 / 214	100.0%
Fold	83.9%	1112 / 1326	

UTG+1



Action	Hands		
Raise	17.5%	232 / 232	100.0%
Fold	82.5%	1094 / 1326	

UTG+2



Action	Hands		
Raise	20.5%	272 / 272	100.0%
Fold	79.5%	1054 / 1326	

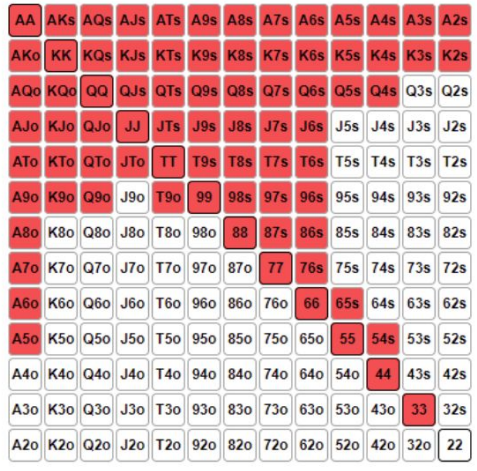
Lojack

Action	Hands		
Raise	23.5%	312 / 312	100.0%
Fold	76.5%	1014 / 1326	

Hijack

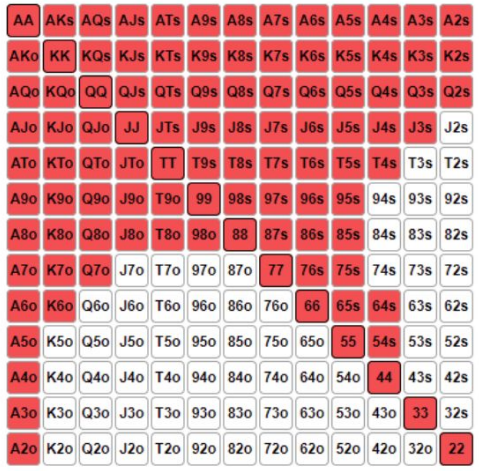
Action	Hands		
Raise	28.7%	380 / 380	100.0%
Fold	71.3%	946 / 1326	

Cutoff



Action	Hands		
Raise	36.2%	480 / 480	100.0%
Fold	63.8%	846 / 1326	

Button



Action	Hands		
Raise	50.8%	674 / 674	100.0%
Fold	49.2%	652 / 1326	

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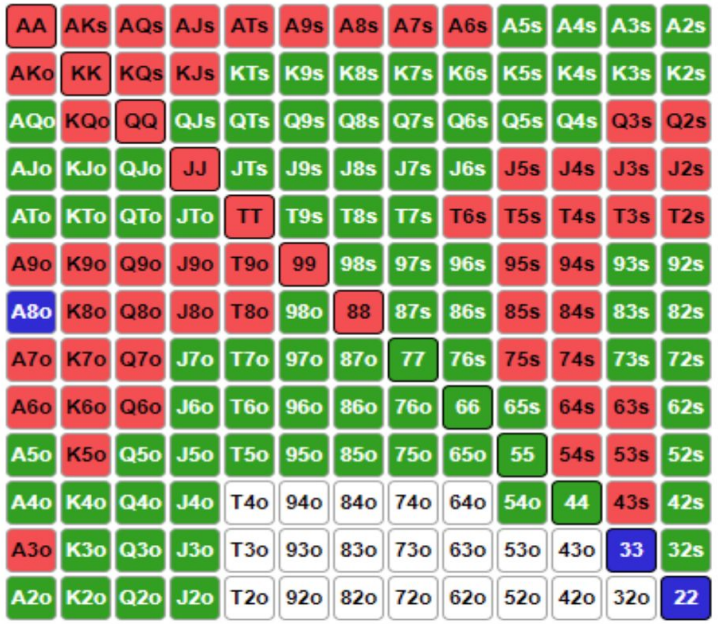
Small Blind Play 25bbs Deep

- Your SB strategy depends entirely on the BB's response.

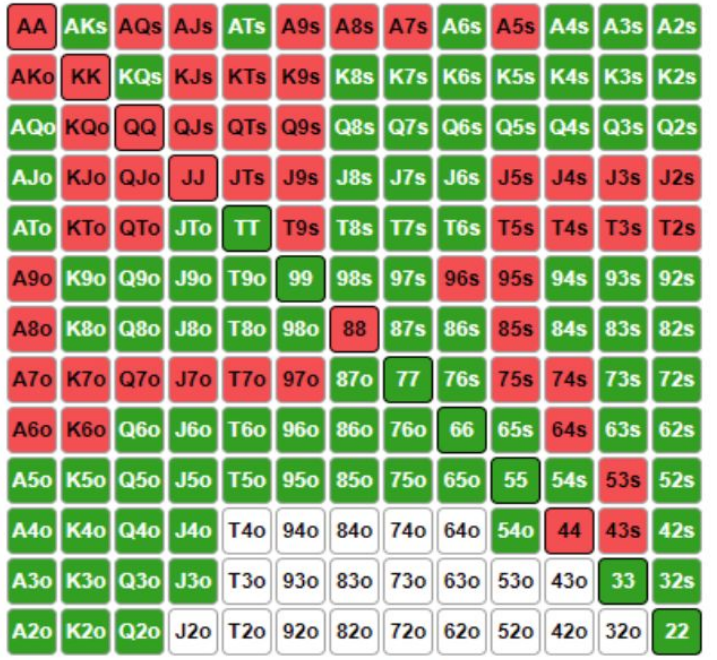
- Raise to 3.5bbs.

25bb Deep



Action	Hands		
Raise	30.0%	398 / 1086	36.6%
All-In	1.8%	24 / 1086	2.2%
Call	50.1%	664 / 1086	61.1%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

40bb Deep



Action	Hands		
Raise	26.5%	352 / 1074	32.8%
Call	54.4%	722 / 1074	67.2%
Fold	19.0%	252 / 1326	

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When Your Raise Gets 3-bet

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What is the opponent's strategy?

- Against a straightforward opponent, fold a decent portion of your range.
- Against a maniac, defend with a decently large portion of your range.
- Consider your pot odds and postflop playability.
- Realize that a 4-bet will be all-in.
- You should have some 4-bet all-in bluffs in your range!

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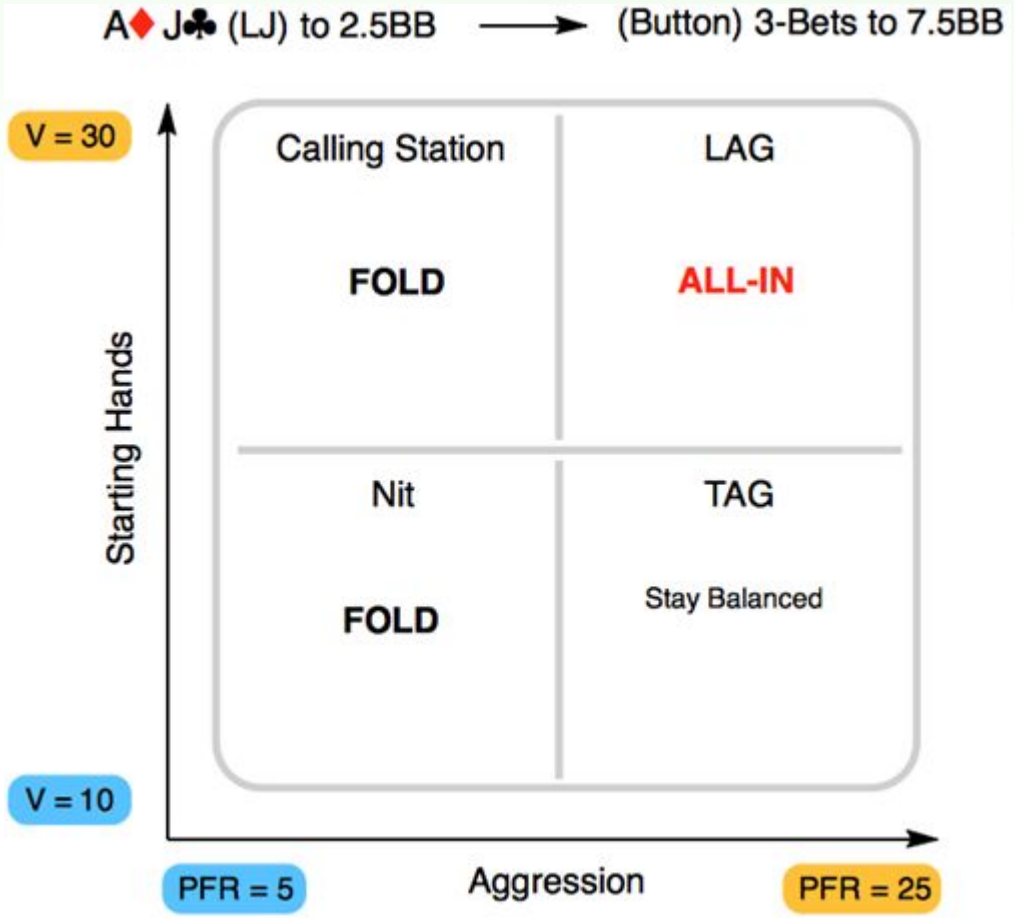
Adjust!

- You raise from LJ to 2.5bbs with A-Jo and the button 3-bets to 7.5bbs out of his 30bb stack.



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Implied Odds

- If someone raises to 2bbs out of a 25bb effective stack, you are calling 2bbs to potentially win a pot of 6.5bbs plus 23bbs remaining in the stacks.
- (23 + 6.5)/2 = 14.75

- If you raise to 2bbs and someone 3-bets to 5.5bbs out of a 25bb effective stack, you are calling 3.5bbs to potentially win a pot of 13.5bbs plus 19.5bbs remaining in the stacks.
- (19.5 + 13.5)/3.5 = 9.4

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Implied Odds

- You want to get at least:

- 10:1 implied odds with small pairs
- 20:1 implied odds with suited connectors
- 20:1 implied odds with suited Aces

- You will almost never be getting the right pot odds to call with the intention of only continuing if you flop a strong hand.

- Calling is often only best with decently strong hands that flop amazingly well and premium slow plays (especially when out of position).

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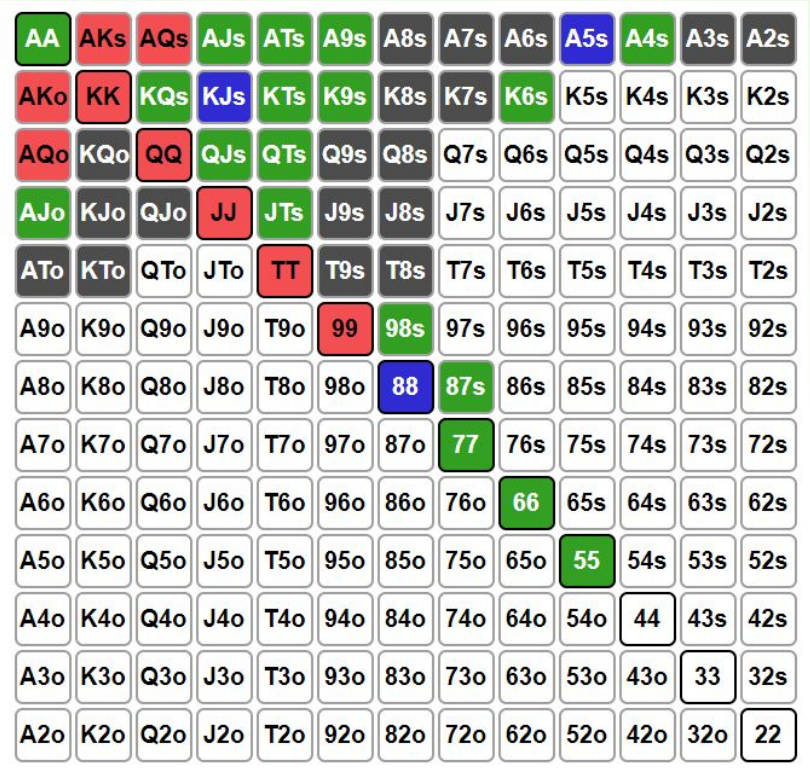
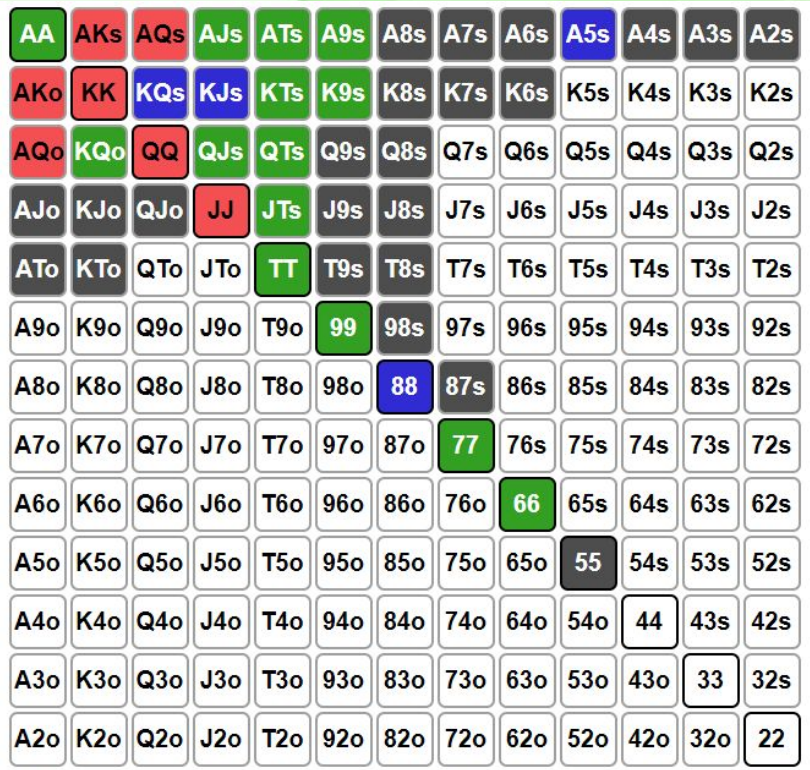
UTG+2 vs. CO and UTG+2 vs. Big Blind 25bb

- The cutoff should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	4.7%	62 / 276	22.5%
All-in as a Bluff	1.1%	14 / 276	5.1%
Call	6.6%	88 / 276	31.9%
Fold	8.4%	112 / 276	40.6%
Not in Range	79.2%	1050 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	3.8%	50 / 276	18.1%
All-in as a Bluff	1.4%	18 / 276	6.5%
Call	5.6%	74 / 276	26.8%
Fold	10.1%	134 / 276	48.6%
Not in Range	79.2%	1050 / 1326	

