

Strategy Recommendations - Classes 1a and 1b

Very Dynamic

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

General Recommendations - 1a (preflop raiser, OOP): Continuation bet frequency – 70%-80%. Check-fold frequency - 5%-10%. Check-call frequency - 5%-10%. Check-raise frequency - 5%-10%. Continuation bet size – 80%-100% of pot

Very Dynamic boards hit both our range and our opponent's range hard, but as the preflop raiser OOP we have a stronger, nuttier range preflop so they generally hit ours harder. It is important to use that range strength advantage to apply pressure, especially with the weak-medium strength hands that cannot call a bet but have some good turn cards and/or blockers to an opponent's raising range.

A good, aggressive opponent will almost always have enough hands that can continue against a bet that we need to check-fold complete, blocker-less air. Against such opponents we should balance those check-folds in two ways. One, by sometimes check-raising the portion of our good hands that least like being floated, such as one pair plus a non-nut combo draw. Two, by sometimes check-calling medium-strength nut draws that prefer not to be raised.

Against opponents with a high flop raise %, we should do more of the latter. Against opponents with a high flop call % we should do more of the former. We should almost never check-raise light semi-bluffs that cannot stack off - it is much better to continuation bet with those hands. We should also rarely check-raise our strongest hands because betting will usually encourage more loose calls and raises than check-raising will encourage loose stack-offs. In other words, check-raising is a better way to get folds than simply betting, so it should be saved for medium-good hands that are willing to stack-off but with which a fold is a good result. Our best hands are too good to want to generate those folds.

Against loose passive opponents, we should check-call a wider range of medium-strength hands that would prefer to see a cheap turn. Against tougher opponents we need to continuation bet most of the weaker non-nut combo hands in this category because making the bet is preferable to checking and facing a likely bet. When we have a hand like a bare medium flush draw or bare top pair, it is much more likely an opponent will incorrectly fold to a bet than that we will induce mistakes by checking and facing his bet. But if a passive opponent is willing to let us see the turn for free and is likely to check behind the turn if he does bet, then check-calling becomes more attractive.

General Recommendations - 1b (preflop caller, IP): Fold/Call/Raise Continuation bet 40%/40%/20%. If checked to bet/check 70%/30%

Very dynamic boards create a smooth distribution of hand values, which makes floating and semi-bluff raising decisions relatively easy. Most opponents will continuation bet a high percentage, but they will also be stacking off a relatively high percentage and will have an easy time adjusting if we raise too frequently. Our in-position preflop calling range should be tighter than the average opponent's calling range, but still significantly weaker than a good player's EP opening range.

It is important to recognize how variations in preflop ranges filter through to hand-flop interaction. Against tight openers we have to be more cautious with light calls. A tight preflop raiser will be able to double barrel a high percentage of turns after continuation betting these flops. This is particularly true on high card flops like KT7s and AJ9s.

We should also expect good opponent to check more often on the middle card boards in this category, such as T86s and T74s, and to have some of the marginal hands in his betting range to be backdoor-heavy hands like AhKdQhJd on Th7c4c. The result of these adjustments is that his betting range is still likely to be able to bet a lot of turns. On the other hand, we should look for opponent who c-bet these boards too much, because they are excellent targets for wider floats.

Against looser and/or less aggressive opponents, we can float much more liberally with a main plan of betting if checked to. If we know an opponent will check-fold half or more of turn cards, calling with any piece and representing