

Four Postflop Deep Dives

Complete, solver-backed breakdowns of the spots that decide the most pots.

Every c-bet frequency, barrel, and check-raise range pulled straight from Solver+ and GTO Ranges+. Four full board breakdowns, from flop texture to river decision.

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Each dive is a complete chapter: preflop ranges, board texture, the aggressor's plan, the defender's responses, and the turn and river decisions that follow. The interactive range grids and tabs live in the full articles online, linked at the top of each dive.

Attacking Paired Boards

J♠ J♦ 4♣ · 100bb cash · BTN vs BB

A paired flop freezes most players. They see the pair, sense danger, and check hands they would fire on any other board. That instinct is expensive. In a single-raised pot the paired board belongs to the preflop aggressor, and the solver attacks it relentlessly across all three streets. This is the full breakdown: the range asymmetry that creates the edge, the near-pure flop c-bet, the defender's surprisingly aggressive fight-back, and exactly which turn cards let you keep firing. Every number here is [Solver+](#) data from a 100bb cash single-raised pot, button versus big blind, on J♠ J♦ 4♣.

The one-line takeaway: On a high-card paired flop the button c-bets **97% of its range** for a small size, keeps barreling **over half** the time on brick turns, and the defender cannot fight back with calls, only with a polarized check-raise built from trips, full houses, and pure air. Drill these spots in [Postflop+](#).

5.5bb
FLOP POT

97%
BTN C-BET

17.2
FLOP SPR

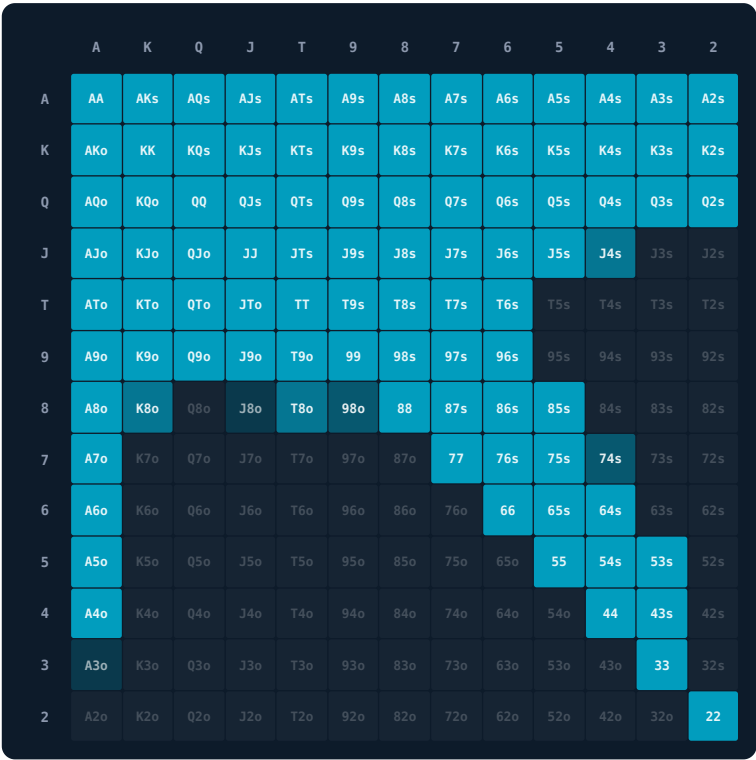
27%
BB CHECK-RAISE

1 Preflop: Who Owns the Pair

The whole edge is decided before the flop. The button opens a wide stealing range and the big blind defends by calling and 3-betting. When the flop pairs a high card, the question is simply who holds more of that rank, and on a jack-high board the button wins that count: it opens every jack combination, while the big blind 3-bets or folds a chunk of its strongest jacks preflop.

PLAYER	PREFLOP ACTION	RANGE WIDTH	JACK-HEAVY?
Button	Opens 2.5bb	43.3%	Every Jx combo in the open
Big blind	Defends (call + 3-bet)	45.1%	Some strong Jx removed by the 3-bet

■ Open ■ Fold



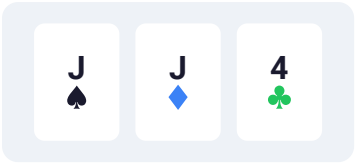
Source: [GTO Ranges+](#) · button RFI, 100bb cash.

■ Call ■ 3-bet ■ Fold

	A	K	Q	J	T	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
A	AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
K	AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
Q	AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
J	AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
T	ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
9	A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
8	A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
7	A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
6	A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
5	A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
4	A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
3	A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
2	A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Source: [GTO Ranges+](#) · big blind vs button open, 100bb cash.

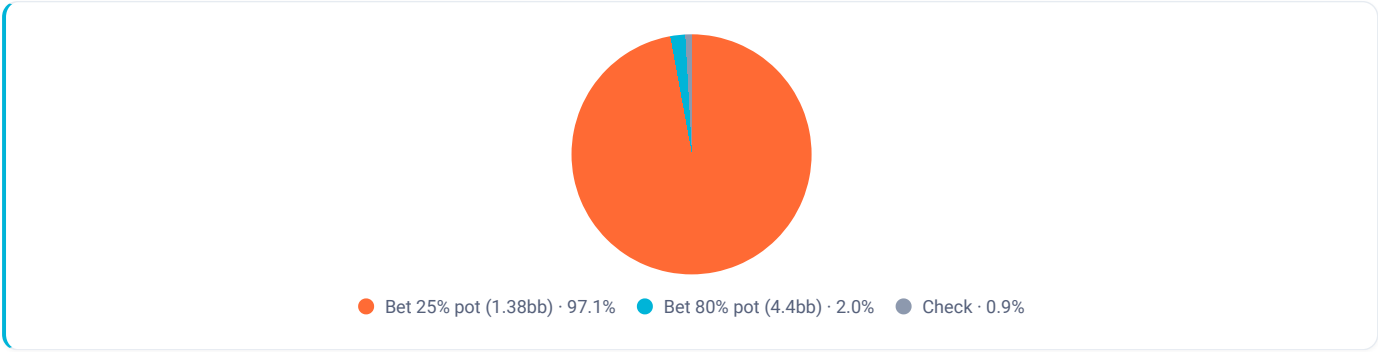
2 The Board: J♠ J♦ 4♣



Three features define this texture. It is **paired** (two jacks), it is **high** (the pair is a Broadway card the button holds more of), and it is **dry** (no flush draw, and the 4 connects with almost nothing). Put together, the pair removes strong hands from both ranges, and the ones that remain favor the aggressor. There is no draw for the caller to fight back with, which is why the button can bet its entire range and keep the pressure on. Board-reading fundamentals are covered in [Board Texture Mastery](#).

