



FLAWLESS POKER GUIDE SERIES

6-Max Cash Volume 2: Postflop Mastery

Volume 2 of the 6-Max Cash series · 100bb NLHE · online micro/low stakes: range vs range, c-betting, turn & river play, defense, SPR, multiway, exploits, and drills

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Contents

How to use Volume 2	3
1. Range vs range: 12 representative flops	3
2. C-bet frequency, sizing, and check-backs by texture	5
3. Turn and river play	6
4. Defending	7
5. 3-bet pots and 4-bet pots at low SPR	8
6. Multiway pots	9
7. Fifteen hand walkthroughs (equity at every street)	10
8. Exploiting player types with HUD stats	14
9. Drill section: 30 practice spots	15

Flawless Poker · 6-Max Cash Volume 2: Postflop Mastery · October 2026 edition. Study material for use away from the table; charts and ranges are approximate guidelines, not solver output.



Study material, not a live aid. This guide is for study **away from the table**. It is not meant for real-time use while you play, and most sites restrict outside help during hands. Read it before and after sessions, then play from what you remember.

Equities in this guide were computed with Python scripts (Monte Carlo with 30,000–40,000 trials per spot, about $\pm 0.5\%$, or exact enumeration on the river). **The ranges themselves, c-bet frequencies, and action recommendations are approximate guidelines**, simplified baselines rather than solver output. Your results depend on the ranges you assume, so adjust to your opponents.

How to use Volume 2

- Read **Volume 1 (Advanced Hands, Odds & Positions)** first. This volume assumes you know combos, outs, pot odds, and the preflop ranges.
- **Range equity** = how often a whole range wins against the other whole range if all cards were dealt out. **Nut advantage** = who has more of the very strongest hands (sets, straights, flushes, two pair). Range equity tells you **how often** to bet; nut advantage tells you **how big**.
- **SPR** (stack-to-pot ratio) = effective stack $\div$ pot on the flop. Low SPR = easy commitment; high SPR = careful with one-pair hands.
- Ranges used for the computations (approximate):
- **BTN open (~47%)**: 22+, A2s+, K2s+, Q4s+, J6s+, T6s+, 95s+, 85s+, 74s+, 63s+, 53s+, 43s, A2o+, K8o+, Q9o+, J8o+, T8o+, 98o, 87o.
- **BB defend vs BTN (flat call)**: 22–99, A2s–AQs, K2s+, Q4s+, J6s+, T6s+, 96s+, 85s+, 74s+, 63s+, 53s+, 43s, A2o–AJo, K8o+, Q9o+, J8o+, T8o+, 98o, 87o, 76o (TT+, AK, AQo mostly 3-bet).
- **BTN 3-bet vs CO**: TT+, AQs+, AKo, AQo, KQs + bluffs A5s–A2s, KTs–K9s, QJs, JTs, T9s, 98s, 76s.
- **CO calls 3-bet (OOP)**: 99–22, AJs–ATs, AQo, AJo, KQs, KJs, KTs, QJs, QTs, JTs, T9s, 98s, 87s, 76s, 65s.

1. Range vs range: 12 representative flops

1a. BTN vs BB, single-raised pot (pot $\approx$ 5.5bb, SPR $\approx$ 17)

Flop	Texture	BTN range equity	BTN two pair+	BB two pair+	BTN top pair+	BB top pair+	Nut edge
Ah 7d 2c	Dry A-high	52.1%	4.9%	4.7%	30.0%	27.8%	Even
Kd 8s 3h	Dry K-high	53.2%	3.6%	3.3%	20.3%	17.8%	Even
Qh Jd 4s	Broadway two-card	52.4%	3.6%	2.7%	18.5%	14.7%	BTN
Js Tc 9d	High connected	51.8%	13.3%	13.3%	29.9%	27.7%	Even
8h 7h 5c	Low connected two-tone	50.9%	5.3%	5.9%	25.4%	22.1%	Even
6d 4c 3s	Very low	51.3%	3.2%	3.6%	18.3%	16.2%	Even



Flop	Texture	BTN range equity	BTN two pair+	BB two pair+	BTN top pair+	BB top pair+	Nut edge
9h 6h 2h	Monotone mid	51.8%	8.2%	8.8%	27.6%	23.8%	Even
Ks Kd 5c	Paired high	53.1%	11.5%	10.6%	12.6%	10.6%	Even
7c 7s 2d	Paired low	52.1%	6.2%	8.0%	13.4%	10.3%	BB
Ad Kh 5s	AK-x rainbow	52.2%	5.5%	2.8%	31.6%	27.0%	BTN
Th 8d 2s	Middle dry	52.4%	3.2%	2.9%	20.9%	17.5%	Even
Qs 9s 6c	Q-high two-tone	51.5%	4.0%	3.8%	19.0%	16.0%	Even