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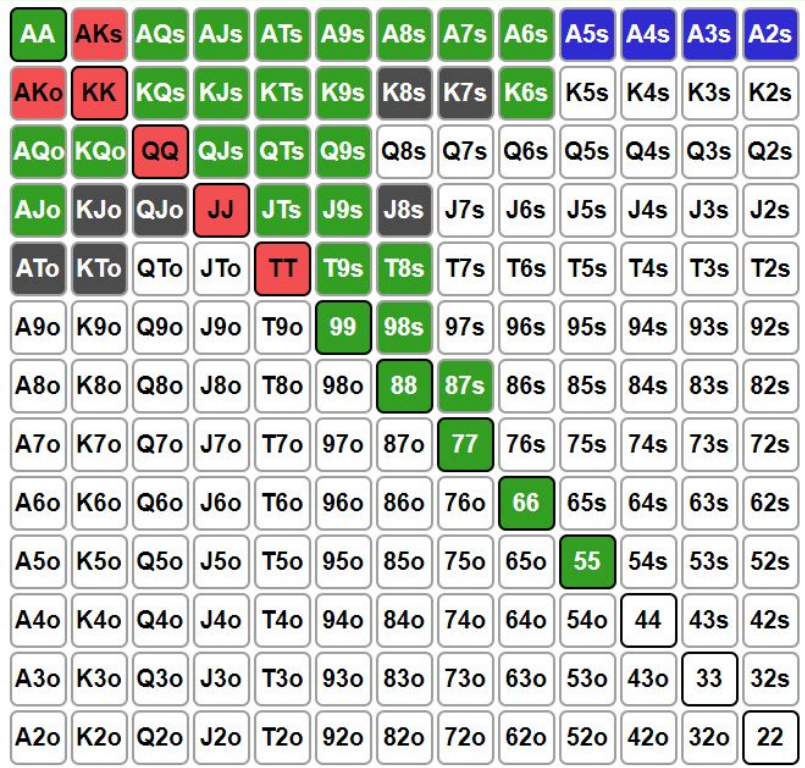
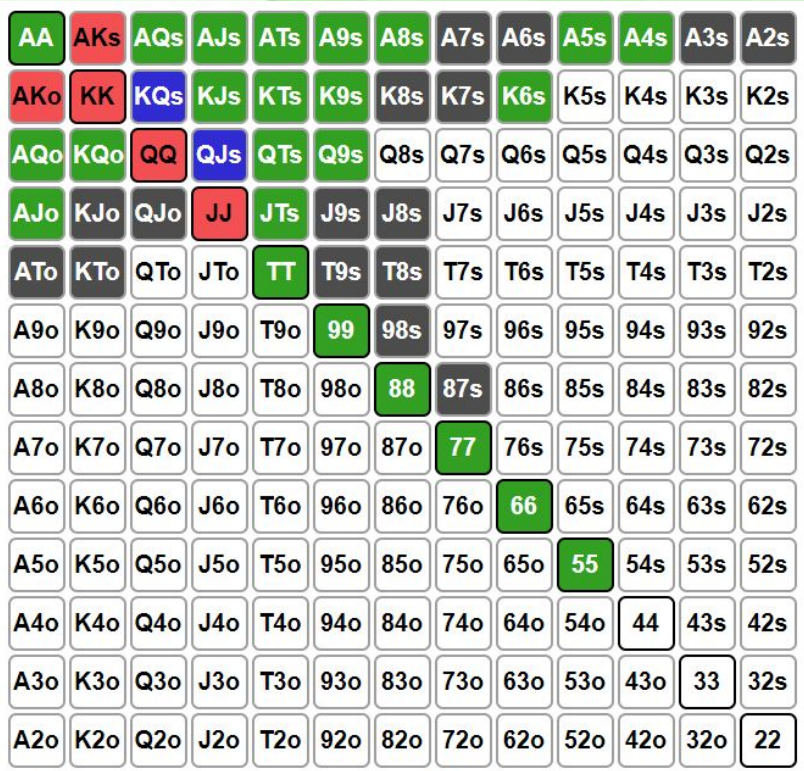
UTG+2 vs. CO and UTG+2 vs. Big Blind 40bb

- The cutoff should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.





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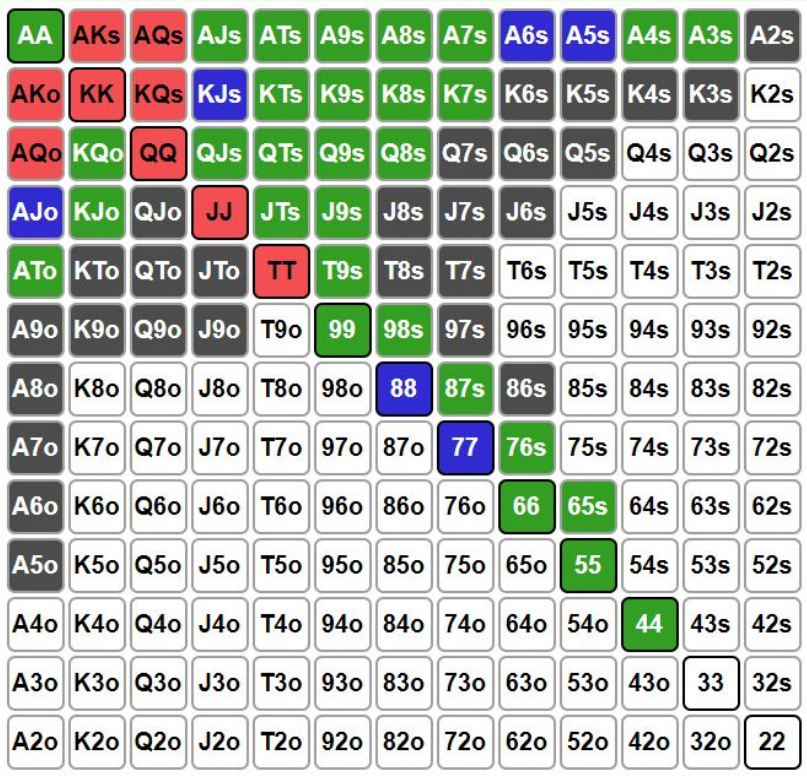
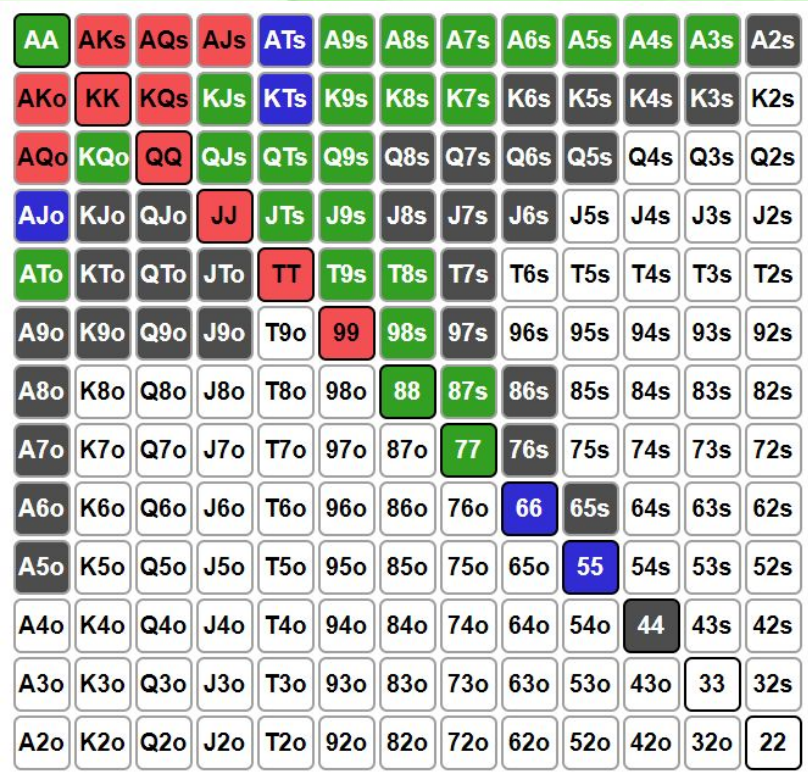
CO vs. Button and CO vs. Big Blind 25bb

- The button should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	4.5%	60 / 454	13.2%
All-in as a Bluff	2.7%	36 / 454	7.9%
Call	11.6%	154 / 454	33.9%
Fold	15.4%	204 / 454	44.9%
Not in Range	65.8%	872 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	5.3%	70 / 454	15.4%
All-in as a Bluff	2.4%	32 / 454	7.0%
Call	9.2%	122 / 454	26.9%
Fold	17.3%	230 / 454	50.7%
Not in Range	65.8%	872 / 1326	

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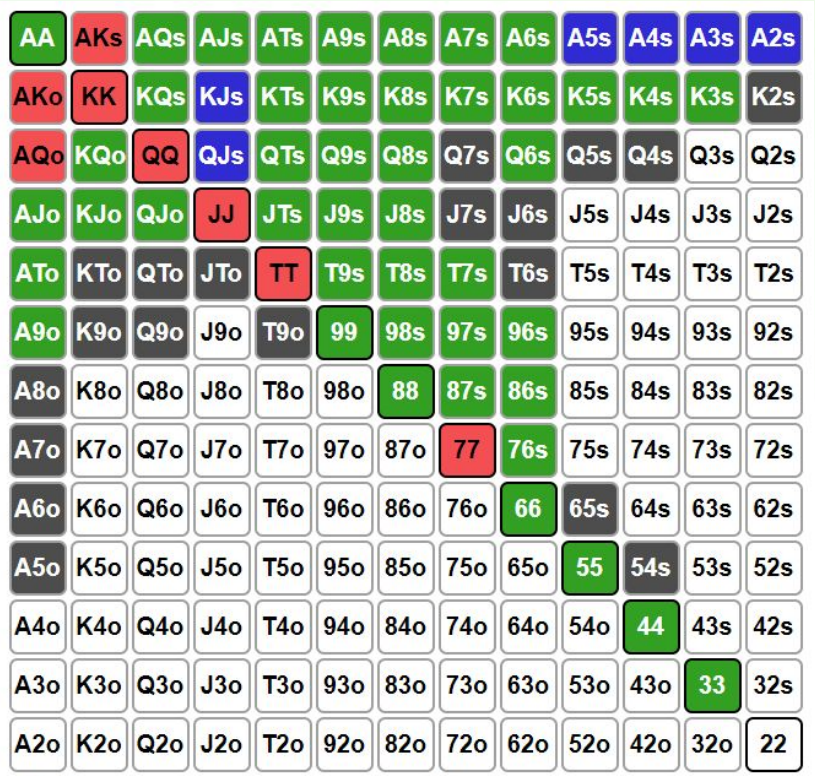
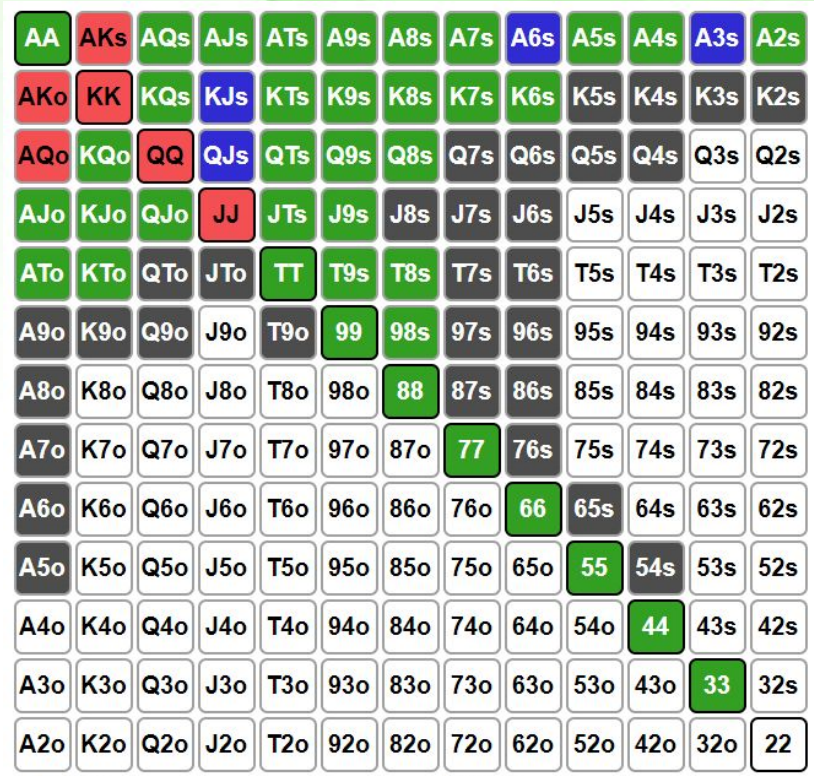
CO vs. Button and CO vs. Big Blind 40bb

- The button should 3-bet to a smaller size than the big blind.



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	4.4%	58 / 480	12.1%
All-in as a Bluff	1.8%	24 / 480	5.0%
Call	18.3%	242 / 480	50.4%
Fold	11.8%	156 / 480	32.5%
Not in Range	63.8%	846 / 1326	



Action	Hands		
All-in for Value	3.5%	46 / 480	9.6%
All-in as a Bluff	1.2%	16 / 480	3.3%
Call	16.4%	218 / 480	45.4%
Fold	15.1%	200 / 480	41.7%
Not in Range	63.8%	846 / 1326	

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Facing an All-in

- What are your pot odds?
- Which hands are getting the proper odds to call?
- How much of an edge do you want?
- Realize that you will experience variance!

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Facing Limpers

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Facing One Limper 25bbs Deep

- Many players will no longer have a limping range as stacks get shallower.
- What is the limper’s strategy?
- Be careful raising limpers because you can easily find yourself committing too many chips when you raise preflop and then make a flop continuation bet.
- Avoid raising where you will have to fold decently strong hands to an all-in.

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Facing Multiple Limpers 25bbs Deep

- Is the first limper tricky or straightforward?
- Play a bit tighter than you normally would, unless all the limpers are likely weak.
- Bluffing is still viable if you expect to have a lot of fold equity.
- As there are more limpers and your stack decreases, going all-in could be ideal.
- If six weak players limp before you, going all-in with A-10 for 25bbs is the only logical play.

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When Your Limp Gets Raised 25bbs Deep

- What are your pot odds/implied odds?
- If the opponent makes a large raise, fold hands that flop poorly.
- If your opponent makes a small raise, call with hands that flop well.
- Consider protecting your limping range against frequent raisers.

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Facing a Preflop Raise

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Facing a Preflop Raise 25bbs Deep

- What is your opponent's raising range?
- How likely are you to get 3-bet if you call?
- How many players are likely to see the flop?
- How will your opponent respond to aggression?

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Facing an Early Position Raise 25bbs Deep

- Tend to assume early position raisers have decently strong ranges.
- Most players do not get out of line from early position.
- 3-betting all-in becomes optimal with some strong, but non-nut hands.
- If you 3-bet and they 4-bet all-in, assume they have an effective nut hand unless they will 4-bet with any hand they think is “reasonable” like 8-8 and A-Js.

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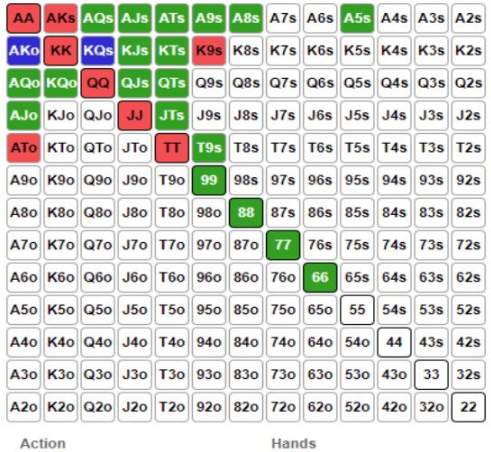
Facing an Early Position Raise 25bbs Deep

UTG+1/+2 vs UTG RFI

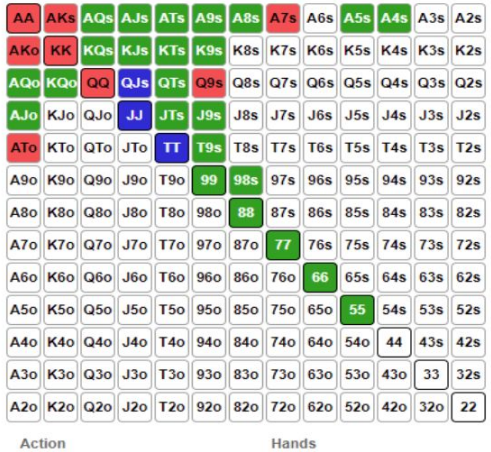
Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.1%	68 / 116	58.6%
Call	3.6%	48 / 116	41.4%
Fold	91.3%	1210 / 1326	

LJ/HJ vs UTG RFI



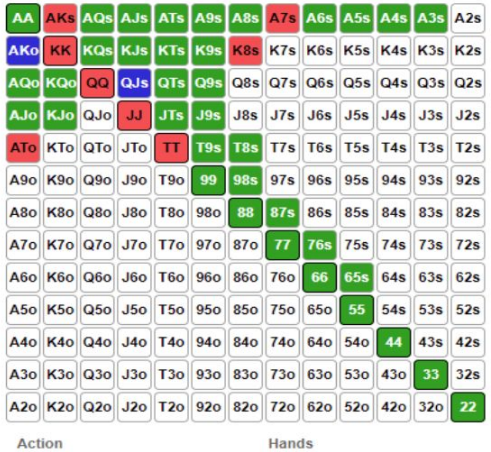
Action	Hands		
3-bet	3.8%	50 / 174	28.7%
All-In	1.2%	16 / 174	9.2%
Call	8.1%	108 / 174	62.1%
Fold	86.9%	1152 / 1326	