3 Flop: The Button Bets Everything

When you own the board and the nuts, the solver does not choose between betting good hands and checking bad ones. It bets the entire range for a small size, because every hand profits: the value gets called by worse, and the air denies equity while keeping the range uncapped. This is the range-bet in its purest form, the logic laid out in [Range-Based Bet Sizing](#).



The per-hand picture is almost boring, and that is the point: **every class bets small at 100%**. Pocket aces, king-high, a floating 7-6 suited, all of it fires the small size. The button is not protecting a hand; it is pressing a range edge.

The mistake: using one medium sizing for everything, or only betting big with trips. On a range-advantage board the small bet is the highest-EV play with your whole range. The rare big bet is a separate, tiny, polarized strategy layered on top, not your default.

4 Flop Defense: The Fight-Back Is a Raise, Not a Call

Facing the 25% c-bet, the big blind is priced in to continue wide, but the shape of its defense is the surprise. It does not just call and hope. It check-raises more than a quarter of the time.



Big blind response vs the 25% pot c-bet. [Solver+](#).

That **27% check-raise** is not bluffs alone. It is a polarized mix. The value comes from hands the paired board makes very strong: **44 is a full house** (fours full of jacks) and fast-plays at 92%, and trips like **KJs and QJs** raise almost always to build the pot and charge the button's overpairs. The bluffs are pure air with backdoors, hands like 9-8 suited and 6-5 suited that have nothing to lose by representing the jack. What almost never raises is a medium made hand, which is exactly why the raise is so credible.

■ Raises the flop □ Call or fold

	A	K	Q	J	T	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
A	AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
K	AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
Q	AQo	KQo	QQ	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
J	AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
T	ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
9	A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
8	A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
7	A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	97o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
6	A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	96o	86o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
5	A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	95o	85o	75o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s
4	A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	94o	84o	74o	64o	54o	44	43s	42s
3	A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	93o	83o	73o	63o	53o	43o	33	32s
2	A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	92o	82o	72o	62o	52o	42o	32o	22

Big blind hands that check-raise the 25% c-bet. [Solver+](#).

Against the big c-bet the math flips. Facing the rare 80% pot bet, the big blind folds **62%**, calls 25%, and raises just 13%. The bigger the button sizes, the more the caller is forced to fold, which is the whole case for the small bet: it keeps the caller in with a capped, dominated range.

5 The Line at a Glance

BTN opens 2.5bb → BB calls → Flop J♠J♦4♣ (pot 5.5bb)

BB checks

BTN bets 25% pot 97%

BB fold 46% · call 26% · check-raise 27%

(call) Turn → brick barrel 53% · queen barrel 64% · ace barrel 28% (overbet) · board pairs 40% · trips 63%

(call) River → polarized 37%, big-to-overbet

BTN bets 80% pot 2% · check 1%

6 Turn: Which Cards Let You Keep Firing

The button bet small, the big blind called, and the pot is now 8.3bb. What happens next depends almost entirely on the turn card, and this is where the spot stops being automatic. The runout either supports your story or breaks it. Select a turn class below.

Barrel 53.5%. A blank changes nothing about who holds the jack, so the button keeps firing with over half its range, weighted toward the big size. This is the default: the story you told on the flop is still true, so you keep telling it.



Barrel 63.9%. A queen is the best barrel card in the deck here. It improves the button's range (KQ, QT pick up equity and gutshots) far more than the caller's, so the button fires the big size at high frequency. Overcards that help you and not the caller are green lights.



Barrel 28.0%, but polarized to an overbet. An ace looks scary, but the caller flatted the flop with plenty of ace-high, so it pairs the caller's range as much as yours. The button checks most of its range and, when it does bet, overbets with a tight polar range. Not every overcard is a barrel card. The one the caller also holds is the weakest of them.



Barrel 39.7%. When the 4 pairs the board (J-J-4-4), both players lose some equity clarity and the button eases off, checking 60% and betting the big size when it does continue. Double-paired boards reward patience over aggression.



Barrel 62.8%. When a third jack falls, the button's range improves the most (it holds far more jacks than the caller), so it barrels hard with the big and overbet sizes. The card that completes your trips is a card to attack, not fear.



The turn pattern in one line: barrel hard on cards that extend your range edge (a queen, a third jack), polarize into an overbet on cards that split the range (an ace the caller shares), and ease off when the board pairs beneath you. The card, not your hand, sets the plan. Plan it before you fire, the way [Planning Three Streets Ahead](#) lays out.

7 River: Polarize and Size Up

The button bet small, barrelled the brick turn, and the big blind called again. The pot is now 21.48bb on a bricked river. The button checks most of its range and, when it bets, goes big to overbet with a polar range of value and chosen bluffs. The caller is capped, so there is no reason to bet medium.



Button river action on a brick-brick runout, pot 21.48bb. [Solve+](#).

Which bucket a bluff lands in comes down to blockers, the value-side logic covered in [Range Construction Postflop](#): your best triple-barrel bluffs hold a card that makes the caller's continue less likely.

8 Not Every Paired Board Is Equal

The 97% c-bet is a property of *high-card* paired boards, where the button holds more of the pair. Drop the pair to a middling card and the ranges get closer, the button's edge shrinks, and the c-bet frequency falls off a cliff.

FLOP	PAIR RANK	BUTTON C-BET	READ
J♠ J♦ 4♠	High	99.1%	Near-pure range bet
Q♠ Q♦ 6♠	High	98.8%	Near-pure range bet
A♠ A♦ 5♠	High	98.2%	Biggest trips edge (BB folds/3-bets aces pre)
K♠ K♦ 7♠	High	97.8%	Near-pure range bet
T♠ T♦ 9♠	High, connected	95.6%	Slightly lower: the 9 gives the caller more
8♠ 8♦ 3♠	Middling	67.8%	Ranges converge, edge shrinks, check far more

The rule: the higher the paired rank, the more the aggressor owns it and the closer the c-bet gets to 100%. On middling pairs like 8-8-x the caller connects nearly as well, and the automatic range-bet becomes a leak.