Reading it: BTN's raw range edge in single-raised pots is modest (~51-53%) because the BB defends a wide, overlapping range and keeps all the small pairs. What BTN has is a **top-pair-plus edge** on high cards (A-7-2, K-8-3, A-K-5, Q-J-4), because the BB 3-bets TT+, AK, and AQ preflop and folds weak offsuit aces/kings. On low connected boards (8-7-5, 6-4-3) and low paired boards (7-7-2), the BB has **as many or more** sets, two pairs, and trips. That's why BTN bets those boards less.

1b. CO vs BTN, 3-bet pot (BTN 3-bets 7.5bb, CO calls; pot ≈ 16bb, SPR ≈ 5.7)

Flop	Texture	BTN 3-bettor range equity	BTN 3-bettor two pair+	CO caller two pair+	BTN 3-bettor top pair+	CO caller top pair+	Nut edge
Ah 7d 2c	Dry A-high	61.5%	5.4%	5.6%	43.0%	27.8%	Even
Kd 8s 3h	Dry K-high	59.8%	3.1%	5.3%	30.6%	13.3%	CO caller
Qh Jd 4s	Broadway two-card	57.4%	8.4%	4.6%	38.9%	20.4%	BTN 3-bettor
Js Tc 9d	High connected	52.9%	14.6%	14.0%	38.5%	32.7%	Even
8h 7h 5c	Low connected two-tone	51.0%	0.0%	10.8%	30.8%	21.6%	CO caller
6d 4c 3s	Very low	52.4%	0.0%	8.0%	30.8%	29.2%	CO caller
9h 6h 2h	Monotone mid	53.5%	8.6%	16.2%	45.7%	21.6%	CO caller
Ks Kd 5c	Paired high	60.3%	16.7%	7.9%	23.3%	7.9%	BTN 3-bettor
7c 7s 2d	Paired low	55.0%	1.9%	7.1%	29.9%	17.9%	CO caller
Ad Kh 5s	AK-x rainbow	65.7%	20.0%	2.8%	57.6%	24.8%	BTN 3-bettor
Th 8d 2s	Middle dry	53.0%	2.9%	5.4%	35.3%	18.9%	CO caller



Flop	Texture	BTN 3-bettor range equity	BTN 3-bettor two pair+	CO caller two pair+	BTN 3-bettor top pair+	CO caller top pair+	Nut edge
Qs 9s 6c	Q-high two- tone	56.6%	3.1%	5.6%	34.0%	22.2%	CO caller

Reading it: The 3-bettor has a big edge on **A-high and K-high** boards (60-66%) and a large overpair/top-pair share. On **low and middle connected boards** (8-7-5, 6-4-3, T-8-2), the edge shrinks to ~51-53% and the caller has **more sets and two pairs** (the caller keeps 22-99 and suited connectors; the 3-bettor's low cards are mostly bluffs). On the monotone board the caller has about twice the flushes and sets.

2. C-bet frequency, sizing, and check-backs by texture

Approximate baselines for BTN vs BB in a single-raised pot (IP). In 3-bet pots use the same logic but smaller sizes (pot is bigger relative to stacks).

Texture (example)	C-bet frequency	Size	Bet these	Check back these
Dry A-high (A-7-2r)	~75-85%	25-33%	Almost everything: any A, pairs, backdoors, air	Some weak A-x (pot control), 77-22 slowplays rarely
Dry K-high (K-8-3r)	~70-80%	25-33%	K-x, 88/33 sets, overpairs, backdoor draws, A-high air	99-T T underpairs, weak 8-x and 3-x showdown hands
Broadway (Q-J-4r)	~60-70%	33%	Q-x, J-x, gutshots (K-T, A-K, A-T), sets	Weak pairs (4-x), small pairs, no-equity air
High connected (J-T-9r)	~45-55%	50-66%	Straights, sets, two pair, top pair + draw, OESDs	Weak top pair, lone overcards, small pairs
Low connected two-tone (8-7-5hh)	~35-45%	50-75%	Sets, two pair, straights, overpairs, flush/straight draws	Unpaired high cards with no draw, weak pairs, A-high with no hearts
Very low (6-4-3r)	~45-55%	33-50%	Overpairs, sets, straights, OESDs, gutshot + overcards	Broadway air (BB hits this board), weak pairs
Monotone (9-6-2hhh)	~50-60%	25-33%	Flushes (small), sets, top pair with a heart, A-high with the A of hearts	Hands with no heart, weak pairs
Paired high (K-K-5)	~80-90%	25%	Almost everything at small size	A few slowplays: trips / full houses
Paired low (7-7-2)	~65-75%	25-33%	Overpairs, A-high, backdoors	Medium pairs that want to bluff-catch
A-K-x (A-K-5r)	~70-80%	33-50%	A-x, K-x, two pair, Broadway draws	Weak pairs, very weak A-x out of position
Middle dry (T-8-2r)	~55-65%	33%	T-x, overpairs, OESD/gutshots, backdoors	Weak 8-x, 2-x, small pairs
Q-high two-tone (Q-9-6ss)	~55-65%	33-50%	Q-x, flush draws, straight draws, sets	Underpairs, no-equity air