CO vs UTG RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.1%	54 / 200	27.0%
All-In	1.2%	16 / 200	8.0%
Call	9.8%	130 / 200	65.0%
Fold	84.9%	1126 / 1326	

BTN vs UTG RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	3.6%	48 / 258	18.6%
All-In	1.2%	16 / 258	6.2%
Call	14.6%	194 / 258	75.2%
Fold	80.5%	1068 / 1326	

SB vs UTG RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.8%	64 / 302	21.2%
All-In	3.6%	48 / 302	15.9%
Call	14.3%	190 / 302	62.9%
Fold	77.2%	1024 / 1326	

BB vs UTG RFI

Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.4%	58 / 966	6.0%
All-In	2.4%	32 / 966	3.3%
Call	66.1%	876 / 966	90.7%
Fold	27.1%	360 / 1326	

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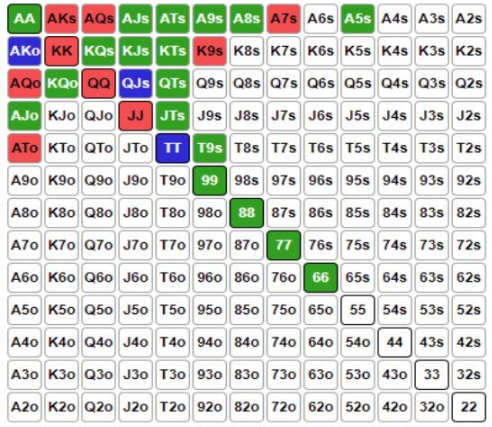
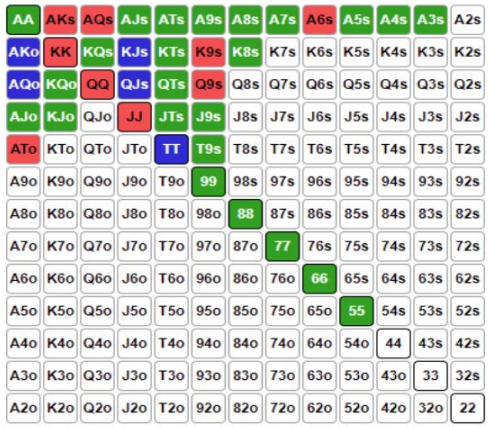
Facing a Middle Position Raise 25bbs Deep

HJ vs LJ RFI



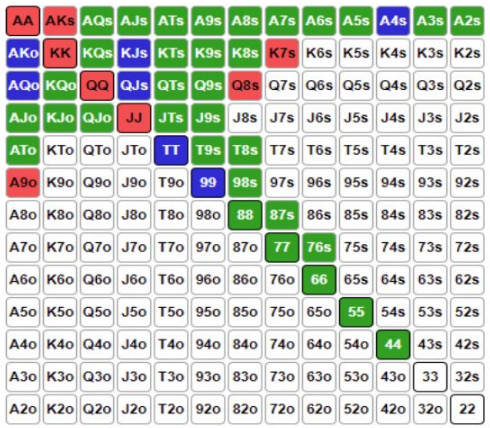
Action	Hands		
3-bet	4.4%	58 / 178	32.6%
All-In	1.7%	22 / 178	12.4%
Call	7.4%	98 / 178	55.1%
Fold	86.6%	1148 / 1326	

CO vs LJ/HJ RFI



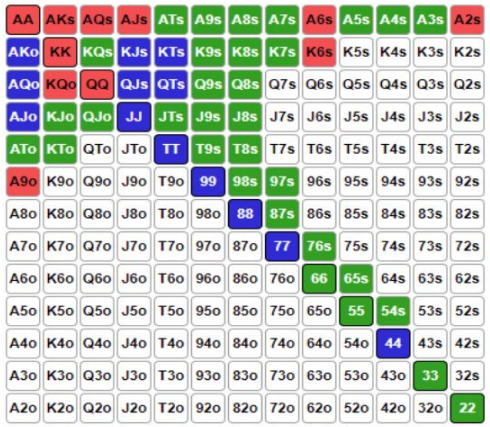
Action	Hands		
3-bet	3.8%	50 / 220	22.7%
All-In	2.9%	38 / 220	17.3%
Call	10.0%	132 / 220	60.0%
Fold	83.4%	1106 / 1326	

BTN vs LJ/HJ RFI



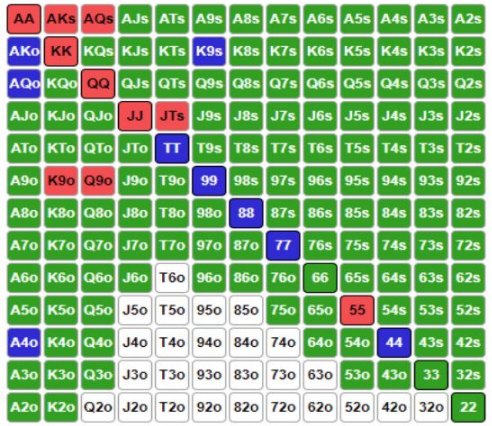
Action	Hands		
3-bet	3.6%	48 / 278	17.3%
All-In	3.6%	48 / 278	17.3%
Call	13.7%	182 / 278	65.5%
Fold	79.0%	1048 / 1326	

SB vs LJ/HJ RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.0%	66 / 322	20.5%
All-In	6.6%	88 / 322	27.3%
Call	12.7%	168 / 322	52.2%
Fold	75.7%	1004 / 1326	

BB vs LJ/HJ RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.0%	66 / 1014	6.5%
All-In	5.3%	70 / 1014	6.9%
Call	66.2%	878 / 1014	86.6%
Fold	23.5%	312 / 1326	

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Facing a Late Position Raise 25bbs Deep

- You can start to get out of line, especially against late position raisers.

- Many players will raise far too many hands from late position and then defend poorly.

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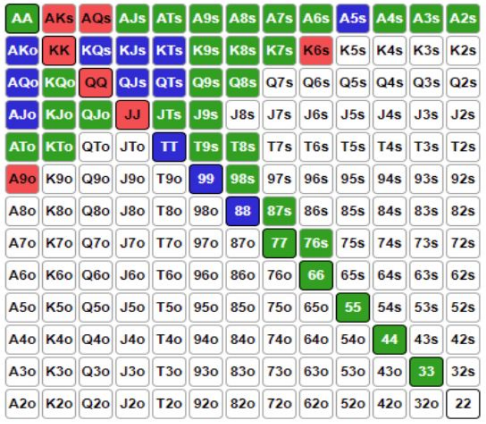
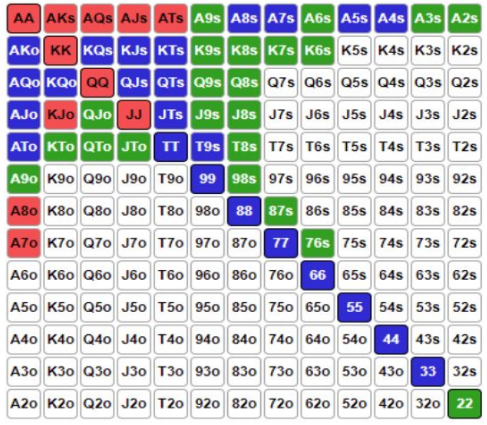
Facing a Late Position Raise 25bbs Deep

BTN vs CO RFI



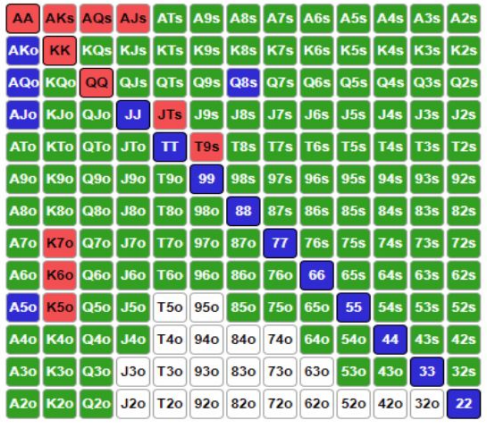
Action	Hands		
3-bet	3.2%	42 / 300	14.0%
All-In	5.9%	78 / 300	26.0%
Call	13.6%	180 / 300	60.0%
Fold	77.4%	1026 / 1326	

SB vs CO RFI



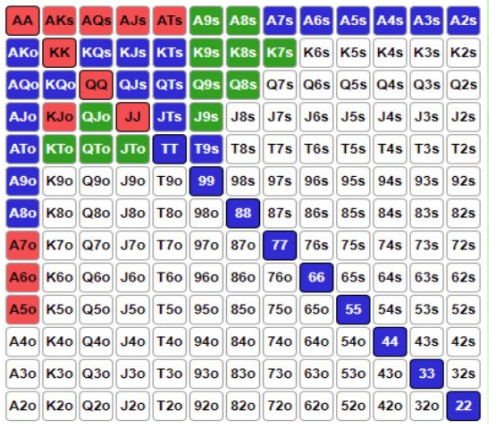
Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.7%	76 / 358	21.2%
All-In	11.5%	152 / 358	42.5%
Call	9.8%	130 / 358	36.3%
Fold	73.0%	968 / 1326	

BB vs CO RFI



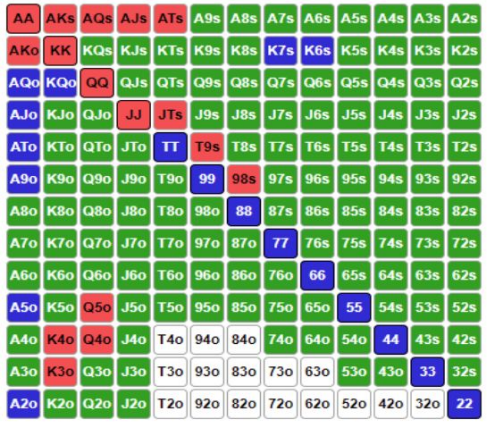
Action	Hands		
3-bet	5.6%	74 / 1074	6.9%
All-In	8.4%	112 / 1074	10.4%
Call	67.0%	888 / 1074	82.7%
Fold	19.0%	252 / 1326	

SB vs BTN RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	6.6%	88 / 358	24.6%
All-In	14.3%	190 / 358	53.1%
Call	6.0%	80 / 358	22.3%
Fold	73.0%	968 / 1326	

BB vs BTN RFI



Action	Hands		
3-bet	8.4%	112 / 1134	9.9%
All-In	11.0%	146 / 1134	12.9%
Call	66.1%	876 / 1134	77.2%
Fold	14.5%	192 / 1326	

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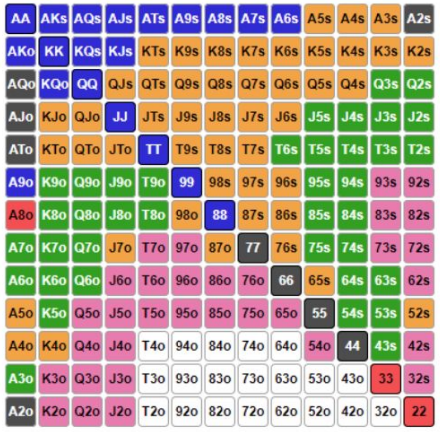
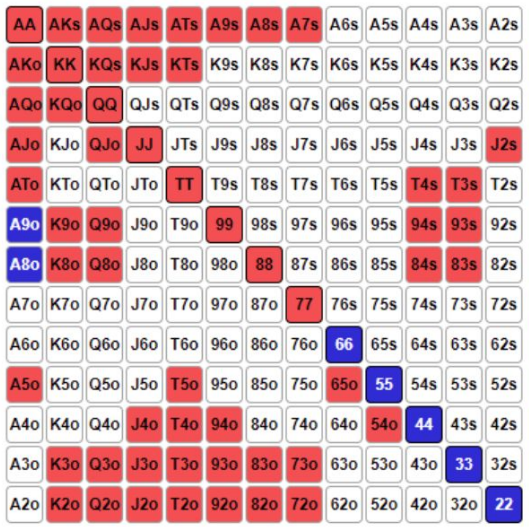
Blind vs. Blind Play 25bbs Deep

SB RFI



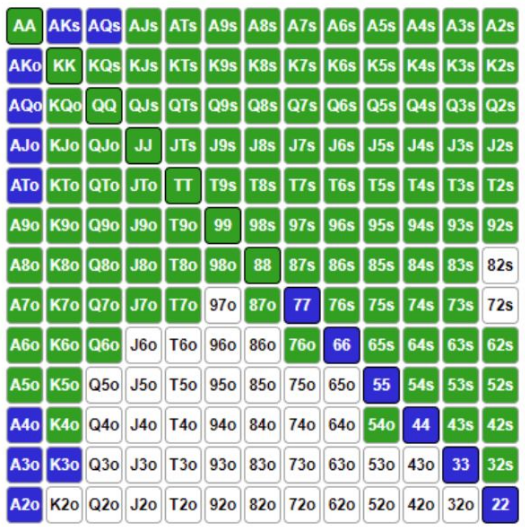
Action	Hands		
All-in	1.8%	24 / 1086	2.2%
Raise/Call	8.9%	118 / 1086	10.9%
Raise/Fold	21.1%	280 / 1086	25.8%
Limp/Jam	5.7%	76 / 1086	7.0%
Limp/Call	20.8%	276 / 1086	25.4%
Limp/Fold	23.5%	312 / 1086	28.7%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

BB vs SB Limp



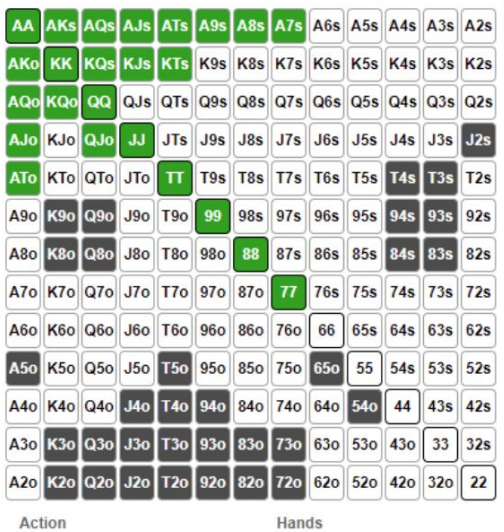
Action	Hands		
Raise	36.8%	488 / 542	90.0%
All-In	4.1%	54 / 542	10.0%
Check	59.1%	784 / 1326	

BB vs SB Raise



Action	Hands		
All-In	10.6%	140 / 850	16.5%
Call	53.5%	710 / 850	83.5%
Fold	35.9%	476 / 1326	

BB vs SB Limp/All-In



Action	Hands		
All-In	0.0%	0 / 488	0.0%
Call	12.1%	160 / 488	32.8%
Fold	24.7%	328 / 488	67.2%
Not in Range	63.2%	838 / 1326	

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Exploitative Preflop Jamming

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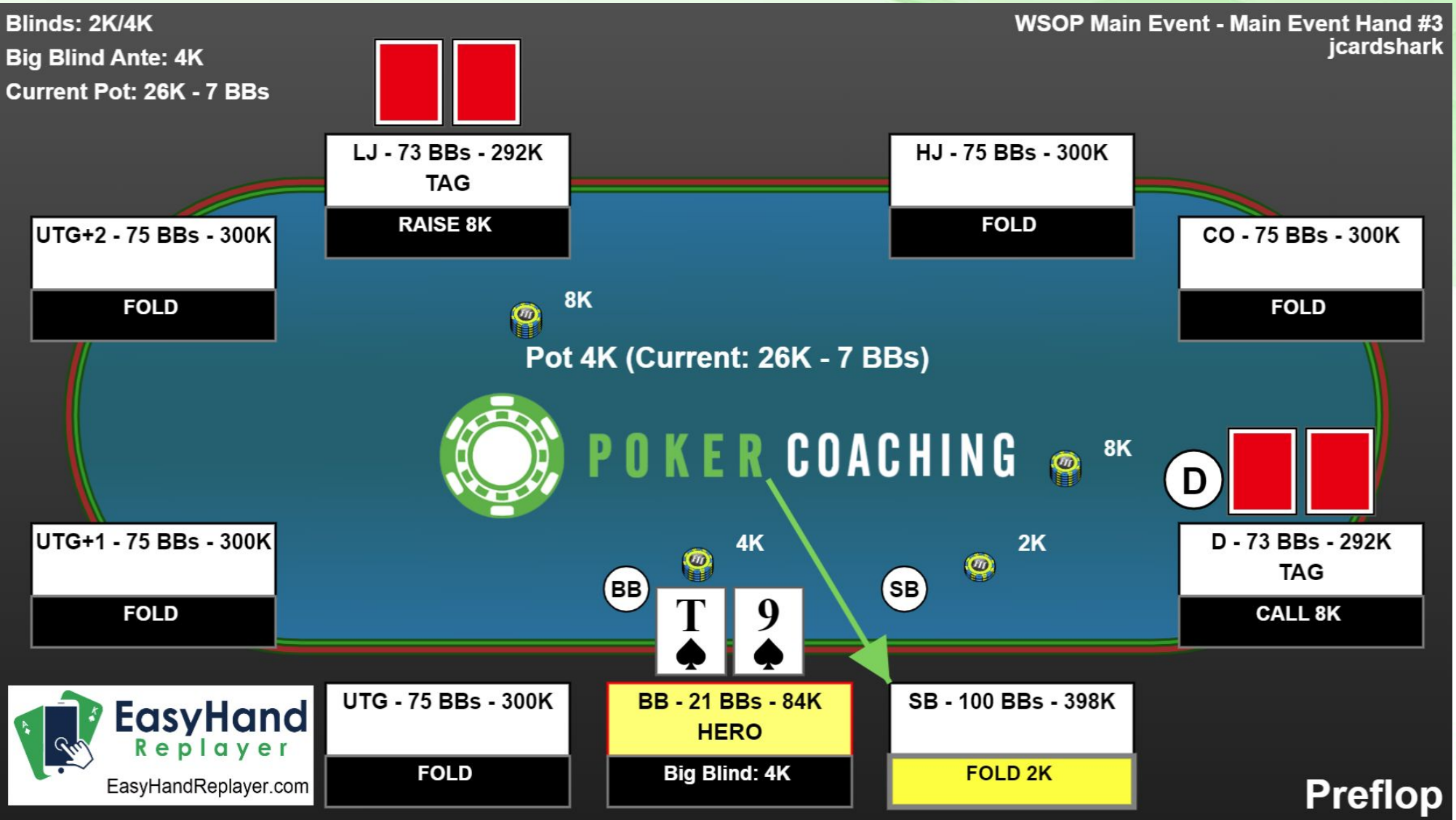
Consider this situation

- Going all-in before the flop is a valid option!