9 Quick Reference

25%

DEFAULT C-BET SIZE

Queen

BEST BARREL CARD

Ace

WORST BARREL CARD

8-8-x

STOP AUTO-BETTING

MISCONCEPTION	WHAT THE SOLVER ACTUALLY DOES
"A paired board is dangerous, slow down."	Bets 97% of the range on a high-card pair. It is a green light, not a warning.
"Only bet big with trips."	Bets the whole range small; the big size is a rare, separate polarized line.
"The caller check-raises with trips."	The caller raises 27%, a polar mix of full houses, trips, and pure air. Its calls are capped.
"Barrel every turn, I have the range."	Barrels hard on a queen or a third jack, but checks 72% on an ace the caller shares.
"All paired boards play the same."	High pairs bet 97%+, middling pairs like 8-8-x drop to 68%.

Put it into practice: load a high-card paired flop in [Postflop+](#), make your barrel decision on each street, and check it against the solved answer. Pull the exact frequencies for your board in [Solver+](#). The board everyone else fears becomes one of the most profitable ones you will ever c-bet.

King-High Broadway Boards

K♠ Q♦ 5♣ · 100bb cash · BTN vs BB

King-high broadway flops are where the button's preflop advantage is at its loudest, and most players still get the sizing wrong. On K♠ Q♦ 5♣ in a single-raised pot, the button opened and the big blind called, which means one player holds almost all of the strongest hands and the other holds almost none of them. That single fact drives a flop strategy that looks nothing like the "bet big with your good hands" instinct. This is a full Solver+ breakdown of the spot: the c-bet, the defense, and the turn barrels that separate the players who understand range advantage from the players who just have a pair.

5.5bb
FLOP POT

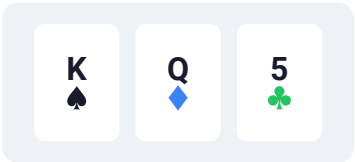
17.7
SPR

94%
BTN C-BETS

13%
BB CHECK-RAISE

The takeaway: On K-Q-5 rainbow the button has both range advantage and nut advantage, so it bets almost its entire range for a small size and reserves the big size for a polarized value-and-air split. The whole solve here comes from Solver+. To drill the decisions until they are automatic, use Postflop+.

1 The Board and Who It Favors

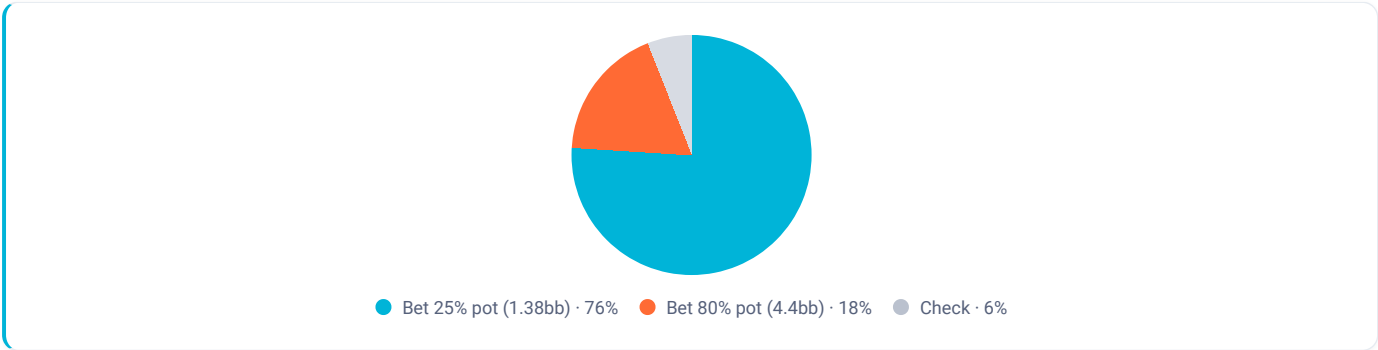


Three features define this flop. It is **broadway-heavy** (two of the five highest cards), it is **rainbow** (no flush draw), and it is **disconnected** below the top (the 5 barely interacts with anything). Put together, it is a static board: equities are largely set on the flop and will not swing much on later streets.

Now overlay the preflop story. The button opens a wide range that is thick with exactly the hands this board hits: AK, AQ, KQ, KJ, QJ, and every Kx and Qx Broadway, plus the overpairs. The big blind, defending against an open, has three-bet most of its AK and KK preflop, so its calling range arrives here **range-disadvantaged** and, more importantly, capped. The button holds the top of the range and the big blind mostly does not. That asymmetry is the entire strategy.

2 Flop: The Button's C-Bet

When you own the range and the nuts on a static board, the solver does not pick between betting your good hands and checking your bad ones. It bets the entire range for a small size, because every hand benefits: the value hands get called by worse, and the air denies equity cheaply while keeping the button's range uncapped. Here is the flop action split.

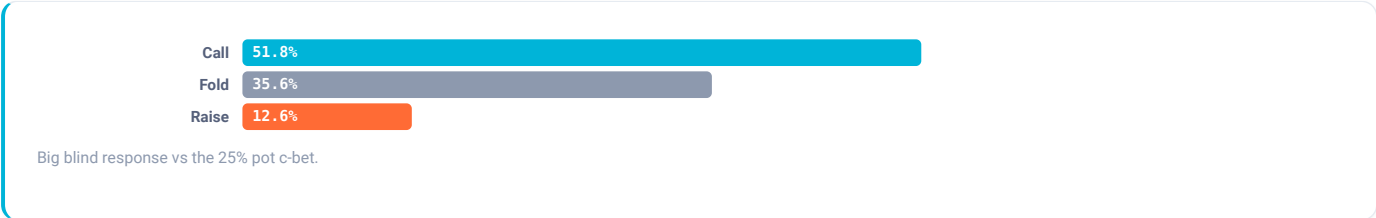


ACTION	SIZE	FREQUENCY	ROLE
Bet small	25% pot	75.9%	The default. Bets the entire range, prints from a capped caller.
Bet big	80% pot	18.3%	Polarized: strong value (sets, two pair, top pair top kicker) plus a measured share of backdoor air.
Check	–	5.8%	A tiny slice of give-up and pot-control hands.

The common mistake: using one medium size for everything, or only betting big with strong hands. On a range-advantage board the small bet is not a compromise, it is the highest-EV play with your whole range. The big size is a separate, smaller, polarized strategy layered on top, not your default.

3 Flop: How the Big Blind Defends

Facing the 25% c-bet, the big blind is getting an excellent price (calling 1.38bb to win a 6.9bb pot), so it continues wide. But defending is not just calling. A meaningful check-raise keeps the button honest and stops it from betting a pure range for free.