Principles:

- **High range-equity + top-pair edge → bet small and often** (A-high, K-high, paired boards).



- **Nut advantage → bigger sizes** (66-100%) with a more polar range. If the caller has the nut advantage (low connected boards), **check more**.
- **Out of position (as preflop raiser)** c-bet less on every texture and check more medium-strength hands.
- **Multiway:** c-bet far less (Section 7).

3. Turn and river play

3a. Good and bad turn cards for the preflop raiser

Flop	Good turn cards (barrel)	Bad turn cards (slow down)	Barrel with	Give up with
A-7-2r	K, Q, J (more A-x combos for you), flush-draw cards	3-6 (straight/two-pair for BB), 7, 2 (trips)	A-x top pair, K-Q/K-J gutshots, new flush draws	Weak backdoors that missed
K-8-3r	A, K, Q	9, T, 7, 6 (connect BB's 9-7, T-9, 7-6)	K-x, sets, draws that picked up equity	Underpairs, A-high no-draw
Q-J-4r	A, K, T (your Broadway combos)	3, 5, 6 (low cards complete BB's 4-x two pairs rarely, but 6-5/5-3 gutshots)	Q-x, straights, open-enders	Pure air
J-T-9r	Paired board (J, T, 9)	8, Q, K (straights), flush-completing cards	Nuts, two pair+, nut draws	One pair
8-7-5hh	A, K (overcards, BB has fewer)	4, 6, 9, a heart (completes BB's draws)	Overpairs + nut draws, sets	Missed broadways
6-4-3r	A, K, Q	2, 5, 7 (straights)	Overpairs, straights, OESDs	Hands with no 5, 7, or 2
9-6-2hhh	A♥, K♥ (your nut-flush blockers)	Fourth heart, 8, T, 5	Flushes, A♥ draws, sets	No heart
K-K-5r	Any blank	5, A	Trips, overpairs, A-high (one more small bet)	Weak pairs, give up some air

3b. Barreling plan (three streets)

1. **Flop:** bet your range-advantage boards small with most hands.
2. **Turn:** barrel ~50-66% of the time on good turn cards with **value (top pair good kicker+)** and **your best draws** (8+ outs). Check back weak showdown hands and hands with no outs.
3. **River:** bet **polar:** strong value plus missed draws that **block** the caller's strong hands and **unblock** their folds. Check back medium hands with showdown value.

3c. River value-to-bluff ratios tied to bet size

The caller needs equity = $\text{bet} \div (\text{pot} + 2 \times \text{bet})$. To make a balanced caller indifferent, your river betting range should contain that share of bluffs.

River bet	Caller needs	Bluffs in your range (balanced)	Value : bluff	Micro-stakes exploit
33%	19.9%	19.9%	4.0 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits



River bet	Caller needs	Bluffs in your range (balanced)	Value : bluff	Micro-stakes exploit
50%	25.0%	25.0%	3.0 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits
66%	28.4%	28.4%	2.5 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits
75%	30.0%	30.0%	2.3 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits
Pot	33.3%	33.3%	2.0 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits
150%	37.5%	37.5%	1.7 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits
2x pot	40.0%	40.0%	1.5 : 1	Bluff less vs stations, more vs nits

At micro stakes most players **call too much on small bets and fold too much on big ones**. So: value-bet smaller/medium and more often; bluff with **big** sizes, but only with good blockers and against players who can fold.

3d. Choosing bluffs: blockers and unblockers

- **Good bluff**: you hold a card that removes the caller's **strong** hands (e.g. the A♥ on a three-heart board blocks the nut flush) and you **don't** hold cards from their folding range.
- **Bad bluff**: a missed draw that blocks the caller's **missed** draws (e.g. bluffing with Q♥J♥ when the hearts missed, so they're less likely to have air to fold).
- **Blocker math**: holding one A removes 4 of the 16 AK combos (25%) and holding the A of the flush suit removes all nut-flush combos.
- **Missed straight draws** that block top pair (e.g. K-Q on a K-high board that bricked) make poor bluffs: you're blocking the folds less than you hoped, and you often have showdown value.