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If you go all-in, either…

- You will either win the small pot when everyone folds.
- You will get called and get all-in slightly behind with some dead money in the pot.
- The value of this play can be determined using math.

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Preflop Fold Equity Equation

- Profit =
- Percent opponents fold X pot you win +
  Percent opponent1 calls X (equity in the pot X total pot when you get called – amount you put in the pot) +
  Percent opponent2 calls X (equity in the pot X total pot when you get called – amount you put in the pot)

- Let's fill in the blanks!

- How often do the opponents fold?

- You need to know each player's preflop range at this point
  as well as the range they will call your all-in.

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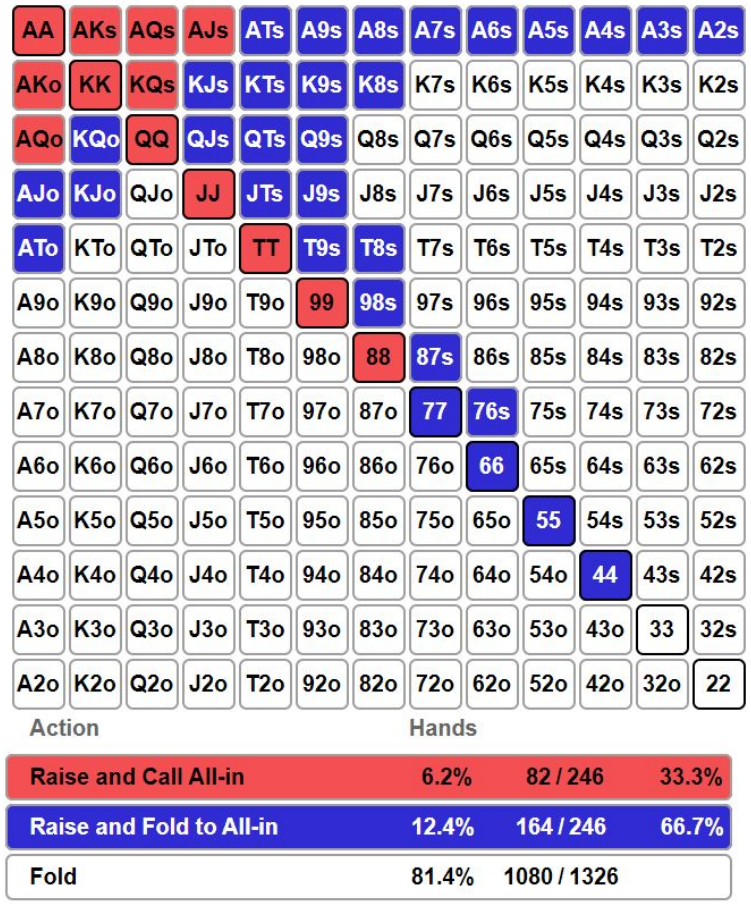
Initial Raiser's Expected Strategy

- The initial raiser is probably using roughly this strategy:

- He will call your all-in 33% and fold 67%.



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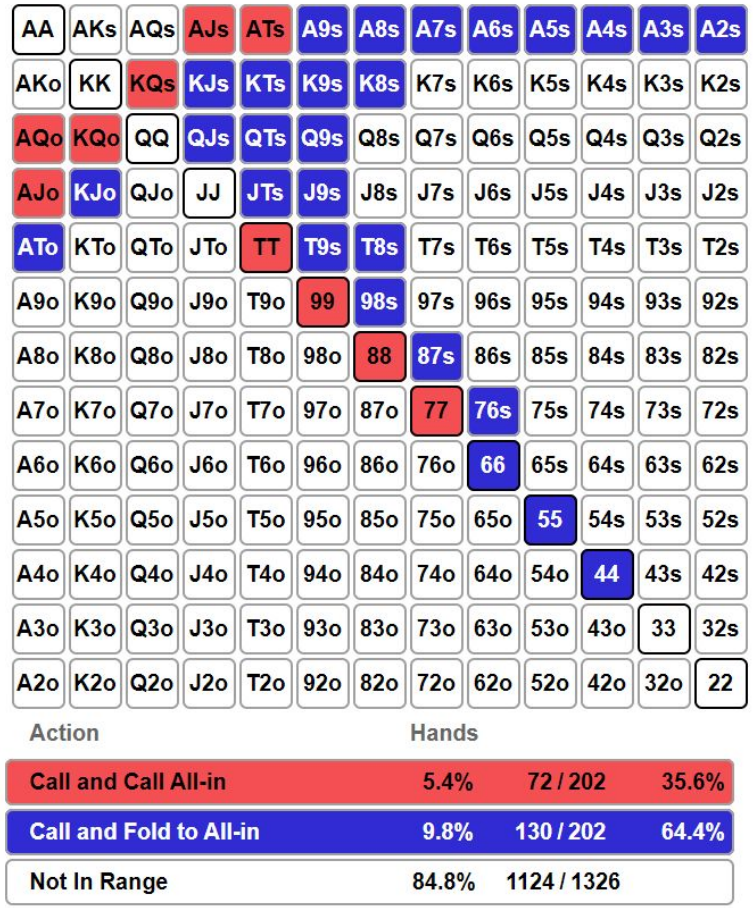
Caller's Expected Strategy

- The caller is probably using roughly this strategy:
- This means he will call 36% and fold 64%.
- Every once in a while both players will call your all-in, but let's ignore that for simplicity.



AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Call and Call All-in	5.4%	72 / 202	35.6%
Call and Fold to All-in	9.8%	130 / 202	64.4%
Not In Range	84.8%	1124 / 1326	

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Figure Out Your Equity

- Profit =
- .32 X pot you win +
  .33 X (equity in the pot X total pot when you get called – amount you put in the pot) +
  .35 X (equity in the pot X total pot when you get called – amount you put in the pot)

- Use Equilab to figure out your equity against each opponent's calling range.

Hand range	Equity
T9s	33.15%
88+,AJs+,KQs,AQo+	66.85%

Hand range	Equity
T9s	39.83%
TT-77,AJs-ATs,KQs,AQo-AJo,KQo	60.17%

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Plug in the other numbers

- Profit =
- .32 X pot you win +
  .33 X (.33(total amount in pot when you get called)– amount you put in the pot) +
  .35 X (.39(total amount in pot when you get called)– amount you put in the pot)

- When you win the pot preflop, you win 26,000 chips
  (preflop raise, call, small blind, big blind, ante)

- When you get called, the total pot will be:
- 88,000 + 88,000 + any additional money in the pot
- 88,000 + 88,000 + 8,000 + 2,000 + 4,000 = 190,000

- You put 84,000 more into the pot.
- Your 4,000 big blind does not count.

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Solve it!

- Profit = .32 X 26,000 + .33 X (.33(190,000)– 84,000) + .35 X (.39(190,000)– 84,000)

- Profit = 8,320 – 7,029 – 3,465 = -2,174

- However, if the opponents fold just a little more often, this situation quickly becomes profitable.

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What happens if the caller never calls?

- Profit = .67 X 26,000 + .33 X (.33(190,000)– 84,000)
- Profit = 17,420 – 7,029 = 10,391
- This is a HUGE amount of profit!
- Worse preflop hands will often still have 29% equity or so against a reasonable call off range.

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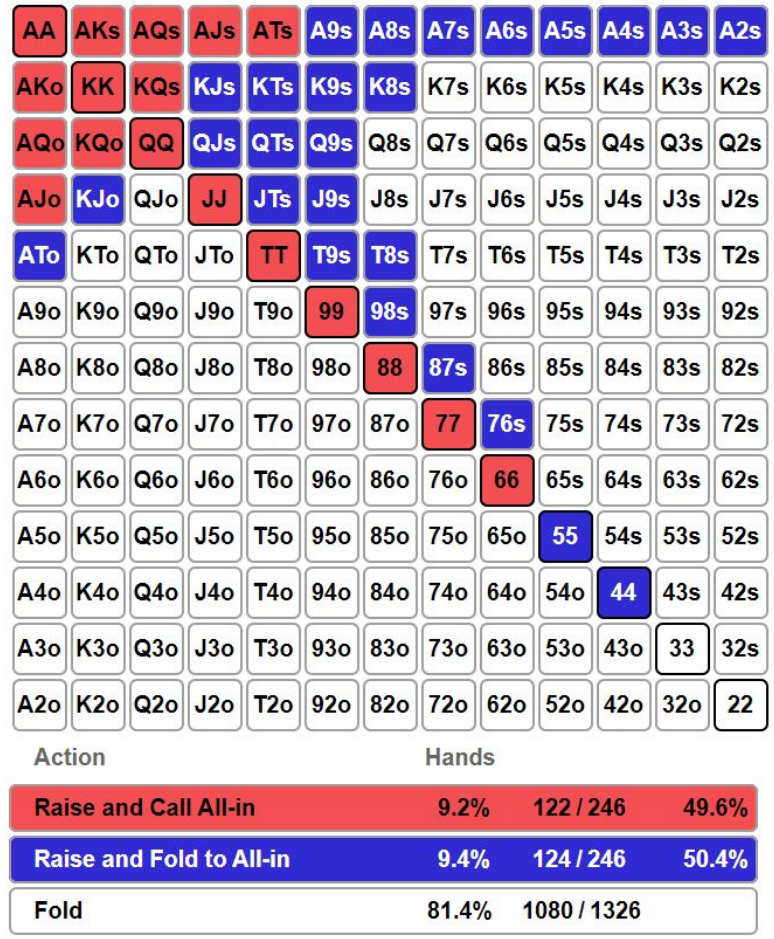
Against Only One Opponent

- Let's assume the opponent calls your all-in 50% of the time.

Hand range	Equity
T9s	36.33%
66+,ATs+,KQs,AJo+,KQo	63.67%

- Profit = .5 X 18,000 + .5 X (.36(182,000)– 84,000)
- Profit = 9,000 – 9,240 = -240

- Calling the preflop raise is still best.



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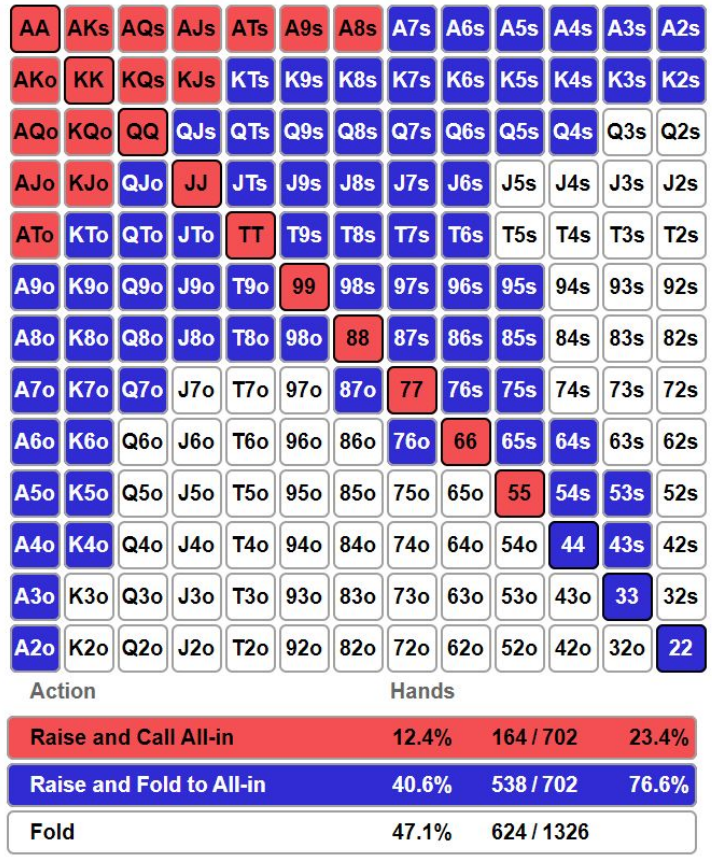
Against a Wide Range

- Let's assume the opponent raises from late position with a range that is a bit too wide but calls off with decent hands.

Hand range	Equity
T9s	37.00%
55+,A8s+,KJs+,ATo+,KJo+	63.00%



- Profit = .77 X 18,000 + .23 X (.37(182,000)– 84,000)
- Profit = 13,860 – 8,330 = 5,530

- This is a nice amount of profit that cannot be turned down.

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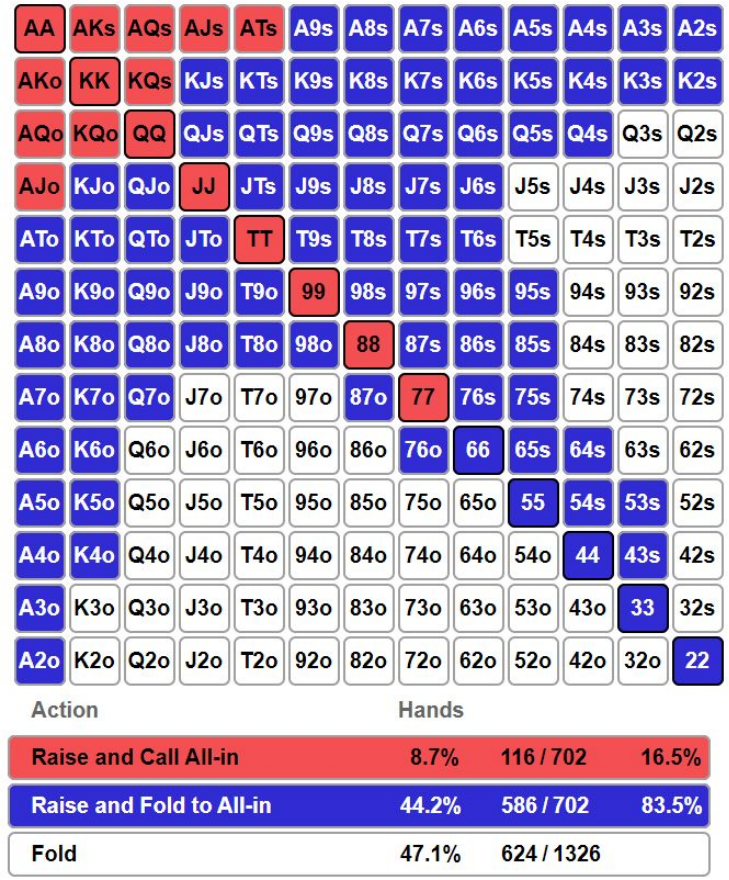
Against a Wide Range

- Let's assume the same range but now it under-defends.