The check-raise runs around 13%, built from the value that wants to grow the pot (sets, two pair, strong Kx) and semi-bluffs with real backup. A hand like J♥T♥ is a model check-raise: an open-ended straight draw to the nut end (any 9 or A completes it) plus a backdoor flush, which is exactly the kind of equity that can barrel again on later streets. Against the larger 80% c-bet, the math changes: the big blind folds far more (about 55%), calls 43%, and almost never raises, because the price to continue is no longer a discount.

4 Turn: Where the Barrels Live

The button bet small and the big blind called. The pot is now 8.3bb. What happens next depends almost entirely on the turn card, and this is where the spot stops being automatic. Select a turn type below.

The ace is a button card. An overcard to the whole board hits the button's range (AK, AQ, Ax) and misses the big blind's capped calling range almost entirely. The big blind checks 99% of the time, and the button attacks.

BTN ACTION	SIZE	FREQUENCY
Bet	80% pot	35.7%
Bet	135% (overbet)	17.9%
Bet	25% pot	6.6%
Check back	–	39.8%

The button barrels about 60%, weighted toward big and overbet sizings. The ace lets it credibly represent the top of the range while the caller has almost none of it.

A blank changes little about the range, so the button slows down. On an offsuit deuce the big blind can even lead out around 13%, and when it checks, the button checks back a majority of the time.

BTN ACTION	SIZE	FREQUENCY
Check back	–	65.2%
Bet	135% (overbet)	31.5%
Bet	80% pot	2.5%

Notice the shape: when the button does bet a brick, it is almost pure overbet. The barrels collapse into a small, sharply polarized range of strong value and chosen bluffs, while everything medium takes the free card.

A Broadway card connects with both ranges. A jack brings the big blind some two pair and gutshots, so it defends and occasionally leads (about 8%). The button still barrels, but less than on the ace.

BTN ACTION	SIZE	FREQUENCY
Check back	–	60.0%
Bet	135% (overbet)	18.6%
Bet	80% pot	16.7%

About a 40% barrel, split between the big and overbet sizes. The button's advantage shrinks when the card also helps the caller, and its aggression shrinks with it.

Pairing the bottom card hands initiative to the big blind. When the 5 pairs, the button's overpairs and Kx lose relative value and the caller's range (which holds more 5x and low cards) improves, so the big blind now leads out about 25% of the time. When checked to, the button mostly checks back.

PLAYER / ACTION	SIZE	FREQUENCY
BB leads	–	~25%
BTN checks back	–	73.0%
BTN bets	135% (overbet)	18.9%

This is the one turn where the button plays defense. If you keep barreling every turn out of habit, the paired board is where it costs you.

The turn pattern in one line: barrel hard on cards that extend your range advantage (the ace), polarize into overbets on bricks, ease off when the card helps the caller (broadways), and check when it flips the advantage entirely (the paired board). The card, not your hand, sets the plan.

5 The Line at a Glance

BTN opens 2.5bb → BB calls → Flop **K♠ Q♦ 5♠** (pot 5.5bb)

BB checks 99%

BTN bets 25% pot 76%

BB fold 36% · call 52% · check-raise 13%

(call) Turn → *ace: barrel 60% · brick: barrel 35% overbet · Broadway: barrel 40% · pair: check 73%*

BTN bets 80% pot 18% (polarized)

BTN checks 6%

6 River Principles

By the river the pot geometry is set by the turn size you chose. The static nature of K-Q-5 means the same logic carries through: on cards that kept the button ahead, value bets stay wide and thin, and the overbet threat that started on the turn continues, because the caller's range is capped and cannot punish it. On cards that improved the caller, the button checks back its medium hands and defends rather than barrels. The single most important river habit here is to keep sizing tied to the range picture, not to the strength of your specific hand. If your turn barrel was an overbet, your river is usually a commit-or-give-up decision, so plan the river before you fire the turn.

Sizing on this board follows the same principle across all three streets, the idea explored in [Range-Based Bet Sizing](#): your entire range picks the size, your individual hand just decides whether it is value or a bluff at that size.

7 Quick Reference

25%
DEFAULT C-BET SIZE

76%
SMALL-BET FREQUENCY

Ace
BEST BARREL CARD

Pair
BEST CHECK CARD

MISCONCEPTION	WHAT THE SOLVER ACTUALLY DOES
"Bet big with my strong hands on a dry board."	Bets the whole range small (76%); the big size is a separate polarized line, not the default.
"The big blind should just fold and give up."	Big blind continues about 64% vs the small bet, including a 13% check-raise.
"Keep barreling every turn, I have the range."	Barrels hard only on range-extending cards; checks back 73% when the board pairs the bottom card.
"A small bet means a weak hand."	The small bet is the entire range, from the nuts to air.

Put it into practice: load a K-high Broadway board in [Postflop+](#), make your decision, then check it against the solved answer. Build the range-advantage read into your reflexes and this becomes one of the most profitable flops you will ever c-bet. Every frequency in this article is pulled from [Solver+](#).

Blind vs Blind, Single-Raised Pot

9♥ 5♦ 3♣ rainbow · 100bb cash

1 Introduction & Preflop Ranges

Blind-vs-blind single raised pots are the widest, most complex spots in cash poker. SB opens to 3bb with a near-universal range, BB flats everything that isn't a 3-bet, and both players arrive at the flop with 800+ combo ranges. Understanding how the solver navigates 9♥ 5♦ 3♣ rainbow in this dynamic is essential for any serious cash game player.

This is the companion piece to our **BvB 3-Bet Pot Deep Dive** on the same board. Where the 3BP version featured SPR 4.71 and committed ranges, the SRP creates SPR 16.17 — a completely different strategic landscape where pot control dominates and no hand is ever committed on the flop.

Every solver frequency in this analysis comes directly from **Solver+** GTO solutions. To drill these spots against a GTO opponent, use **Postflop+**. For the preflop ranges that lead to this dynamic, study them in **GTO Ranges+**.