3e. Thin value

Bet for value when you are **ahead of more than half the hands that call**. Example: K9 on K-7-4-2-T vs a calling station is **68.0%** vs the station's calling range (walkthrough 9), so a 33-50% river bet is clear value even though better kings exist. Vs a nit's calling range the same hand is a check.

4. Defending

4a. MDF and required equity vs each bet size

Bet	MDF (defend at least)	Equity a pure call needs	Raise-or-fold threshold
25%	80.0%	16.7%	Defend wide, raise rarely
33%	75.2%	19.9%	Defend wide, raise rarely
50%	66.7%	25.0%	Defend normally
66%	60.2%	28.4%	Defend normally
75%	57.1%	30.0%	Defend normally
Pot	50.0%	33.3%	Defend tighter; fold more vs passive players



Bet	MDF (defend at least)	Equity a pure call needs	Raise-or-fold threshold
150%	40.0%	37.5%	Defend tighter; fold more vs. passive players

MDF is a guide, not a rule. Unexploited, a range that folds more than this lets any two cards bluff profitably. But micro-stakes players under-bluff big bets, so you can fold **below** MDF vs big turn/river bets from passive players.

4b. Check-raise ranges (BB vs BTN c-bet)

Board	Check-raise for value	Check-raise as semi-bluff	Size
A-7-2r	Sets, A7, A2, 72	Rarely: wheel draws with a backdoor (5-4s, 5-3s)	3x
K-8-3r	Sets, K8, K3, 83	Gutshots + backdoor flush (T9s, 76s, A5s)	3x
8-7-5hh	Sets, two pair, straights	OESD + flush draws, 9-6, 6-4	3-3.5x
6-4-3r	Sets, straights (5-2, 7-5), two pair	OESD (8-7, 7-5), 5-x hands	3x
J-T-9r	Straights, sets, two pair	OESD with backdoor (8-7s, K-Q, Q-T plus backdoors)	3x

4c. Float plans (calling IP to take it away later)

- Float with hands that have **backdoors** (backdoor flush + backdoor straight) or an overcard + gutshot.
- Plan the turn: if villain **checks**, bet ~50-66% (they often give up). If they **bet again**, continue only with improved hands or good draws.
- Don't float vs players who c-bet rarely (their range is strong) or vs players who always double-barrel.

4d. When to fold

- Facing **raise** → **raise** from a passive player (flop raise, turn bet/raise): one pair is almost never good.
- Facing a **large river bet** from a player who rarely bluffs (fold-to-c-bet high, AF low): fold one pair even if MDF says call.
- On boards where the **betting line matches only strong hands** (check-call flop, check-raise river on a blank): fold top pair weak kicker.
- Walkthrough 10: KK on A-9-4-7-2 vs a BB who check-calls twice and then check-raises the river has only **10.7%** equity. That's an easy fold.

5. 3-bet pots and 4-bet pots at low SPR

5a. SPR commitment chart

SPR on flop	Typical pot type	Commit (stack off) with	Be careful with
< 2	4-bet pots, short stacks	Any pair, any big draw, A-high with backdoors	Almost nothing; get it in
2-4	3-bet pots IP (pot ≈ 20bb, 80bb behind)	Top pair good kicker+, overpairs, strong draws	Weak top pair on wet boards vs aggressive players
4-7	3-bet pots OOP (5.7 typical)	Overpairs (QQ+), top pair top kicker, two pair+, combo draws	Middle pair, under-pairs
7-13	Single-raised pots, multiway	Two pair+, sets, nut draws	One pair: plan 2 streets of value, not 3



SPR on flop	Typical pot type	Commit (stack off) with	Be careful with
13+	Single-raised heads-up (SPR $\approx$ 17)	Sets+, strong two pair, nuts	Overpairs and top pair vs heavy action

5b. Pot math in raised pots (100bb, blinds 0.5/1)

Line	Pot on flop	Effective stack behind	SPR
BTN opens 2.5bb, BB calls	5.5bb	97.5bb	17.7
CO opens 2.5, BTN 3-bets 7.5, CO calls	16.5bb	92.5bb	5.6
BTN opens 2.5, SB 3-bets 11, BTN calls	22.5bb	89bb	4.0
3-bet 9 IP, 4-bet 22, call	45.5bb	78bb	1.7
4-bet 22, 5-bet jam	200.5bb	0bb	0.0