Hand range	Equity
T9s	35.48%
77+,ATs+,KQs,AJo+,KQo	64.52%

- Profit = .83 X 18,000 + .17 X (.35(182,000)– 84,000)
- Profit = 14,940 – 3,451 = 11,489

- This is a HUGE amount of profit.



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Main Points

- Do not shove wide over tight ranges.
- Shove wide over loose ranges.
- Target late position raisers, especially if you have a tight image.
- In multi-way pots, sometimes the callers will rarely call off, adding dead money to the pot.
- Jam tighter from earlier positions because you have to worry about players yet to act waking up with a hand.

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Facing a Preflop Raise and a Call

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Against Tight Ranges

Remember: The caller will *usually be capped*.

RFI TAG:

- Play fundamentally sound poker.

RFI Nit:

- Fold unsuited big cards that are often dominated. K♦ J♣
- Call *more* implied odds hands. 10♦ 9♦
- 3-bet bluff *much less often.* A♦ J♣

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Against Loose Ranges

RFI LAG:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- Call *more* unsuited big cards that are ahead.
- Go all-in with high equity hands

RFI Calling Station:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- Go all-in with big cards that are often ahead.
- Go all-in for value *more* (linear).

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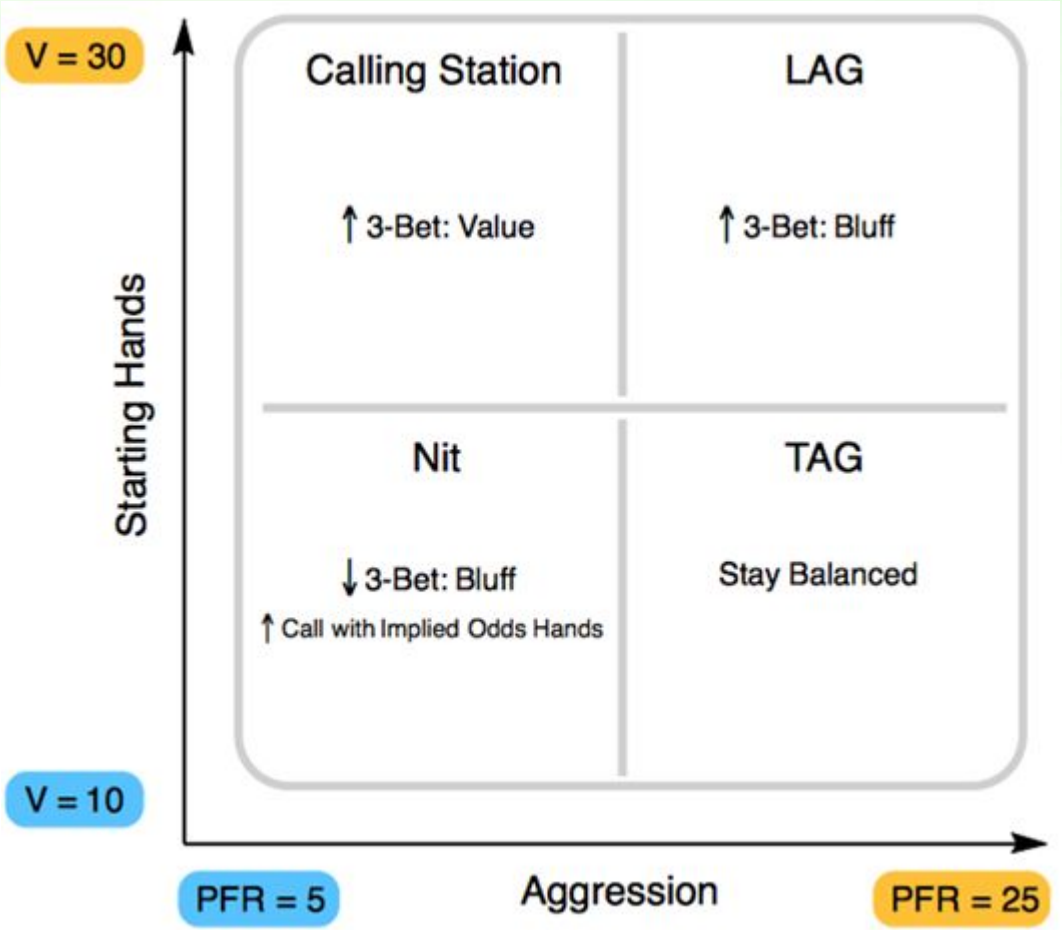
Putting It All Together



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From the Big Blind 25bbs Deep

- Getting good “price” and “closing action” are not great reasons to defend your big blind multi-way.
  - You will realize your equity poorly.
  - Postflop playability is highly important.
  - Do not play junky offsuit cards.
  - Avoid playing hands that make mostly marginal made hands.

- Jamming all-in with hands with equity or an Ace blocker is a powerful strategy.

Example 1: Against a raise and call, hands like K-6o, Q-7o and J-5o should be folded.

Example 2: A-xo, K-xs and Q-xs should be folded against tight raisers or a larger number of opponents.

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When You Call and Get 3-bet

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When You Call and Get 3-bet 25bbs Deep

Proceed Cautiously:

- What are the ranges at play?
  - 3-bettor is the most important range to consider

Factors that Increase Your Ability to Call:

- *More* players **vs.** fewer players seeing the flop
- *Closing* the action **vs.** not closing (how likely are you to get back 4-bet?)
- *Better* pot odds **vs.** worse pot odds

- Make sure to protect your calling range!

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet 25bbs Deep

Proceed *Even More* Cautiously:

- You should have no calling range < 75bb.
- You are going to get 4-bet often enough to kill your implied odds.
  - You can't profitably call with most pairs and suited connectors.

Play Exceptionally Tight:

- What hands can you profitably get in for 25bb against > 2 players?
  - 3-bet from EP: Usually only 10-10+, A-K
  - 3-bet from LP: Usually only 8-8+, A-Q+, A-Js+
  - You should not have a 4-bet bluffing range.

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Preflop Fold Equity Equation

- It applies!

- Profit =
- Percent opponents fold X pot you win +
  Percent opponent1 calls X (equity in the pot X total pot when you get called – amount you put in the pot) +
  Percent opponent2 calls X (equity in the pot X total pot when you get called – amount you put in the pot)

- The initial raiser will rarely call because he has to worry about you and the 3-bettor.

- If you have no fold equity, the first part of the equation will be 0,
  forcing you to have a lot of equity.

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Preflop Fold Equity Equation

- The cutoff raises to 2bbs and the button 3-bets to 5.5bbs.
- Which hands are profitable to go all-in with from the small blind?
- Set profit to 0 to find the breakeven all-in range.

- The cutoff will use the top strategy.

- The button will use the bottom strategy.

- This ignores when they both call.

- 0 =
- ___ X ___ +
  ___ X (___ X ___ − ___) +
  ___ X (___X ___ − ___)

Cutoff RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise and Call All-in	5.1%	68 / 368	18.5%
Raise and Fold to All-in	22.6%	300 / 368	81.5%
Fold	72.2%	958 / 1326	

Button 3-bet

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise and Call All-in	2.1%	28 / 48	58.3%
Raise and Fold to All-in	1.5%	20 / 48	41.7%
Fold	96.4%	1278 / 1326	

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Preflop Fold Equity Equation

- The cutoff raises to 2bbs and the button 3-bets to 5.5bbs.
- Which hands are profitable to go all-in with from the small blind?
- Let's fill in the blanks!

- 0 =
- .232 X 10 +
  .185 X (equity in the pot X 57.5 – 24.5) +
  .583 X (equity in the pot X 54.5 – 24.5)

Cutoff RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
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AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise and Call All-in	5.1%	68 / 368	18.5%
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Fold	72.2%	958 / 1326	

Button 3-bet

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Action	Hands		
Raise and Call All-in	2.1%	28 / 48	58.3%
Raise and Fold to All-in	1.5%	20 / 48	41.7%
Fold	96.4%	1278 / 1326	

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Preflop Fold Equity Equation

- 0 = .232 X 10 + .185 X (equity in the pot X 57.5 – 24.5) + .583 X (equity in the pot X 54.5 – 24.5)
- I used an online algebra calculator.
- Equity in the pot = .388, so you need 38.8% to break even.
- Let's suppose you want to have 41% equity instead to ensure you have an edge.
- Profit = .232 X 10 + .185 X (.41 X 57.5 – 24.5) + .583 X (.41 X 54.5 – 24.5)
- This results in you winning .89bbs, which may or may not be worth it, depending on the field's strength.
- With 43% equity though, you win 1.7bbs, which is huge!

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Preflop Fold Equity Equation

- Use Equilab to see which hands have 42% equity in the most common situation, which is when you go all-in and the 3-bettor calls.

- Against J-J+ and A-Ks, only A-A and K-K can profitably shove.
- If you were fine with 39%, you can add Q-Q and A-Ks.

- Tinker with the equation to assume your opponents use different strategies, such as:
  - Folding to your all-in too often
  - Calling too wide
  - Raising/3-betting with only effective nut hands

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Facing a Preflop 4-bet

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3-betting and then Facing an All-in 25bbs Deep

- When you 3-bet and get jammed on, unless you are playing a maniacal style, assume the 4-bettor has a decently strong hand.

- Your decision is purely based on math depending on your pot odds and how your hand compares to your opponent's all-in range.

- If you use a polarized strategy (as you often should when shallow), your decision will be easy.

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3-betting and then Facing an All-in 25bbs Deep

- Lojack raises to 2bbs out of 25bbs, you 3-bet A-Qs to 5.5bbs from the button, lojack goes all-in.

- You have to call 19.5bbs more to win a total of 52.5bbs.
- 19.5/52.5 = 37%

- If you want to have a bit of an edge, call when you have 39% equity.

- You can only fold if you think your opponent is going all-in tighter than 9-9+ and A-Q+.

- Most players will use this range or wider, allowing you to easily call.

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3-betting and then Getting 4-bet 25bbs Deep

- Keep the minimum defense frequency in mind!
- If you fold too often, your opponents can crush you by jamming with a wide range.
- 3-betting small with a wide range against players who only 4-bet all-in with the absolute best hands is a strong exploitative play.
- Some players may only min-raise preflop with hands they plan on getting all-in, meaning you may have little/no fold equity with a 3-bet.
- Pay attention and adjust accordingly!

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When You Have Between 12bbs and 22bbs

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

Stack-To-Pot Ratio (SPR):

- Your SPR will continue to decrease.

$$\text{SPR} = \frac{\text{Effective Stack}}{\text{Money in Pot}} = \frac{\text{Risk}}{\text{Reward}}$$

SPR 0 - 3	=	Low
SPR 3 - 6	=	Medium
SPR 6+	=	High

- 12bb – 22bb you enter the “Low” SPR category.

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

Your standards for going **All-in** decrease SPR decreases.

- You are not risking as much, so you get to be wrong more often.

How Lower SPR Changes the Way You Play:

- Starting Hands:
  - Implied odds hands ***Decrease*** in value. 7♣ 6♣
  - Strong big cards ***Increase*** in value. A♦ J♣

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Recurring Concepts As Stacks Decrease

How to play 12BB – 22bb Deep:

- Follow the GTO charts unless it becomes clear your opponents make significant mistakes.

- Raise with a wider range if your opponents rarely 3-bet.

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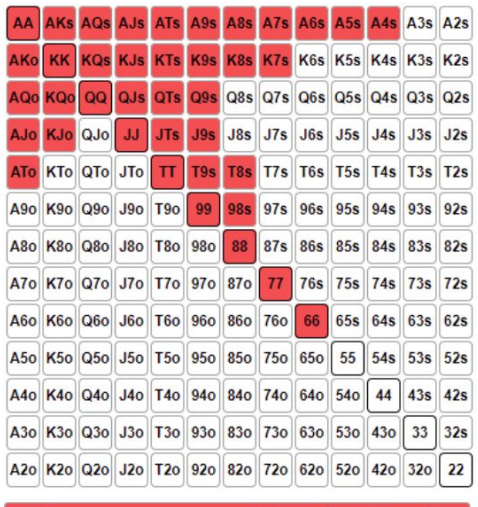
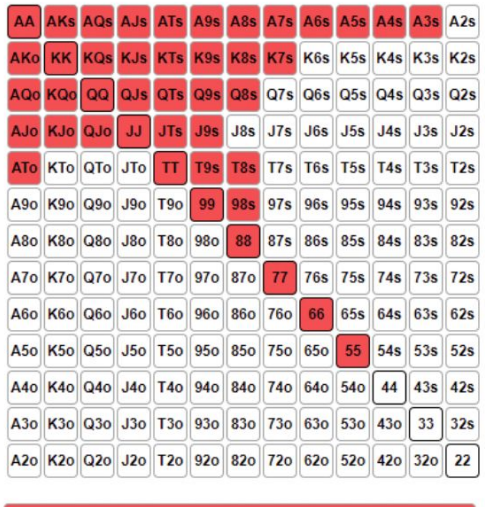
Default Ranges When Folded To 15bbs Deep

UTG



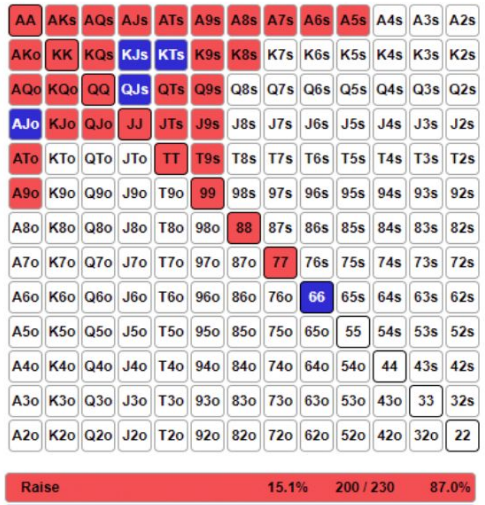
Raise	16.7%	222 / 222	100.0%
Fold	83.3%	1104 / 1326	

UTG+1



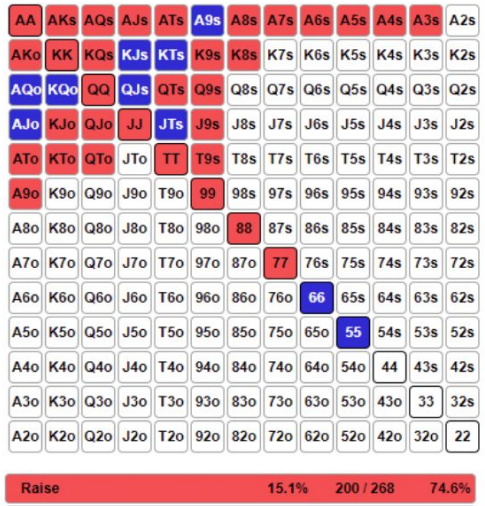
Raise	18.7%	248 / 248	100.0%
Fold	81.3%	1078 / 1326	

UTG+2



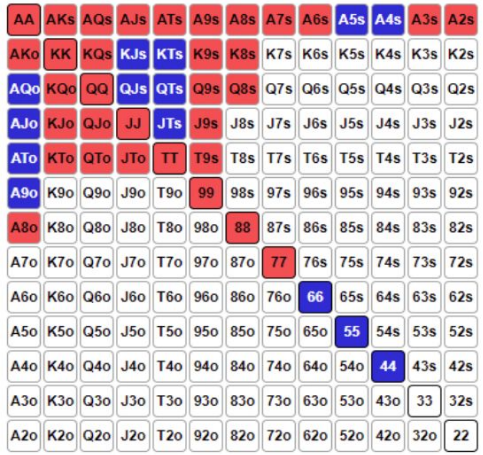
Raise	15.1%	200 / 230	87.0%
All-in	2.3%	30 / 230	13.0%
Fold	82.7%	1096 / 1326	