6bb
POT AT FLOP

16.17
SPR

97bb
EFFECTIVE STACKS

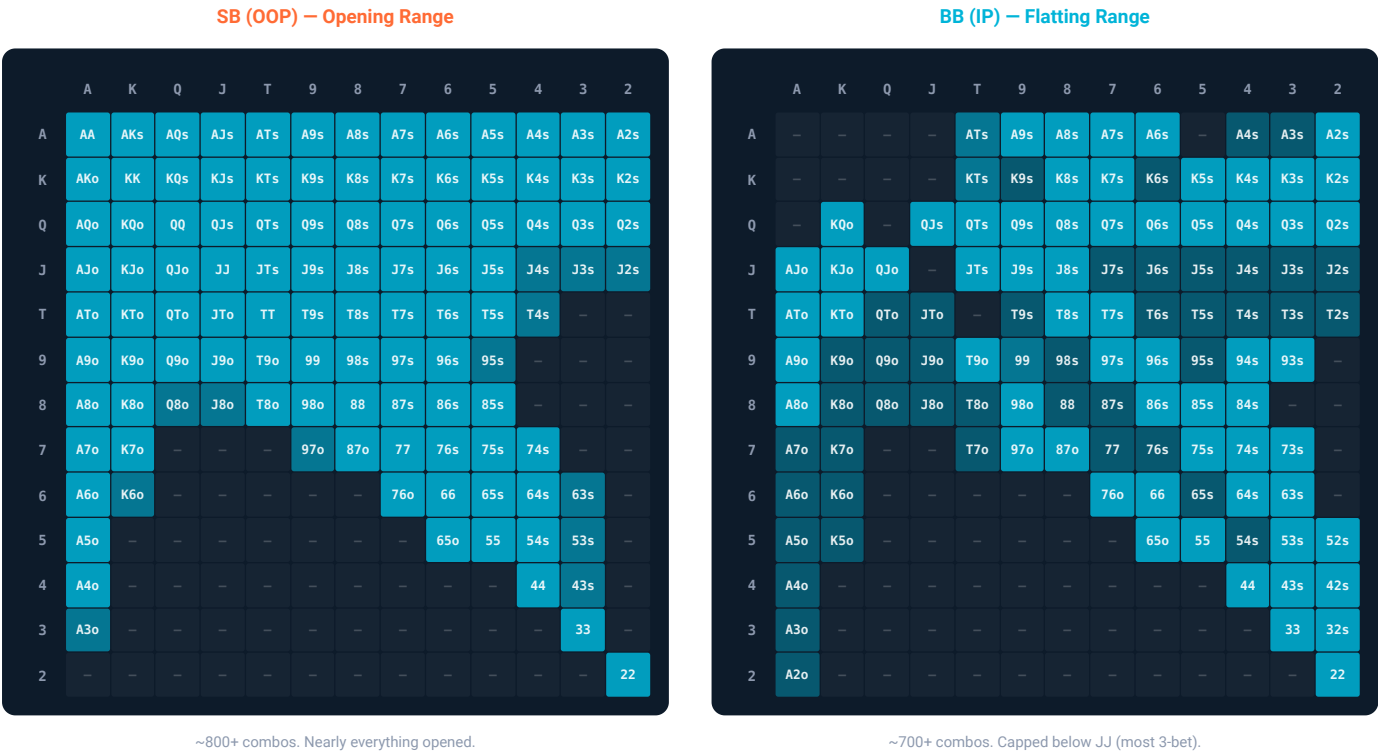
800+
COMBOS EACH

The Scenario

SB opens to 3bb. BB calls. The pot is 6bb with 97bb remaining behind — SPR 16.17. SB's opening range from the small blind is the widest preflop range in cash poker: nearly every hand with any playability. BB's calling range removes the 3-bet portion (premiums and select bluffs) but retains a massive number of low/mid suited and offsuit hands that connect extremely well with low boards.

Preflop Range Grids

Below are the solver's exact preflop ranges side by side. Suited hands are **above** the diagonal, offsuit hands **below**. Numbers represent weights (100 = full frequency, 75 = three-quarter mix, 50 = half, etc.). A dash means the hand is not in range.



Range Comparison — Entering Flop

SB limp/complete vs BB check. Opacity reflects solver weight.

• OOP (SB)

• Common

• IP (BB)



695 combos
OOP range

Low-Med
DYNAMIC POTENTIAL

Type B – "Small or Check". This is a low disconnected rainbow board with no two-card straight possible, only gutshot draws (42, 64, 76). The board does not support polarized big bets from SB because:

- 1. SB's range has too much air relative to value (the widest opening range in poker)
- 2. BB's range has many strong two-pair/set hands that punish big bets
- 3. Equity denial is the primary motivation, not nut advantage exploitation

SB's equity advantage is moderate but not dominant. SB has overpairs (AA-TT) that BB mostly lacks, giving SB a nut advantage at the top. But BB's range connects better with the board's low cards – BB has more two-pair combos (95s, 53s, 93s at full weight) and similar set frequencies. Neither player dominates. This is why SB c-bets at only 27% – far below the 60-70% on high boards like AKx or KQx.

Turn overcards frequently change the dynamic. Any card J or higher shifts the board character significantly, often unlocking aggression for the player who checked the flop.

3 Pot Geometry & Multi-Street Planning

First-Principles Calculation

STEP	CALCULATION	RESULT
SB opens	3bb	
BB calls	3bb	
Pot at flop	3bb + 3bb	6bb
Remaining stacks	100bb - 3bb	97bb
SPR	97bb / 6bb	16.17

What SPR 16.17 Means

This is a **deep SPR** – more than 3x deeper than the 3BP spot (SPR 4.71). The strategic implications are profound:

HAND STRENGTH	COMMITMENT AT SPR 16	CONTRAST WITH SPR 4.7 (3BP)
Sets (99, 55, 33)	Not committed on the flop. Can fold to enough aggression over 3 streets. Should slow-play frequently.	Committed – get it in over 2 streets
Top pair (A9s, K9s)	Pot-control hand. Never wants to play for stacks on the flop.	Thick value – can play for stacks
Overpairs (AA-TT)	NOT committed. AA checks 77% on the flop! 2-3 streets of value max.	Fully committed – bet/raise/stack
Two pair (95s, 53s)	Strong value but still not committed over 3 big streets.	Near-nut hand – stack immediately
Middle pairs (88-66)	Showdown value only. Check-call one street, fold to second barrel.	Marginal – fold to significant action
Draws (76s, 87s)	Excellent multi-street bluff candidates. 3 streets to complete + fold equity.	Limited streets – need immediate equity
Air (AKo, AQo)	Give up quickly. No equity, no fold equity at deep SPR.	Can still bluff 1-2 streets

The Deep SPR Principle

At SPR 16, **no hand is auto-committed**. Even sets should consider game tree position before playing for stacks. The solver's 73% checking frequency reflects this — at shallow SPR (3BP), the raiser bets 60%+ because hands are committed. At deep SPR, pot control dominates.