5c. Playing low SPR pots

- **3-bet pot, 3-bettor IP:** c-bet 25–33% on A/K-high boards (you have the range advantage). Plan: bet-bet-jam with top pair good kicker+.
- **3-bet pot, OOP 3-bettor (SB/BB):** c-bet smaller and less on low connected boards; check-call overpairs on 8-7-5 rather than bloat the pot into the caller's sets.
- **4-bet pots (SPR < 2):** one c-bet of $\sim$ 30% pot commits you. With **any overpair or top pair** just get it in. TT on 9-6-2 vs a QQ+/AK/A5s/KQs/KJs 4-bet range has **53.0%** equity (walkthrough 12): an easy stack-off.

6. Multiway pots

Equity drops quickly with more players. Monte Carlo vs **random hands**:

Hand	vs 1	vs 2	vs 3	vs 4
Ah Ad	85.2%	73.3%	64.0%	55.9%
Kh Kd	82.6%	68.9%	58.0%	49.3%
Jh Jd	77.0%	60.6%	49.1%	40.2%
Ah Kd	65.3%	48.1%	38.4%	32.4%
8h 7h	48.4%	33.7%	26.7%	22.1%
5h 5d	60.7%	39.9%	28.7%	22.1%

Postflop vs **BB-defend-type ranges** (each opponent):

Spot	vs 1	vs 2	vs 3
TPTK AK on Kd 8s 3h	89.3%	79.6%	70.9%
Overpair QQ on 8s 6d 2h	81.1%	66.9%	56.5%
Nut FD Ah5h on Kh 8h 3c	62.3%	49.0%	42.8%

Adjustments:

- C-bet **much less** multiway ($\sim$ 30–40% vs 2 callers) and mostly for value or with strong draws. Bluffs need every player to fold.
- One pair loses value quickly; **two pair+ and nut draws** gain value (implied odds from multiple players).
- Small pairs and suited connectors play **better** multiway; offsuit broadways play **worse**.



- When someone **leads into the preflop raiser multiway** at micros, it's usually a strong hand or a draw, rarely a bluff.

7. Fifteen hand walkthroughs (equity at every street)

Equity is the hero's equity vs the villain range shown at that point (Monte Carlo or exact on the river). Ranges narrow as villains call or raise.

1. BTN AKo vs BB: A-high dry board, three streets of value

Hero: Ah Kd

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BB defend range	65.0%
Flop	As 7d 2c	BB after calling a 33% c-bet	75.6%
Turn	As 7d 2c 9h	After calling turn	69.5%
River	As 7d 2c 9h 4s	River range	62.4%

- Pre: BTN opens 2.5bb, BB calls (pot 5.5bb).
- Flop: bet 33% (1.8bb). BB calls. You have range + top-pair edge; bet small with your whole range.
- Turn 9h: bet 66%. You're still a big favourite; BB's calling range has many weaker aces.
- River 4s: bet ~50–66% for value. Still 62% vs the river range; weaker A-x calls.

2. BTN 87s on 8-7-5 two-tone: facing a check-raise

Hero: 8s 7s

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BB defend	43.0%
Flop	8h 7h 5c	BB check-raise range	34.9%
Turn	8h 7h 5c 2d	BB after jamming turn	41.2%

- Pre: BTN opens, BB calls.
- Flop: you bet 50% with **two pair** (87s on 8-7-5). BB check-raises.
- Two pair is only ~35% vs a check-raise range that includes sets, straights (96, 64) and big draws, but it's still strong enough to continue: call (or jam) because the pot is big and many draws are in the range.
- Turn 2d (blank): BB jams. With ~41% and pot odds of roughly 2:1 (need ~33%), **call**.

3. BTN QQ in a 3-bet pot on K-high

Hero: Qh Qd

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	CO calls 3-bet	77.2%
Flop	Kd 8s 3h	CO calls 1/3 c-bet	76.6%
Turn	Kd 8s 3h 6c	CO calls turn	49.2%

- Pre: CO opens, BTN 3-bets QQ, CO calls (SPR ≈ 5.7).
- Flop K-8-3: bet 25–33%. QQ is still ~77% vs CO's calling range; protection + value from 8-x, small pairs.



- Turn 6c after CO calls: equity drops to ~49% vs the turn-calling range. **Check back** (pot control) or bet small; don't stack off.
- River: check-call one reasonable bet; fold to big bets from tight players.