Lojack



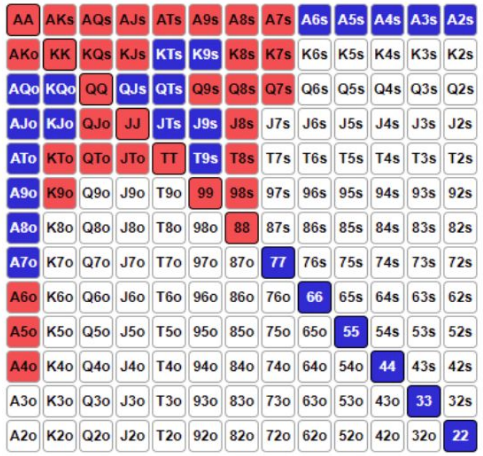
Raise	15.1%	200 / 268	74.6%
All-in	5.1%	68 / 268	25.4%
Fold	79.8%	1058 / 1326	

Hijack



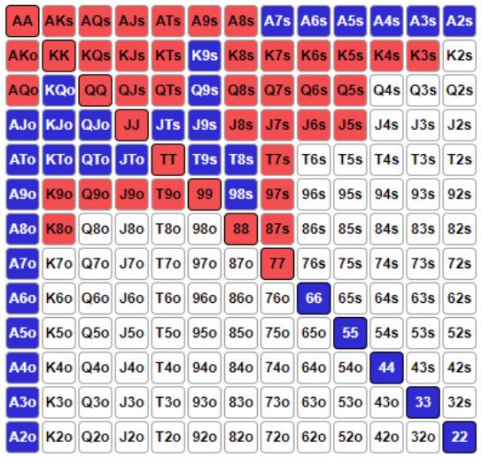
Raise	16.0%	212 / 306	69.3%
All-in	7.1%	94 / 306	30.7%
Fold	76.9%	1020 / 1326	

Cutoff



Raise	16.4%	218 / 398	54.8%
All-in	13.6%	180 / 398	45.2%
Fold	70.0%	928 / 1326	

Button



Raise	18.4%	244 / 518	47.1%
All-in	20.7%	274 / 518	52.9%
Fold	60.9%	808 / 1326	

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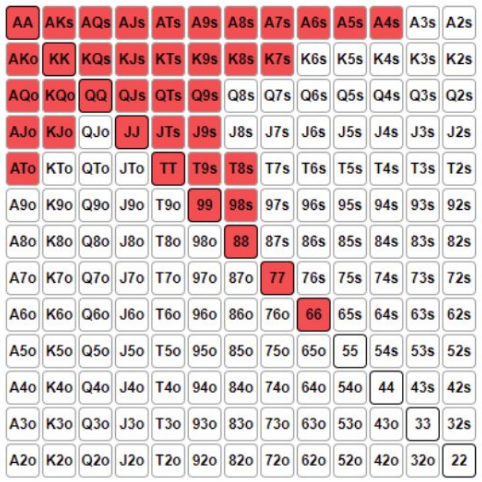
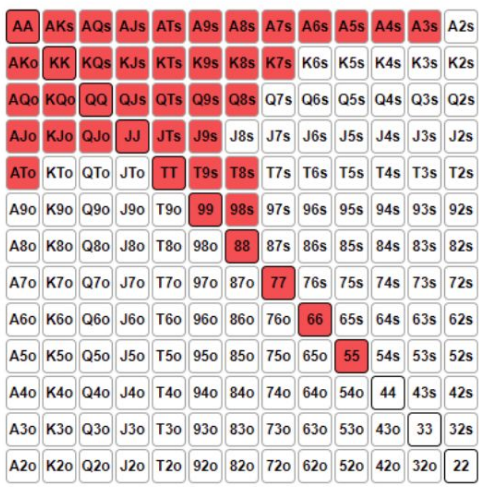
Default Ranges When Folded To 25bbs Deep

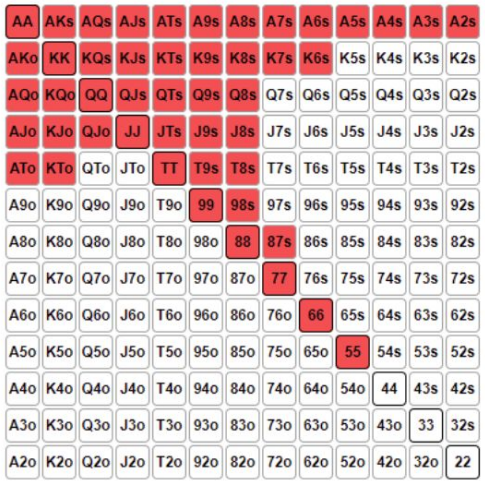
UTG



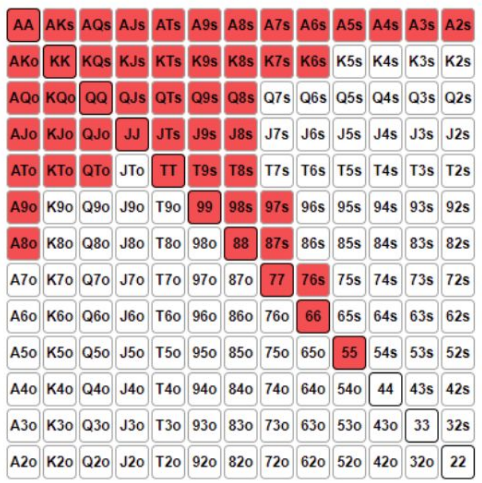
UTG+1



UTG+2



Lojack



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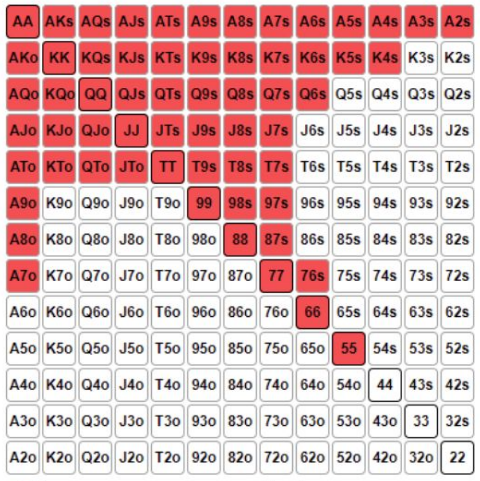

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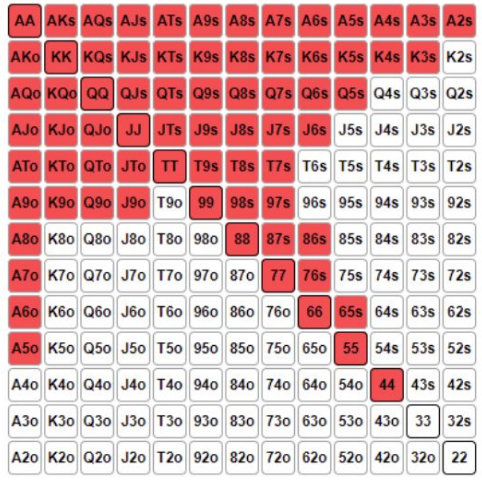
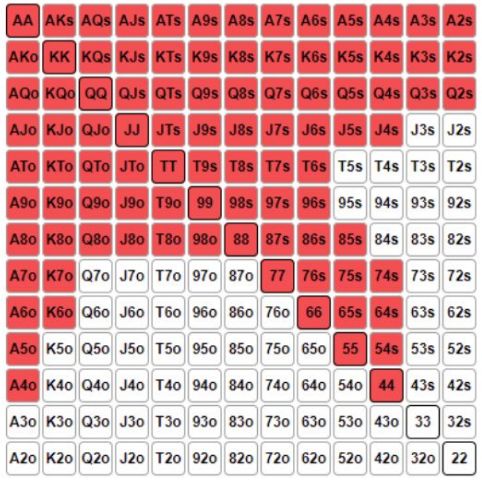


Button



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Small Blind Play 15bbs Deep

- Your strategy from the small blind depends entirely on the big blind's response.
- If he will frequently fold, raise with any two cards.
- Minimum Defense Frequency = 1 – bet/(bet + pot)
- If you raise to 3.5bbs, MDF = 1 – 3/(3 + 1.5) = 33%
- This means the big blind has to defend with at least 33% of hands, assuming your range has 0% equity (which is never the case).

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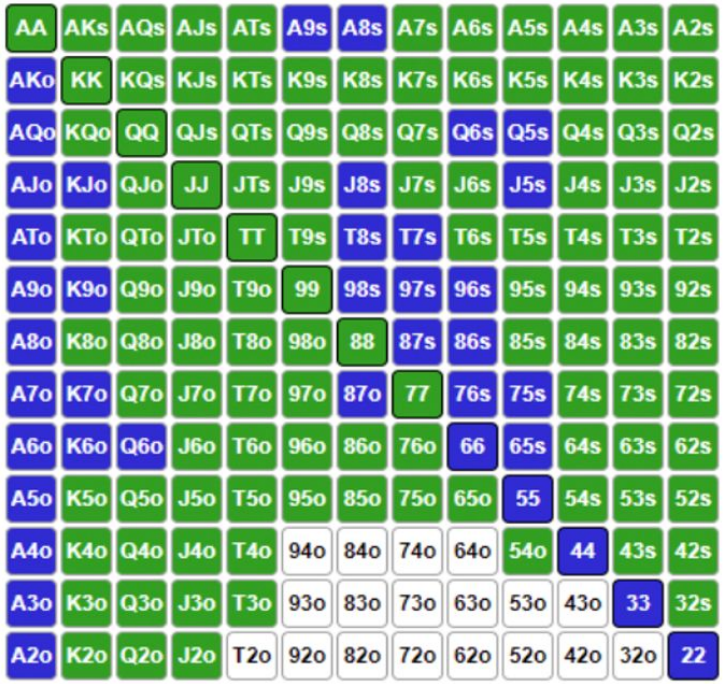
Small Blind Play 15bbs Deep

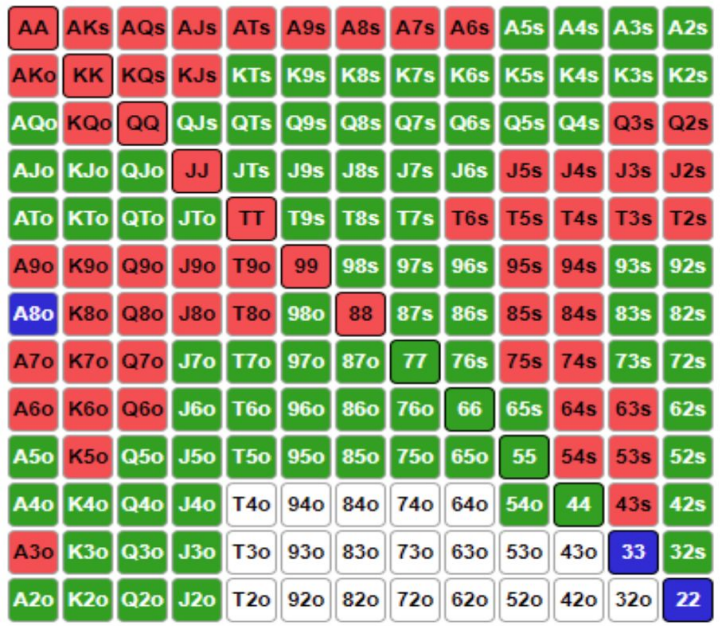
- The SB now uses a limp or all-in strategy!

15bb Deep



All-In	23.4%	310 / 1110	27.9%
Call	60.3%	800 / 1110	72.1%
Fold	16.3%	216 / 1326	

25bb Deep



Action	Hands		
Raise	30.0%	398 / 1086	36.6%
All-In	1.8%	24 / 1086	2.2%
Call	50.1%	664 / 1086	61.1%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

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When Your Raise Gets 3-bet

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Decision Time!

- After you raise with a 22bb or shorter stack, most players will either fold, call, or go all-in.
- You will rarely face a small 3-bet.
- Facing an all-in, you have a simple math problem.
- The following charts assume you are fine breaking even.
- Call a bit tighter if you want to have an edge!

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Adjust!

- If the opponent is tight and straightforward, fold a decent portion of your range.
- If the opponent is maniacal, defend with a decently large portion of your range.
- Your late position raises will face more resistance.
- Consider your pot odds and postflop playability.

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Early Position vs. All-in

UTG RFI vs UTG+1 - CO All-in

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	5.9%	78 / 222	35.1%
Fold	10.9%	144 / 222	64.9%
Not in Range	83.3%	1104 / 1326	

UTG RFI vs BTN All-In

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	7.7%	102 / 222	45.9%
Fold	9.0%	120 / 222	54.1%
Not in Range	83.3%	1104 / 1326	

UTG RFI vs SB All-In

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	8.3%	110 / 222	49.5%
Fold	8.4%	112 / 222	50.5%
Not in Range	83.3%	1104 / 1326	

UTG RFI vs BB All-In

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	7.2%	96 / 222	43.2%
Fold	9.5%	126 / 222	56.8%
Not in Range	83.3%	1104 / 1326	

UTG+1 RFI vs UTG+2 - CO All-in

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	6.6%	88 / 248	35.5%
Fold	12.1%	160 / 248	64.5%
Not in Range	81.3%	1078 / 1326	

UTG+1 RFI vs BTN All-In

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	8.6%	114 / 248	46.0%
Fold	10.1%	134 / 248	54.0%
Not in Range	81.3%	1078 / 1326	

UTG+1 RFI vs SB All-In

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	10.0%	132 / 248	53.2%
Fold	8.7%	116 / 248	46.8%
Not in Range	81.3%	1078 / 1326	

UTG+1 RFI vs BB All-In

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Call	8.6%	114 / 248	46.0%
Fold	10.1%	134 / 248	54.0%
Not in Range	81.3%	1078 / 1326	

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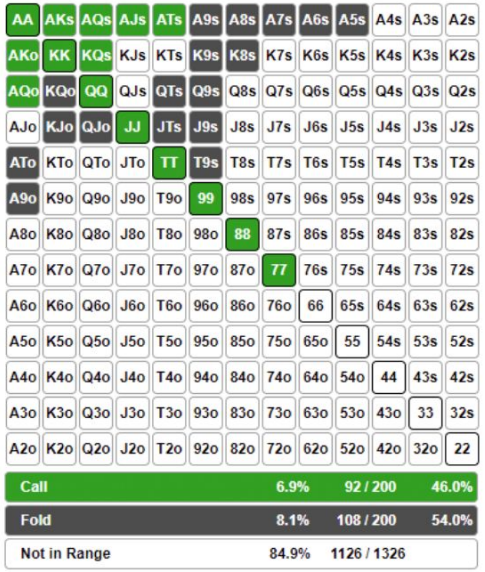
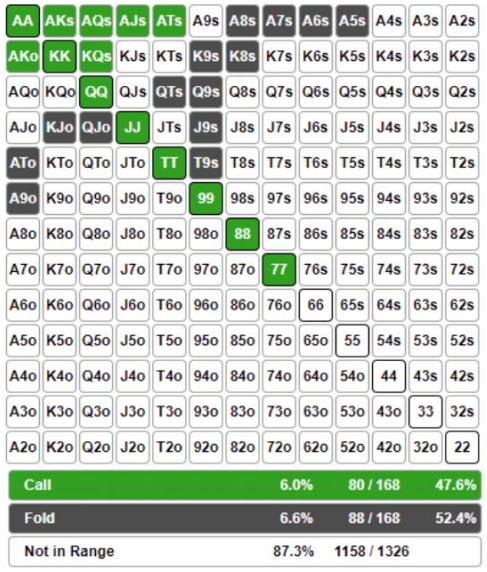
Middle and Late Position vs. All-in

UTG+2 RFI vs All-In



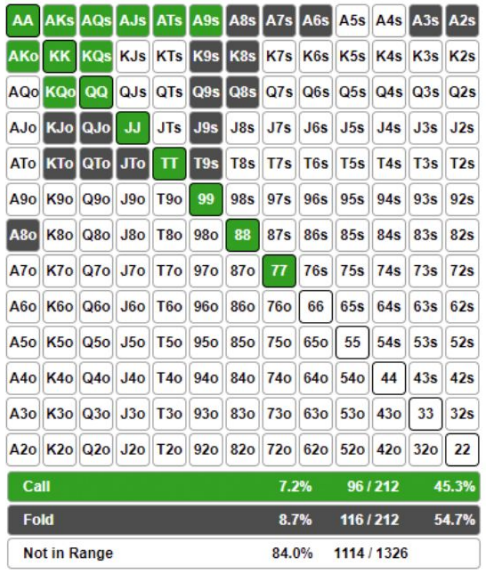
Call	6.9%	92 / 200	46.0%
Fold	8.1%	108 / 200	54.0%
Not in Range	84.9%	1126 / 1326	