Solver Bet Nodes

Node	Chips	% of 600 Pot	Sizing
b540	540	90%	SB large c-bet
b210	210	35%	SB small c-bet
b480	480	80%	BB large probe
b150	150	25%	BB small probe

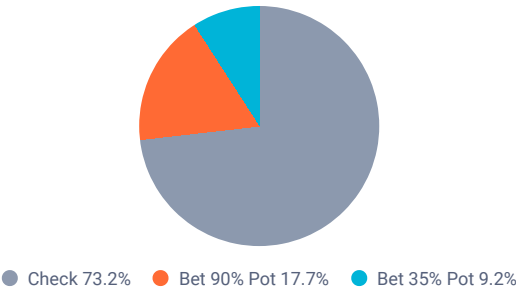
Pot Progression by Path

Five dominant flop paths create five distinct turn dynamics. Each path leads to a fundamentally different SPR and strategic landscape on later streets.

Path	Flop Action	Turn Pot	Turn SPR
A	SB bets 90% (540), BB calls	~16.80bb	~5.45
B	SB bets 35% (210), BB calls	~10.20bb	~9.30
C	SB checks, BB checks	6.00bb	16.17
D	SB checks, BB probes 80% (480), SB calls	~15.60bb	~5.91
E	SB checks, BB probes 25% (150), SB calls	~9.00bb	~10.61

4 SB's Flop Strategy (OOP Raiser)

SB c-bets only **26.8% total** on 9♥5♦3♣ — one of the lowest c-bet frequencies of any SRP board. This is dramatically different from BTN vs BB SRP where the in-position player c-bets 60-70%. The deep SPR and BB's strong board connection force SB into a checking-heavy approach.



Polar: strong value hands + semi-bluffs with draws.

After bet + call: pot = 16.8bb, remaining stacks = 91.6bb, SPR ~5.45. Committed to multi-street play.

HAND	BET 90%	BET 35%	CHECK	WHY
33 (bottom set)	56%	10%	34%	Bottom set bets big for protection against overcards.
98s	49%	16%	36%	Top pair with 8 kicker – no draw, must protect.
TT	48%	5%	47%	Overpair protecting against 4 overcards (J-A).
Q9s	46%	15%	40%	Top pair good kicker – vulnerable to overcards.
99 (top set)	39%	22%	39%	Top set mixes all 3 actions – not vulnerable.
76s	36%	14%	50%	Semi-bluff: double gutshot (needs 4 or 8, 8 outs).
87s	34%	15%	51%	Semi-bluff: gutshot (needs 6, 4 outs).
K9s	32%	14%	54%	Top pair – mostly checks at deep SPR.

Thin value and equity denial – not a distinct range.

The small bet is a minor action (9.2% overall) used mostly by hands that also use the other two actions. After bet + call: pot = 10.2bb, SPR ~9.30.

HAND	BET 90%	BET 35%	CHECK	WHY
99 (top set)	39%	22%	39%	Top set mixing sizes – keep BB's range wide.
T9s	–	22%	–	Top pair decent kicker. Thin value.
54s	–	19%	–	Pair of 5s – equity denial at low cost.
65s	–	15%	–	Pair of 5s – same equity denial logic.
AQs	–	12%	–	Thin bluff – two overcards, denying equity.
QQ	38%	11%	51%	Overpair – mostly checks (pot control).

The dominant action — pot control, trapping, and giving up.

SPR stays at 16.17. SB's checking range includes some of the strongest hands in the game — AA checks 77%, KK checks 59%. These hands trap for later streets.

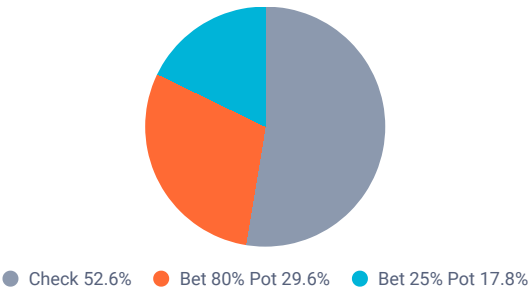
HAND	BET 90%	BET 35%	CHECK	WHY
AA	14%	10%	77%	Pot control — AA mostly checks at deep SPR!
KK	29%	12%	59%	Overpair — mostly checks, trapping.
JJ	36%	9%	55%	Overpair — slight check preference.
A9s	28%	9%	63%	TPTK — mostly checks. No urgency at deep SPR.
AKs	4%	12%	85%	Air — two overcards, nearly pure check.
AKo	5%	9%	86%	Air — same as AKs. Gives up or delays.

Why SB Checks 73% — The Deep SPR Effect

On the same board in a 3-bet pot (SPR 4.71), BB c-bets with 58.6% of range. Here at SPR 16.17, SB c-bets only 26.8%. The difference is entirely structural: at deep SPR, overpairs are not committed, sets can slow-play for three streets, and BB's range includes two-pair combos (95s, 53s, 93s) that raise aggressively. Every big bet faces real resistance — BB has sets that call or raise, two-pair that raises, draws with 8 outs (76s double gutshot), and top pair that never folds. Against this much defense, SB's thin value and weak holdings *must* check.

5 BB's Probe Strategy After SB Checks

When SB checks (73.2% of the time), BB faces a decision with position. The solver probes **47.4% total** — much more aggressive than in the 3BP spot, reflecting the symmetry of BvB ranges. BB has legitimate value hands (two-pair, sets, strong top pair) that the 3BP BB doesn't have.



Polarized: two-pair, sets, strong top pair, and draws.

After probe + call: pot = 15.6bb, remaining stacks = 92.2bb, SPR ~5.91. Heading into a 2-3 street game.

HAND	BET 80%	BET 25%	CHECK	WHY
95s	99%	—	0%	Pure value — nut two pair, always big.
53s	96%	—	0%	Pure value — two pair.
33	92%	—	0%	Pure value — bottom set.
55	86%	—	0%	Pure value — middle set.
93s	85%	—	0%	Value — weaker two pair.
A9s	74%	24%	2%	Value — TPTK, near-pure bet.
99	67%	32%	0%	Value — top set mixes big/small.
76s	66%	—	10%	Semi-bluff — double gutshot (8 outs).
87s	66%	—	17%	Semi-bluff — gutshot (needs 6, 4 outs).
98s	43%	—	25%	Value — top pair (9s with 8 kicker).
65s	42%	—	32%	Thin value — pair of 5s, equity denial.