4. BB 76s defends and flops an open-ender

Hero: 7c 6c

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BTN open	40.0%
Flop	8d 5c 2h	BTN c-bets range	46.3%
Turn	8d 5c 2h Kc	BTN barrels	32.6%

- Pre: BB calls BTN open with 76s (needs ~21% equity at 1.5 to win 7).
- Flop 8-5-2 (OESD + backdoor clubs): 46% vs BTN's c-bet range. **Check-raise** or call; both are fine. Calling keeps BTN's air in.
- Turn Kc after BTN barrels: equity drops to ~33%. Pot odds on a 66% turn bet need 28.4%, so **call** (plus implied odds for straights).

5. CO 55 set-mines vs UTG

Hero: 5s 5d

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	UTG open	47.7%
Flop	Kc 9d 5h	UTG c-bets	84.6%
Turn	Kc 9d 5h 2s	UTG bets turn	87.9%
River	Kc 9d 5h 2s Jh	UTG calls a raise	82.9%

- Pre: CO calls UTG open with 55 (40x stack:call → good set-mine).
- Flop K-9-5: set! ~85% vs UTG's c-bet range. Raise the c-bet (or call to let UTG barrel) and plan to get stacks in.
- Turn 2s: ~88%. Get the money in.
- River Jh vs a range that calls a raise: ~83%. Jam / overbet.

6. BTN A5s 3-bet bluff turns the nut-flush draw

Hero: As 5s

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	CO calls	44.9%
Flop	Qd 9s 4s	CO calls c-bet	42.7%
Turn	Qd 9s 4s 3c	CO check-calls	35.0%

- Pre: BTN 3-bets A5s as a bluff, CO calls.
- Flop Q-9-4 with two spades (nut FD): ~43% vs CO's calling range. **C-bet 33%**: fold equity + equity.
- Turn 3c (adds a wheel gutshot): ~35% vs a check-call range. Barrel 66%: you need ~40% folds to break even on the bet alone, and you have ~35% equity when called.
- River: if you miss, you hold the A-high and the nut-flush blocker isn't relevant; bluff vs a nit, give up vs a station.



7. BB JTo top pair vs BTN aggression

Hero: Jd Tc

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BTN open	46.6%
Flop	Js 6h 3c	BTN c-bets range small	76.8%
Turn	Js 6h 3c 8d	BTN barrels big	28.0%
River	Js 6h 3c 8d 2s	BTN bets 75% river	17.5%

- Pre: BB defends JTo vs BTN.
- Flop J-6-3: top pair ~77% vs BTN's whole c-bet range. Call (raise is fine vs aggressive players).
- Turn 8d, BTN bets big: vs a polar barreling range JTo is ~28%. Pot odds on a 75% bet need 30%. A close **fold vs a nit, call vs an aggressive regular**.
- River 2s, 75% bet: ~18% vs a value-heavy range. **Fold** unless the player bluffs a lot.

8. SB AQo 3-bets BTN and flops top pair

Hero: Ac Qd

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BTN calls 3-bet	59.3%
Flop	Ad 8c 3s	BTN calls c-bet	76.2%
Turn	Ad 8c 3s Kh	BTN calls	73.0%
River	Ad 8c 3s Kh 6d	BTN calls turn	75.0%

- Pre: SB 3-bets AQo to 11bb vs BTN open, BTN calls (SPR $\approx$ 4).
- Flop A-8-3: ~76%. Bet 33%.
- Turn K: ~73% vs calls. Bet 50%.
- River 6d: ~75% vs a range that called twice. Jam / bet the rest for value (SPR is low).

9. BTN K9o thin value vs a calling station

Hero: Kh 9c

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	Station's BB defend (very wide)	51.4%
Flop	Kc 7d 4s	Station calls 33%	67.3%
Turn	Kc 7d 4s 2h	Station calls	66.6%
River	Kc 7d 4s 2h Th	Station calls	68.0%

- Pre: BTN opens K9o, BB station calls.
- Flop K-7-4: 67% vs station's calling range. Bet 33-50%.
- Turn 2h: still ~67%. Bet again.
- River T: 68% vs a range that calls everything. **Bet 50%** for thin value. Don't check: stations call with worse.

10. HJ KK on an ace-high board

Hero: Kh Kc



Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BB defend vs HJ	75.9%
Flop	As 9d 4c	BB check-calls	24.7%
Turn	As 9d 4c 7h	BB calls again	15.1%
River	As 9d 4c 7h 2s	BB check-raises river	10.7%

- Pre: HJ opens KK, BB calls.
- Flop A-9-4: ~25% vs BB's check-call range. Bet small once or check back.
- Turn 7h after BB keeps calling: ~15%. Check.
- River check-raise: ~11%. **Fold**. Passive players' check-raises are value.

