

## Strategy Recommendations - Classes 2a and 2b

### Very Dynamic

*Ten Representative Very Dynamic Boards – AJ9s, KT8s, QT6s, JT2s, A87s, K95s, T84s, KQ9s, QJ8s, T97s*

*General Recommendations<sup>54</sup> - 2a (preflop raiser, OOP): Continuation bet frequency – 30%-50%. Check-fold frequency - 40%-60%. Check-call frequency - 5%-10%. Check-raise frequency - 5%-10%. Continuation bet size – 90%-100% of pot*

In a multi-way pot it is very likely that at least one player hit a Very Dynamic board hard, which leaves little room for bluffing, especially out of position. Just as said in the heads-up section, the tight, coordinated preflop range we raise in early position will mean that we hit these flops hard overall and allows us to c-bet as high a frequency as 50% on the heavier ones.

Just because we are rarely going to bluff, that does not mean there is no room for bet/folding. With an SPR ~10, we need 40%-45% equity to commit against a raise. There are a lot of hands that do not have that equity but that hit the board hard enough to bet. Both opponents will fold somewhere around one-third of the time, and another third of the time we will be called by a single caller and have the opportunity to realize our equity in an SPR ~3 turn pot. Our choices in designing the bet/folding range should be mostly governed by those cases where we see the turn. As we'll discuss in Chapter 11, it is very important to be the aggressor on dynamic turns with SPR ~3, especially when out of position.

An SPR ~3 turn on a dynamic board is a prime situation for effective semi-bluffing. We do not need very many folds to make a bet with 35% equity against the stack-off range profitable. Meanwhile, an opponent facing the bet needs 42%+ equity to make stacking off correct, and he has no fold equity. With weak-medium made hands like an overpair or top pair, the opponent has to evaluate his equity against a range that includes some hands that crush him and some hands with 35%+ equity. Similarly, with bare draws or weak combo hands (nut open-ender, non-nut flush draw, pair plus gutshot) the opponent facing the committing bet is stuck with no more than 35% equity against most of our betting range. Without the fold equity that we have by being the person making the bet, he has no profitable option and has to fold away decent equity.

To generate this turn semi-bluffing range, we need to weight our bet/folding range on the flop toward multiple-component hands with backdoor draws, so as to maximize the chance we turn a hand with which we are willing to commit. Dry overpairs and one pair hands are bad candidates, as are bare non-nut draws without overcards or a pair, because even if these hands have decent flop equity against the calling range, there are few dynamic turns where they have improved. This returns us to the concept of a turn-determined hand. If we continuation bet a Ts8s5h board with a hand like AhKdTh9s, we have the advantage of knowing exactly which turn cards are good for us to double barrel. With bare AA\*\* and similar hands, our equity doesn't fork into strong and weak as cleanly as a function of the turn card, and we should just check-fold the flop.

*General Recommendations - 2b (preflop caller, IP): Fold/Call/Raise Continuation bet 60%/20%/20%. If checked to bet/check 40%/60%*

One of the biggest mistakes we can make facing a bet in position in a multi-way pot on a Very Dynamic board is to overestimate our float value. Against an opponent who has a strong, coordinated preflop range and chooses the right hands to continuation bet, there will be a lot of turn cards where we will face a bet 60%+ of the time. When calling with a medium-strength draw or combo hand that needs some bluff cards to show a profit, we need to be sure we aren't being too optimistic about how effectively we can float.

Against opponents who bet the flop too often or who do not semi-bluff the turn aggressively, we can usually call expecting to successfully bluff a decent number of texture-changing cards. Against opponent's who play the OOP bettor role well, we should expect a lot of double barrels in the SPR ~3 situations described above. Usually the most effective bluffing cards will be flush cards, giving us room to call with weak-medium combo hands like a pair and a nut open-ender

---

<sup>54</sup> All of the general recommendations in this section are for three-way pots, by far the most common kind of multi-way pot. Some discussion of adjustments for four-way pots is included in the text.