Equity denial: weak pairs, A-high with backdoor equity, thin value.

After probe + call: pot = 9bb, SPR ~10.61. Wide ranges with thin advantages.

HAND	BET 80%	BET 25%	CHECK	WHY
A4s	—	62%	36%	Equity denial — A-high + gutshot (needs 2).
T3s	—	61%	26%	Equity denial — pair of 3s.
J3s	—	61%	29%	Equity denial — pair of 3s.
99	67%	32%	0%	Thin value — top set mixing sizes.
A9s	74%	24%	2%	Value — TPTK, some small bets.
54s	—	29%	62%	Thin value — pair of 5s, mostly checks.

Showdown value hands and weak holdings that can't profitably bet.

SPR remains at 16.17 after check-check. Both ranges are at maximum width heading into the turn – neither player has shown any aggression. SB's delayed c-bet on the turn becomes the primary strategic lever.

HAND	BET 80%	BET 25%	CHECK	WHY
88	–	–	~95%	Underpair with showdown value – no reason to bet.
77	–	–	~90%	Same logic – pot control with underpair.
54s	–	29%	62%	Pair of 5s – mostly checks, some equity denial.
KTo	–	–	~85%	Overcards with some showdown value.
Q8s	–	–	~80%	Weak holding – no pair, no draw.
J5s	–	–	~75%	Pair of 5s – thin, prefers checking back.

BB's Two-Pair Advantage – The SRP Difference

In the 3BP version, BB didn't have 95s, 53s, or 93s – those hands were used as 3-bet bluffs. Here in the SRP, BB retains all three two-pair combos at full weight. This means BB's probing range has **genuine nut hands** that the 3BP BB lacked. When BB probes big, SB must respect that the range includes near-nut hands – not just overpairs and bluffs. This is why SB check-raises 19.7% against the big probe (vs 8.2% in the 3BP spot): SB needs to trap with strong hands because BB's range is too strong to let run freely.

Want to see these exact solver frequencies broken down hand by hand? Open this spot in [Solver+](#) and explore the full decision tree. To drill BB probe strategy until it's automatic, train against a GTO opponent in [Postflop+](#).

6 Responses to Aggression + SB's Check-Raise Strategy

When one player bets and the other must respond, the solver reveals sharply different defensive profiles depending on the sizing. This section covers BB's response to SB's c-bets, and SB's check-raise strategy when BB probes after a check. The most actionable finding: **BB raises 22% vs the small c-bet** – nearly 1 in 4 hands – and SB check-raises **26.7% vs BB's small probe**. Both numbers dwarf what most players do at the table.

BB Facing SB's Big Bet (90% Pot = 5.4bb)

The big bet applies real pressure. BB folds 40% and raises only 5% — a very inelastic response.



HAND	RAISE %	CALL %	CATEGORY
95s	97%	3%	Pure raise — nut two pair
53s	95%	5%	Pure raise — two pair
93s	47%	53%	Mixed — weaker two pair
33	45%	55%	Mixed — bottom set (trapping with calls)
55	30%	70%	Mostly call — middle set slow plays
A9s	14%	86%	Mostly call — TPTK doesn't raise big bets
99	0%	100%	Pure call — top set slow plays vs big bet

Fold range: 44 (99%), 22 (99%), K8o (99%), Q8o (99%), 84s (99%) — underpairs below 66, unconnected overcards, and air all fold.

BB Facing SB's Small Bet (35% Pot = 2.1bb)

The cheap price unlocks BB's aggression. BB raises 22% — nearly 1 in 4 hands. This is the critical finding of this node.



HAND	RAISE %	CALL %	CATEGORY
53s	100%	0%	Pure raise
33	99%	1%	Pure raise
95s	99%	1%	Pure raise
55	97%	3%	Pure raise
93s	94%	7%	Near-pure raise
76s	82%	18%	Raise — double gutshot (8 outs)
87s	78%	22%	Raise — gutshot + overcard
99	72%	28%	Raise — top set for value
A9s	70%	30%	Raise — TPTK for value
K9s	64%	36%	Raise — top pair good kicker
98s	56%	44%	Raise — top pair with 8 kicker

The solver raises 22% vs SB's small c-bet — sets, two-pair, top pair good kicker, AND strong draws. Most players raise only ~8% in this spot. This 14-point gap means **SB can c-bet small more freely in practice** because the actual punishment for doing so rarely materializes.

SB check-raise 2160 vs BB 80% probe → BB call.

- OOP (SB)
- Common
- IP (BB)

OOP UNIQUE (SB EXCESS)

AA	AK	AQs	AJs	ATs	APs	ABs	ATs	ABs	ASs	AKs	ASs	AJs	AZs
AKs	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s		K2s
AQs	KQs	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s		Q2s
AJs	KJs	QJs	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s		J2s
ATs	KTs	QTs	JTs	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s	
APs	K9s	Q9s	J9s	T9s	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s	
ABs	K8s	Q8s	J8s	T8s	98s	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s	
ATs	K7s	Q7s	J7s	T7s	97s	87s	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s	
AKs	K6s	Q6s	J6s	T6s	96s	86s	76s	66	65s	64s	63s	62s	
ASs	K5s	Q5s	J5s	T5s	95s	85s	75s	65s	55	54s	53s	52s	
AKs	K4s	Q4s	J4s	T4s	94s	84s	74s	64s	54s	44	43s	42s	
ASs	K3s	Q3s	J3s	T3s	93s	83s	73s	63s	53s	43s	33	32s	
APs	K2s	Q2s	J2s	T2s	92s	82s	72s	62s	52s	42s	32s	22	

27.9 combos

OOP range

COMMON (OVERLAP)

Aa	Abs	Abp	Aj1	ATs	Aa1	A8s	A1s	A6s	A3s	A4s	A3s	A2s
A6a	AK	Kb1	Kj1	KTs	K8a	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
A6a	K6a	Q1	QJ1s	Q1s	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
A3a	K3a	QJ3a	J1	J1s	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATa	KTa	Q1a	J1a	T1	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9a	K9a	Q9a	J9a	T9a	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8a	K8a	Q8a	J8a	T8a	98a	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7a	K7a	Q7a	J7a	T7a	97a	87a	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6a	K6a	Q6a	J6a	T6a	96a	86a	76a	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5a	K5a	Q5a	J5a	T5a	95a	85a	75a	65a	55	54s	53s	52s
A4a	K4a	Q4a	J4a	T4a	94a	84a	74a	64a	54a	44	43s	42s
A3a	K3a	Q3a	J3a	T3a	93a	83a	73a	63a	53a	43a	33	32s
A2a	K2a	Q2a	J2a	T2a	92a	82a	72a	62a	52a	42a	32a	22