11. BTN 99 in a 3-way pot

Hero: 9h 9s

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	each opponent	57.0%
Flop	8c 6d 2h	opponent who leads	38.3%

- Pre: three-way pot. 99 is ~57% vs one UTG-type range but less multiway.
- Flop 8-6-2, one opponent leads into the field: 99 is only ~38% vs a leading range (sets, 8-x, draws, overpairs). Call or fold; don't raise.
- Lesson: multiway leads at micros are strong. Overpairs/top pair lose value.

12. CO TT in a 4-bet pot at low SPR

Hero: Td Tc

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BTN 4-bets	44.0%
Flop	9s 6d 2c	BTN range on flop	53.0%

- Pre: CO 4-bet pot: BTN 4-bets, CO calls with TT (44% vs the 4-bet range).
- Flop 9-6-2 rainbow (SPR < 2): TT is **53%** vs BTN's whole range. Get all-in.

13. BB 65s check-raise semi-bluff

Hero: 6s 5s

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BTN open	39.2%
Flop	7s 4d 2s	BTN c-bet range	61.9%
Turn	7s 4d 2s Td	BTN calls x/r	31.9%

- Pre: BB calls 65s.
- Flop 7-4-2 with two spades: OESD + FD = ~**62%** vs BTN's c-bet range. Check-raise 3x.
- Turn Td after BTN calls: ~32% vs the calling range. Pot odds on a jam often ~2.2:1 (need ~31%): call a jam; you can also jam yourself for fold equity.

14. BTN AJs bluff-catching the river

Hero: As Jh



Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BB defend	63.2%
Flop	Jd 8c 5d	BB check-calls	71.1%
Turn	Jd 8c 5d 3h	BB check-calls	68.4%
River	Jd 8c 5d 3h Ks	BB leads pot (polar)	46.9%

- Pre: BTN opens AJs, BB calls.
- Flop J-8-5 with two diamonds: ~71%. Bet 33%.
- Turn 3h after BB calls: ~68%. Bet 50–66%.
- River Ks, BB leads pot: AJ is ~47% vs a polar range (sets/two pair + missed diamond draws). Pot bet needs 33%: **call**. Against a nit who never bluffs, fold.

15. UTG AA vs a BTN 3-bet: 4-bet, get called, play the flop

Hero: Ad Ac

Street	Board	Villain range assumed	Hero equity
Pre	—	BTN 3-bet range	83.0%
Flop	Qh Td 4h	BTN calls c-bet	69.1%
Turn	Qh Td 4h 4c	BTN calls	74.5%

- Pre: UTG opens AA, BTN 3-bets, UTG 4-bets and BTN calls. AA is 83% vs that range.
- Flop Q-T-4 two hearts: 69% vs BTN's range. Bet ~33%; SPR ~1.7, so you're committed.
- Turn 4c: 75%. Get it in.

8. Exploiting player types with HUD stats

Type	VPIP / PFR	3-bet	Fold to c-bet	AF	How to exploit
Nit	12 / 10	<4%	60%+	2+	Steal blinds relentlessly; c-bet often and small; fold to their 3-bets, raises, and river bets; don't pay off big bets
Calling station	45 / 8	<3%	<35%	<1.5	Value-bet thin and bigger (66–100%); almost never bluff; don't c-bet air; call less when they finally raise
Maniac	50 / 35	15%+	<40%	4+	Call down lighter with bluff-catchers; trap with strong hands; tighten preflop and let them bluff; avoid bluffing them
Regular (TAG)	23 / 19	7–9%	45–55%	~3	Play solid baselines; attack spots where their stats are unbalanced (e.g. fold to 3-bet > 60%: 3-bet them light; fold to turn barrel > 55%: double-barrel more)
Weak-tight reg	18 / 14	5%	55%+	2	Float flops IP and bet turns when checked to; 3-bet their late opens

Stat rules of thumb (need ~200+ hands for VPIP/PFR, 500+ for 3-bet and fold to c-bet):

- **VPIP – PFR gap > 15** = passive caller: value-bet more, bluff less.
- **Fold to 3-bet > 60%**: 3-bet bluff more (A5s, suited broadways). **< 40%**: 3-bet only for value.
- **Fold to c-bet > 55%**: c-bet any two at small size. **< 35%**: c-bet only for value.
- **WTSD > 32%** (went to showdown): station tendencies. **< 22%**: folds too much later in the hand.
- **River AF very low**: a river raise is the nuts. Fold.



9. Drill section: 30 practice spots

Cover the answers, decide, then check. All in 100bb cash, 6-max.