LJ RFI vs All-In



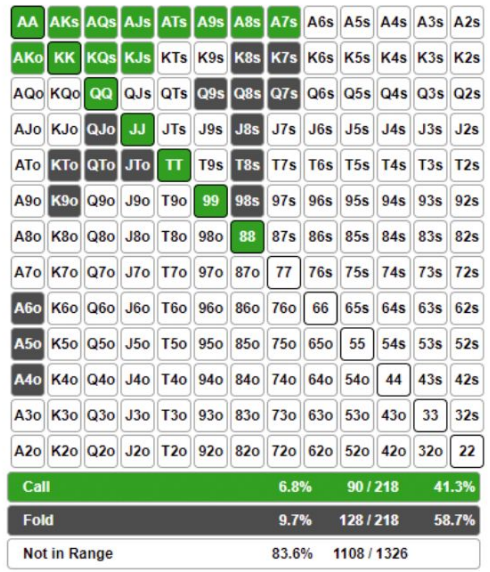
Call	6.0%	80 / 168	47.6%
Fold	6.6%	88 / 168	52.4%
Not in Range	87.3%	1158 / 1326	

HJ RFI vs All-In



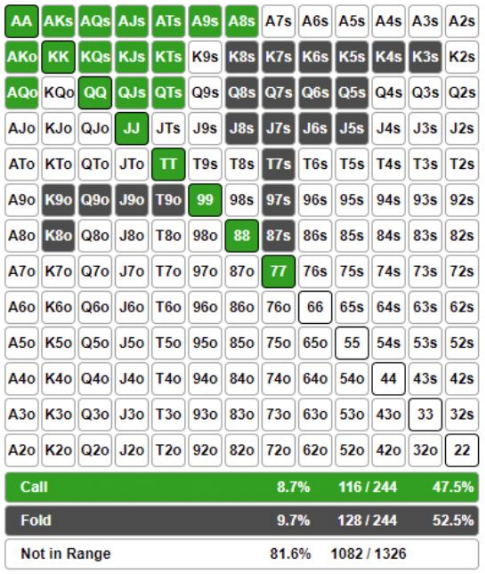
Call	7.2%	96 / 212	45.3%
Fold	8.7%	116 / 212	54.7%
Not in Range	84.0%	1114 / 1326	

CO RFI vs All-In



Call	6.8%	90 / 218	41.3%
Fold	9.7%	128 / 218	58.7%
Not in Range	83.6%	1108 / 1326	

BTN RFI vs All-In



Call	8.7%	116 / 244	47.5%
Fold	9.7%	128 / 244	52.5%
Not in Range	81.6%	1082 / 1326	

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Facing Limpers

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Facing One Limper 15bbs Deep

- Many players will no longer have a limping range as stacks get shallower, although some may limp from the button and small blind.
- What is the limper's strategy?
- Avoid raising in spots where you will have to fold decently strong hands to an all-in.
- It is usually best to go all-in over limps, but some weak players may limp and then frequently fold to a 3.5bb raise.

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Facing Multiple Limpers 15bbs Deep

- Is the first limper tricky or straightforward?

- Bluffing is still viable, especially when you have a hand that has decent equity when called or a blocker and you expect to have a lot of fold equity.

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When Your Limp Gets Raised 15bbs Deep

- What are your pot odds/implied odds?
- You will usually have to fold.
- So, make sure your limping range is protected against frequent raisers.

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Facing a Preflop Raise

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Facing a Preflop Raise 15bbs Deep

- What is your opponent's raising range?
- How likely are you to get 3-bet if you call?
- How many players are likely to see the flop?
- How will your opponent respond to aggression?

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Facing an Early Position Raise 15bbs Deep

- Tend to assume early position raisers have decently strong ranges.
- Most players do not get out of line from early position.
- You will usually have no calling range from early and middle position.

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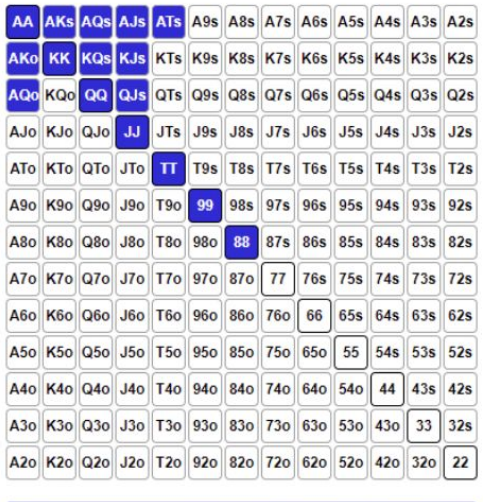
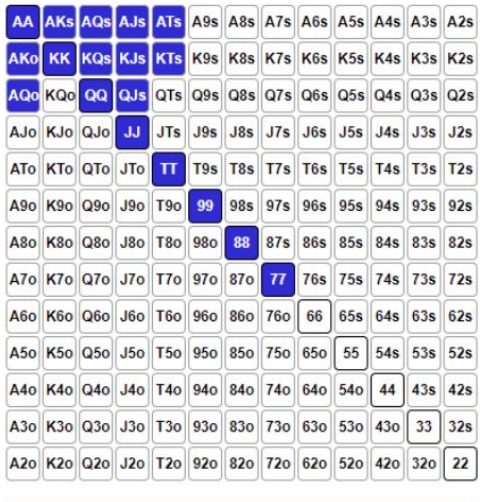
Facing an Early Position Raise 15bbs Deep

UTG+1/+2 vs UTG RFI



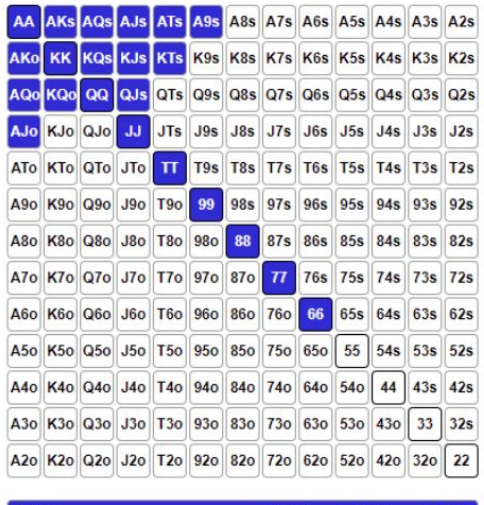
All-In	7.1%	94 / 94	100.0%
Fold	92.9%	1232 / 1326	

LJ/HJ vs UTG RFI



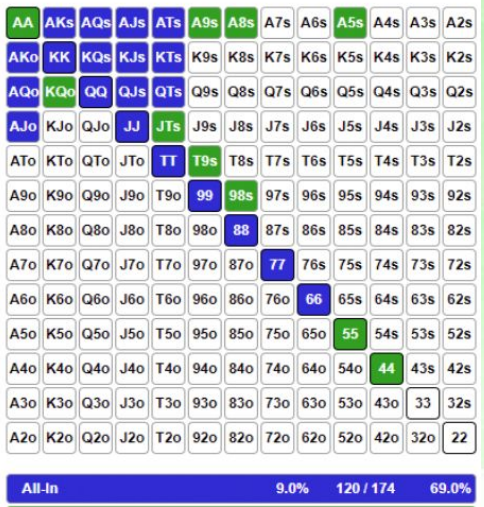
All-In	7.8%	104 / 104	100.0%
Fold	92.2%	1222 / 1326	

CO vs UTG RFI



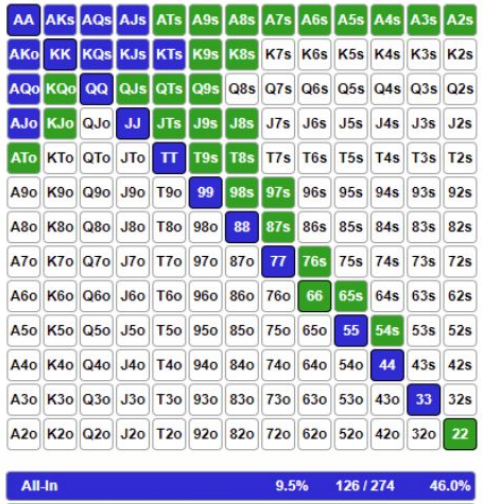
All-In	10.4%	138 / 138	100.0%
Fold	89.6%	1188 / 1326	

BTN vs UTG RFI



All-In	9.0%	120 / 174	69.0%
Call	4.1%	54 / 174	31.0%
Fold	86.9%	1152 / 1326	

SB vs UTG RFI



All-In	9.5%	126 / 274	46.0%
Call	11.2%	148 / 274	54.0%
Fold	79.3%	1052 / 1326	

BB vs UTG RFI

All-In	7.4%	98 / 1038	9.4%
Call	70.9%	940 / 1038	90.6%
Fold	21.7%	288 / 1326	

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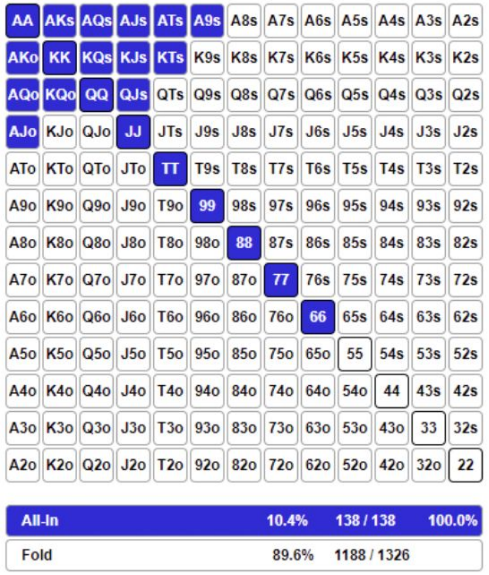
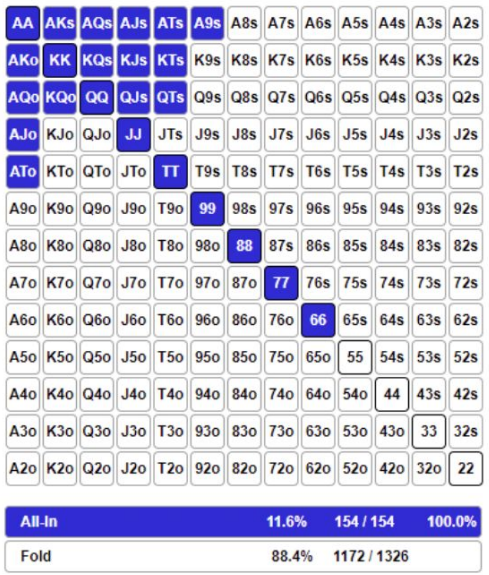
Facing a Middle Position Raise 15bbs Deep

HJ vs LJ RFI



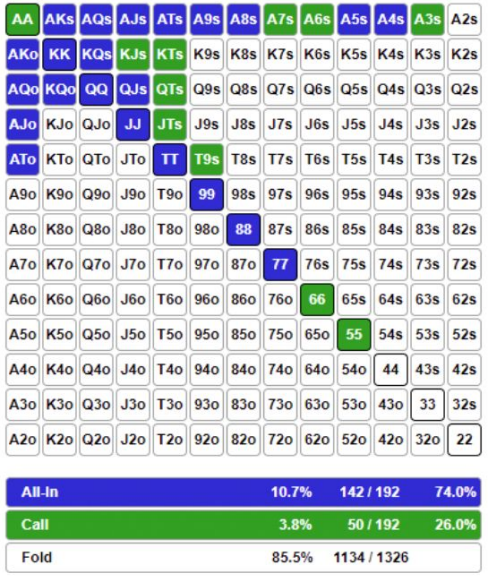
All-In	10.4%	138 / 138	100.0%
Fold	89.6%	1188 / 1326	

CO vs LJ/HJ RFI



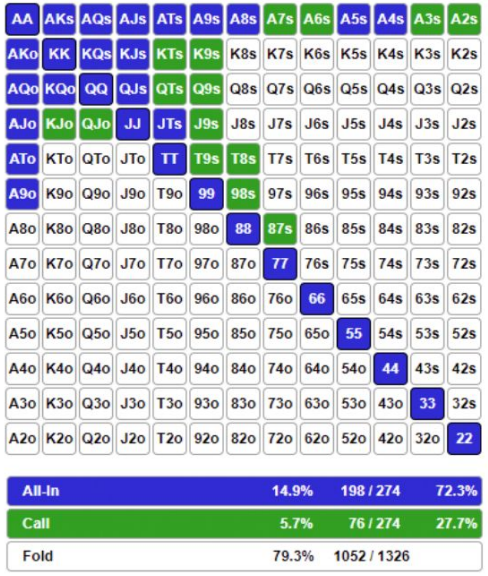
All-In	11.6%	154 / 154	100.0%
Fold	88.4%	1172 / 1326	

BTN vs LJ/HJ RFI



All-In	10.7%	142 / 192	74.0%
Call	3.8%	50 / 192	26.0%
Fold	85.5%	1134 / 1326	

SB vs LJ/HJ RFI



All-In	14.9%	198 / 274	72.3%
Call	5.7%	76 / 274	27.7%
Fold	79.3%	1052 / 1326	

BB vs LJ/HJ RFI

All-In	10.9%	144 / 1026	14.0%
Call	66.5%	882 / 1026	86.0%
Fold	22.6%	300 / 1326	

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Facing a Late Position Raise 15bbs Deep

- This is where you can start to get out of line.

- Many players will raise far too many hands from late position and then defend poorly.

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Facing a Late Position Raise 15bbs Deep

BTN vs CO RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

All-In	14.0%	186 / 240	77.5%
Call	4.1%	54 / 240	22.5%
Fold	81.9%	1086 / 1326	

SB vs CO RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

All-In	22.5%	298 / 298	100.0%
Fold	77.5%	1028 / 1326	

BB vs CO RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

All-In	16.0%	212 / 1014	20.9%
Call	60.5%	802 / 1014	79.1%
Fold	23.5%	312 / 1326	

SB vs BTN RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

All-In	28.2%	374 / 374	100.0%
Fold	71.8%	952 / 1326	

BB vs BTN RFI

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

All-In	17.6%	234 / 1002	23.4%
Call	57.9%	768 / 1002	76.6%
Fold	24.4%	324 / 1326	

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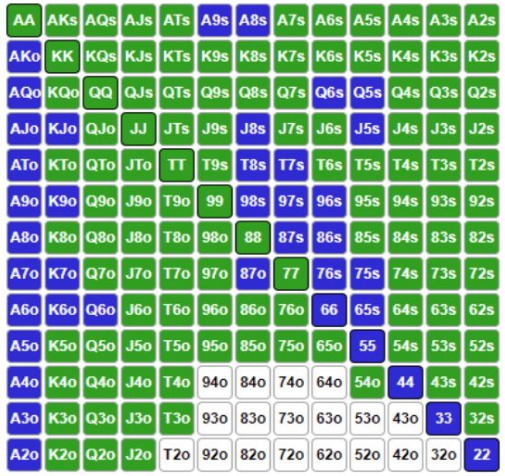
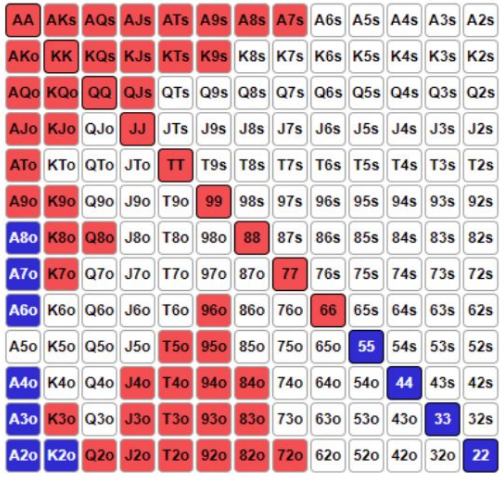
Blind vs. Blind Play 15bbs Deep

SB RFI



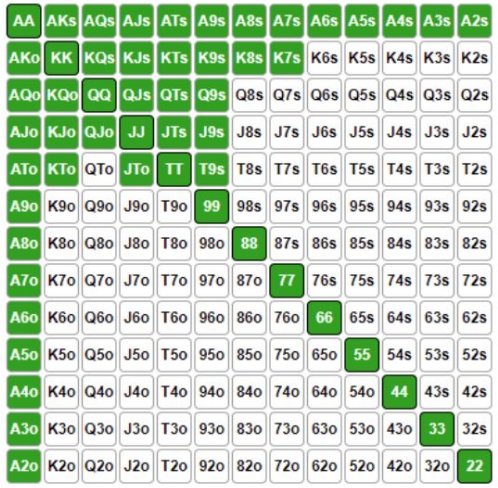
All-In	23.4%	310 / 1110	27.9%
Call	60.3%	800 / 1110	72.1%
Fold	16.3%	216 / 1326	

BB vs SB Limp



Raise	33.9%	450 / 558	80.6%
All-In	8.1%	108 / 558	19.4%
Check	57.9%	768 / 1326	

BB vs SB All-In



Action	Hands		
Call	28.5%	378 / 378	100.0%
Fold	71.5%	948 / 1326	

SB Limp vs BB Raise

All-In	7.5%	100 / 800	12.5%
Call	29.9%	396 / 800	49.5%
Fold	22.9%	304 / 800	38.0%
Not in Range	39.7%	526 / 1326	

SB Limp vs BB All-In

Call	14.5%	192 / 800	24.0%
Fold	45.9%	608 / 800	76.0%
Not in Range	39.7%	526 / 1326	

BB vs SB Limp/Jam

Call	14.9%	198 / 462	42.9%
Fold	19.9%	264 / 462	57.1%
Not in Range	65.2%	864 / 1326	

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Facing a Preflop Raise and a Call

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Against Loose Ranges

- Since a 3-bet would put in more than 30% of your stack, you should go all-in.
- You can still have a calling range, especially from the later positions with hands that flop well.
- Big offsuit cards usually prefer to go all-in or fold.