1. Pot 10bb, villain bets 5bb. What equity do you need to call?
2. Pot 10bb, villain bets 10bb. What's your MDF?
3. You bluff 7.5bb into 10bb on the river. How often must it work?
4. River pot-sized bet. Balanced value:bluff ratio?
5. BTN vs BB, A-7-2 rainbow. Default c-bet size and frequency?
6. BTN vs BB, 8-7-5 two-tone. Bet KQo with no heart?
7. CO calls BTN 3-bet; flop A-K-5 rainbow. Who has range equity?
8. You hold 55; UTG opens 2.5bb; effective 100bb. Set-mine?
9. You hold 44; BTN 3-bets your CO open to 9bb (call 6.5bb), 100bb deep, OOP.
10. Nut flush draw on the flop vs top pair. Equity?
11. Combo draw (FD + OESD) vs an overpair, flop all-in?
12. SPR 1.5 in a 4-bet pot with TT on 9-6-2. Fold to a jam?
13. SPR 15, single-raised pot, you have top pair good kicker and face a flop raise + turn jam from a nit.
14. QQ in a 3-bet pot on K-8-3-6: barrel turn for value?
15. BB vs BTN 33% c-bet: minimum defense?
16. Your river bluff options on 9-6-2-K-3 with three hearts: A♥4c or Q♥J♥ (missed)?
17. AA vs 3 random opponents preflop: equity?
18. 87s vs 3 random hands preflop?
19. Calling station, river K-7-4-2-T, you hold K9. Bet or check?
20. Maniac bets pot on a dry river; you hold top pair weak kicker.
21. Nit check-raises the river; you hold an overpair.
22. Regular folds to 3-bet 65%. You're on BTN with K9s vs his CO open.
23. Fold to c-bet 30% (station). You missed with AQ on 8-7-5.
24. 3-way pot, you have AK on K-8-3. Equity vs 2 BB-type ranges?
25. Turn: you have a gutshot only (4 outs) facing a pot-size bet. Call?
26. Turn: you have 9 outs facing a 50% pot bet. Call?
27. Monotone flop 9-6-2hhh, you have A♥K♣ on BTN. C-bet?
28. K-K-5 paired board, BTN vs BB. Size?
29. You value-bet 66% pot on the river. What % bluffs makes it balanced?
30. Multiway (4 players) and you hold JJ on 7-4-2 rainbow. Plan?

Answers

1. $5 \div 20 = 25\%$.
2. $1 - 10/20 = 50\%$.
3. $7.5 \div 17.5 = 42.9\%$.
4. Caller needs 33.3% → **2 : 1** value to bluff.
5. **25-33%, very high frequency (~80%)**: BTN has the top-pair edge (Section 1).
6. **Check back**. BB has the nut advantage; KQ has little equity.
7. The 3-bettor, about **66%** (Section 1b). C-bet small with the whole range.
8. Yes: 40× stack:call (> 15-20×).
9. **Fold**: only ~14×, OOP, and the 3-bettor won't always pay.



0. About **46%** (Vol. 1 Section 5).
1. ~**56%** favourite: get it in.
2. **Never**: TT is 53% vs the 4-bettor's range.
3. **Fold**: nits' raise-raise lines are sets/two pair.
4. Mostly **check** (49% vs turn-calling range).
5. MDF $\approx$ **75%**: defend wide (call and some raises).
6. **A♥4c**: blocks the nut flush; missed Q♥J♥ blocks BB's own missed heart draws (folds).
7. ~**64%** (Section 6).
8. ~**27%**: still about fair share (25%).
9. **Bet 50%**: 68% vs the station's range.
0. **Call**: maniacs bluff far more than 33% of the time.
 1. **Fold**.
 2. **3-bet** (light 3-bet with playability).
 3. **Check back**: c-bet only value vs stations.
 4. ~**80%** (Section 6). Bet for value, but expect fewer bluff-catchers.
 5. No: 8.7% vs 33% needed; implied odds rarely cover that.
 6. $9/46 = 19.6\%$ vs 25% needed. **Call only** if implied odds $\geq \sim 1.3\times$ the bet, e.g. deep vs a station.
 7. **Yes, small (25-33%)**: nut-flush draw + overcards.
 8. **25% pot**, near-100% frequency.
 9. $0.66/2.32 \approx$ **28.4%**.
0. Bet for value/protection (~50%), but **don't stack off vs multiple raises**: equity drops fast with more players.

Equities were computed by script against the stated ranges. Ranges, frequencies, and plans are approximate guidelines. This guide is for study away from the table, not for real-time use during play.



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