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Against Tight Ranges

Remember: The caller will *usually be capped*.

RFI TAG:

- Play fundamentally sound poker.

RFI Nit:

- Fold unsuited big cards that are often dominated.
- Call *more* implied odds hands.
- 3-bet bluff *much less often.*

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Against Loose Ranges

RFI LAG:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- 3-bet all-in more often, especially with blocker bluffs.

RFI Calling Station:

- Fold *less* often (expand your overall range).
- 3-bet all-in more often, especially with strong value hands.

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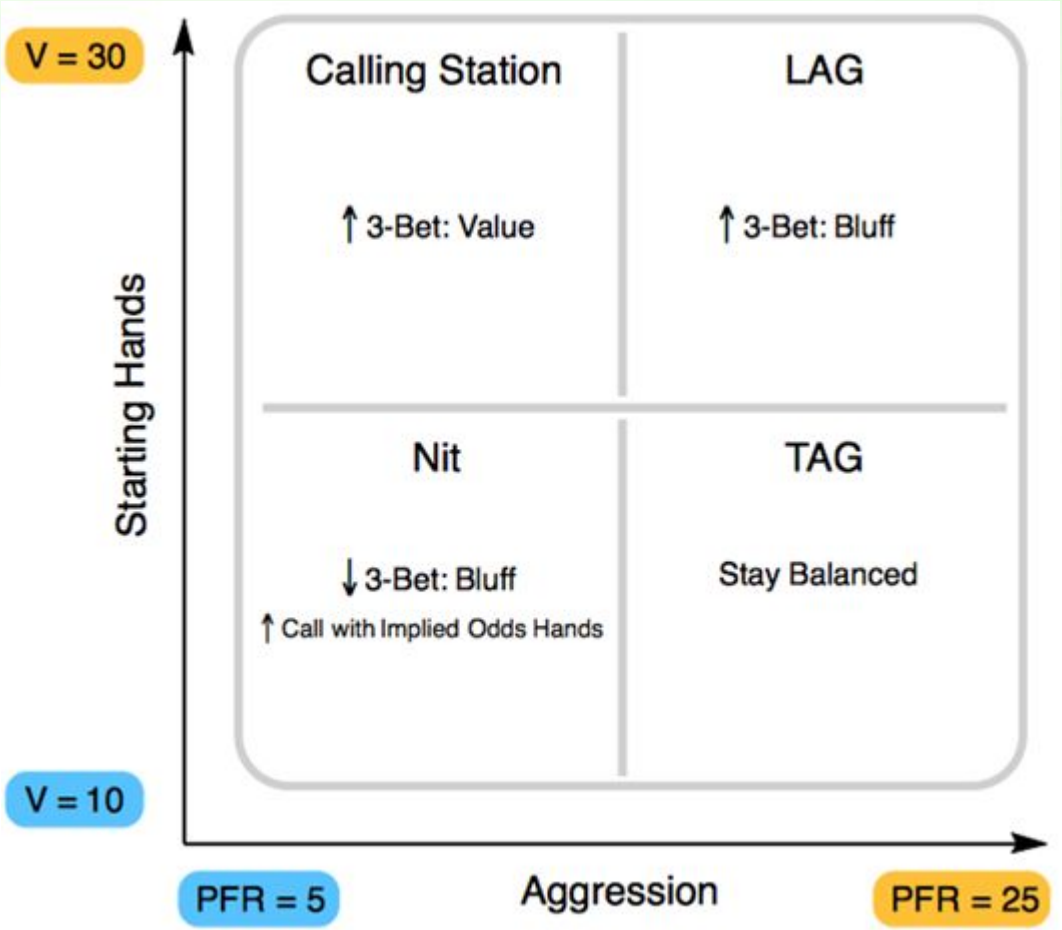
Putting It All Together



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From the Big Blind 25bbs Deep

- Getting good “price” and “closing action” are not great reasons to defend your big blind multi-way.
  - You will realize your equity poorly.
  - Postflop playability is highly important.
  - Do not play junky offsuit cards.
  - Avoid playing hands that make mostly marginal made hands.

- Jamming all-in with hands with equity or an Ace blocker is a powerful strategy.

Example 1: Against a raise and call, hands like K-6o, Q-7o and J-5o should be folded.

Example 2: A-xo, K-xs and Q-xs should be folded against tight raisers or a larger number of opponents.

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When You Call and Get 3-bet

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When You Call and Get 3-bet 15bbs Deep

You will be facing an all-in!

- So, you have a math problem.

- Make sure to protect your calling range!

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet

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Facing a Preflop Raise and 3-bet 15bbs Deep

You will be facing a raise and an all-in.

This is a pure math problem, depending on the ranges at play.

Rule of Thumb:

- Which hands can you profitably get in for 15bb against ~2 typical TAGs?
  - Usually only 10-10+, A-Q+
- Which hands can you profitably get in for 15bb against ~2 nits?
  - Usually only J-J+, A-K
- How about against ~2 LAGs or a button 3-bet?
  - 8-8+, A-10s+

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When You Have Fewer Than 12bbs

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When Folded To

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Follow the Push/Fold App!

- Download the PokerCoaching App and use the Push/Fold feature.
- Use it on your computer at JonathanLittlePoker.com/app.
- Follow it when everyone folds to you in all positions besides the small blind.
- Adjust (usually to shove wider) based on your opponents' tendencies.

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From the Blinds

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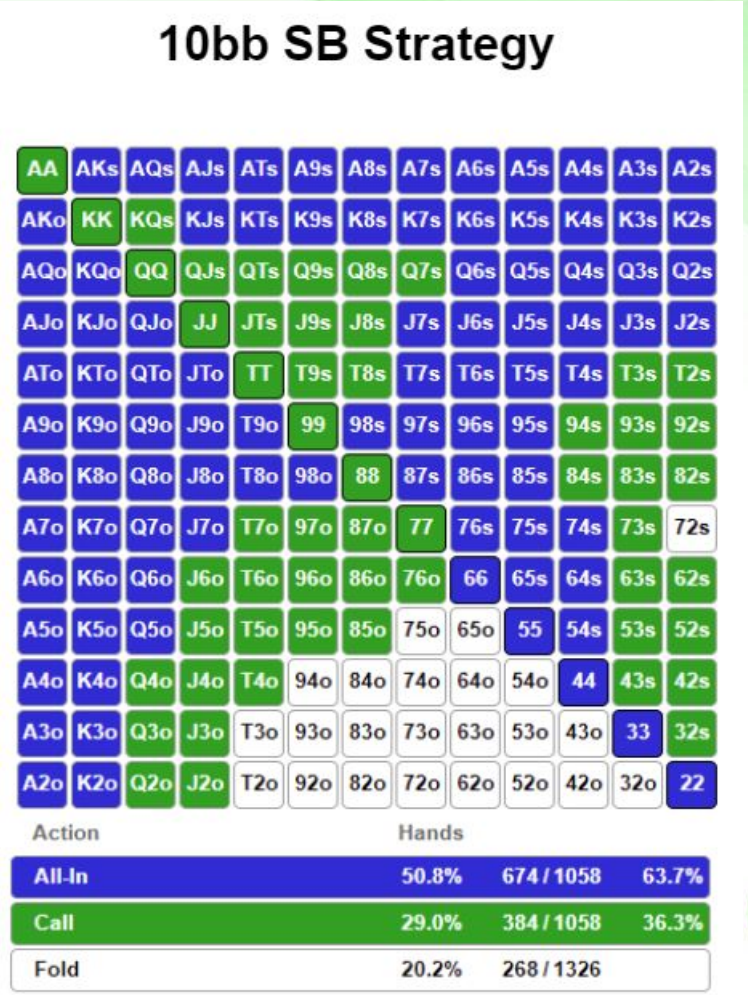
When Folded to in the Small Blind

- Having a limping range with more than 8bbs allows you to play a wider range of hands profitably.

- With fewer than 8bbs, use the Push/Fold app.



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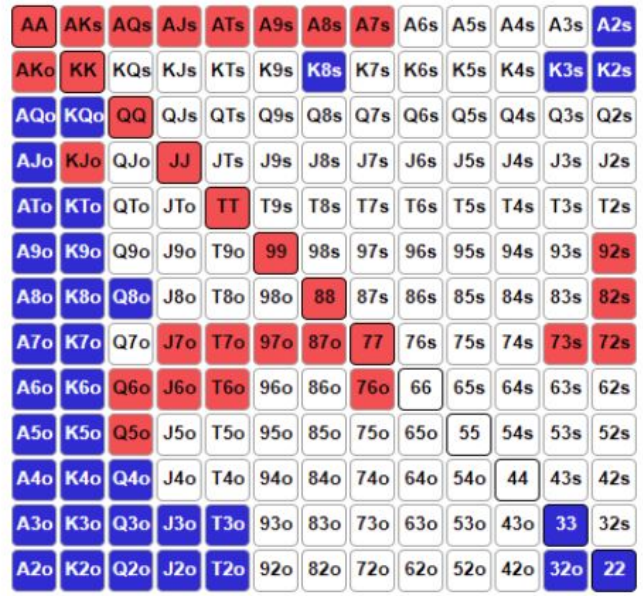
Big Blind vs. Small Blind Strategy

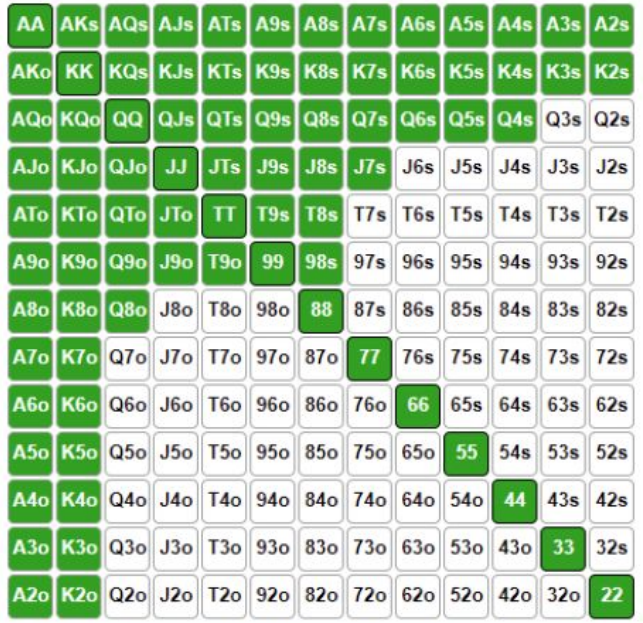
- Raise to 3bbs.

10bb SB Strategy

10bb BB vs SB limp



10bb BB vs SB All-In



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Facing an All-in

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When there is an All-in Before You

- It is a math problem!
- Which hands have the proper equity to call against your opponent's all-in range?
- The Push/Fold app has calling ranges, but those are best for when your opponent goes all-in optimally, which will rarely be the case.
- Don't forget the players yet to act!

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When there is an All-in Before You

- The lojack goes all-in for 10bbs.
- Which hands should you call with from the cutoff?
- Which hands should you call with from the big blind?

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When there is an All-in and Call Before You

- It is still a math problem!
- Proceed cautiously!!!
- UTG+1 goes all-in and the cutoff calls.
- Which hands can you call with from the big blind?

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Facing a Preflop Raise or a Limp

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What is the Raiser's Strategy?

- Many players go all-in or fold, so a min-raise may be suspicious.
- You will not be getting the correct implied odds.
- You should not have much of a calling range besides from the big blind.

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Big Blind Strategy When Facing a 2bb Raise

BB vs UTG

Action	Hands		
All-In	10.3%	136 / 1074	12.7%
Call	70.7%	938 / 1074	87.3%
Fold	19.0%	252 / 1326	

BB vs UTG+1

Action	Hands		
All-In	11.0%	146 / 1086	13.4%
Call	70.9%	940 / 1086	86.6%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

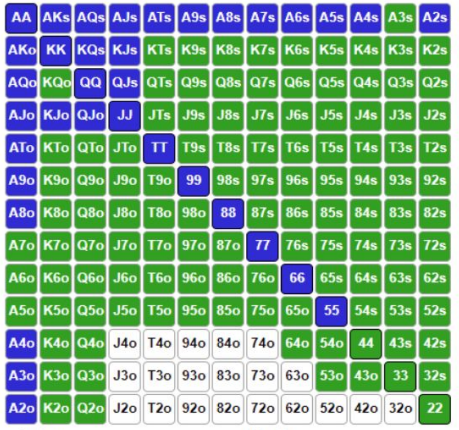
BB vs UTG+2

Action	Hands		
All-In	11.9%	158 / 1086	14.5%
Call	70.0%	928 / 1086	85.5%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

BB vs Lojack

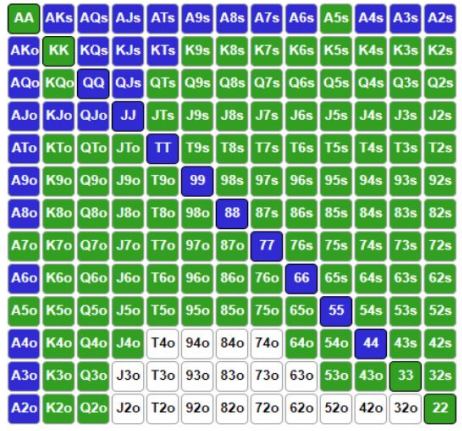
Action	Hands		
All-In	13.0%	172 / 1062	16.2%
Call	67.1%	890 / 1062	83.8%
Fold	19.9%	264 / 1326	

BB vs Hijack



Action	Hands		
All-In	18.7%	248 / 1086	22.8%
Call	63.2%	838 / 1086	77.2%
Fold	18.1%	240 / 1326	

BB vs Cutoff



Action	Hands		
All-In	19.5%	258 / 1098	23.5%
Call	63.3%	840 / 1098	76.5%
Fold	17.2%	228 / 1326	

BB vs Button

Action	Hands		
All-In	25.5%	338 / 1122	30.1%
Call	59.1%	784 / 1122	69.9%
Fold	15.4%	204 / 1326	

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When there are Limpers

- What are the limpers' strategies?

- Against tricky limpers, play cautiously, mostly jamming strong hands.

- Against weak limpers, go all-in as the Push/Fold app recommends.

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