13.6 shared

overlap

IP UNIQUE (BB EXCESS)

A0	A01	A02	A1	A7s	A05	A8s	A7	A04	A31	A4	A11	A2
A0a	A0a	A0a	A1a	K7s	A06	K8s	A7a	A0a	A5a	A4a	A3a	A2a
A0a	A0a	00	Q3s	Q7s	Q0a	Q8s	Q7a	Q0a	Q5a	Q4a	Q3a	Q2a
A1a	A1a	Q1a	11	17s	19s	18s	17a	16a	15a	14a	13a	12a
A7a	A7a	Q7a	T1a	T7	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6a	T5s	T4a	T3a	T2a
A9a	A9a	Q9a	T9a	T9a	9a	98s	97s	96a	95a	94a	93a	92a
A8a	A8a	Q8a	T8a	T8a	8a	87s	86a	85a	84s	83a	82a	81a
A7a	A7a	Q7a	T7a	97a	87a	77	76a	75a	74a	73a	72a	71a
A6a	A6a	Q6a	T6a	96a	86a	76a	66	65a	64a	63a	62a	61a
A5a	A5a	Q5a	T5a	95a	85a	75a	65a	55	54a	53a	52a	51a
A4a	A4a	Q4a	T4a	94a	84a	74a	64a	54a	44	43a	42a	41a
A3a	A3a	Q3a	T3a	93a	83a	73a	63a	53a	43a	33	32a	31a
A2a	A2a	Q2a	T2a	92a	82a	72a	62a	52a	42a	32a	22a	21a

55.9 combos

IP range

SB check-raise 1200 vs BB 80% probe → BB call.

- OOP (SB)
- Common
- IP (BB)

OOP UNIQUE (SB EXCESS)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	APs	ABs	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	KPs	KBs	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AQo	KQo	QQ	QTs	QTs	QPs	QBs	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	JPs	JBs	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTs	QTs	JTs	TT	TAs	TBs	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
APo	KPs	QPs	JPs	TAs	PP	PBs	P7s	P6s	P5s	P4s	P3s	P2s
ABo	KBs	QBs	JBs	TBs	PBs	BB	B7s	B6s	B5s	B4s	B3s	B2s
A7o	K7s	Q7s	J7s	T7s	P7s	B7s	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6s	Q6s	J6s	T6s	P6s	B6s	66	65s	64s	63s	62s	
A5o	K5s	Q5s	J5s	T5s	P5s	B5s	55	54s	53s	52s		
A4o	K4s	Q4s	J4s	T4s	P4s	B4s	44	43s	42s			
A3o	K3s	Q3s	J3s	T3s	P3s	B3s	33	32s				
A2o	K2s	Q2s	J2s	T2s	P2s	B2s	22	21s	20s	19s	18s	17s

16.4 combos

OOP range

COMMON (OVERLAP)

Aa	Aks	Abs	AJs	ATs	Axs	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s	A3s	A2s
Aka	ak	kAs	KJi	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s	K3s	K2s
AkO	KkO	Ok	QJi	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q2s
AJo	KJo	QJo	Ji	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	J2s
ATo	KTo	QTo	JTo	Ti	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s
A9s	K9s	Q9s	J9s	T9s	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92s
A8s	K8s	Q8s	J8s	T8s	98s	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82s
A7s	K7s	Q7s	J7s	T7s	97s	87s	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6s	K6s	Q6s	J6s	T6s	96s	86s	76s	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5s	K5s	Q5s	J5s	T5s	95s	85s	75s	65s	55	54s	53s	52s
A4s	K4s	Q4s	J4s	T4s	94s	84s	74s	64s	54s	44	43s	42s
A3s	K3s	Q3s	J3s	T3s	93s	83s	73s	63s	53s	43s	33	32s
A2s	K2s	Q2s	J2s	T2s	92s	82s	72s	62s	52s	42s	32s	22

10.8 shared

overlap

IP UNIQUE (BB EXCESS)

Aa	Abs	Adx	Ajs	Ats	As	As	A7s	As	As	As	A3s	A3
Abs	As	Adx	Ajs	Kts	As	K8s	K7s	K6s	As	K4s	K3s	K3
As	K6s	As	Qjs	Qts	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s	Q3s	Q3
Ajs	Kjs	Qjs	3s	Jts	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s	J3s	13
Ats	Kts	Qts	7s	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s	T2s	12
As	K6s	Q6s	29s	T9s	9s	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s	93s	92
As	K6s	Q6s	28s	T8s	98s	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s	82
A7s	K7s	Q7s	27s	77s	87s	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s	72
As	K6s	Q6s	26s	T6s	96s	86s	76s	66	65s	64s	63s	62
As	K3s	Q5s	35s	T5s	95s	85s	75s	65s	55	54s	53s	52
As	K4s	Q4s	34s	T4s	94s	84s	74s	64s	54s	44	43s	42
As	K3s	Q3s	33s	T3s	93s	83s	73s	63s	53s	43s	33	32
As	K2s	Q2s	32s	T2s	92s	82s	72s	62s	52s	42s	32s	22

74.8 combos

IP range

SB Facing BB's Big Probe (80% Pot = 4.8bb)

SB checked strong hands on purpose — now they spring the trap. SB check-raises 19.7%, nearly 1 in 5 hands.



HAND	XR %	CALL %	FOLD %	CATEGORY
TT	100%	0%	0%	Pure XR — overpair crushes probe range
JJ	100%	0%	0%	Pure XR
QQ	100%	0%	0%	Pure XR
A9s	100%	0%	0%	Pure XR — TPTK springs the trap
55 (mid set)	87%	13%	0%	Heavy XR — sets raise for value
KK	80%	20%	0%	Mostly XR, some calls to balance
33 (bot set)	77%	23%	0%	Heavy XR
87s	66%	34%	1%	Semi-bluff — gutshot (4 outs)
76s	64%	36%	0%	Semi-bluff — double gutshot (8 outs)
98s	64%	36%	0%	Semi-bluff — top pair, raises for protection
99 (top set)	38%	62%	0%	Mostly CALL — top set slow plays even here
AA	17%	83%	0%	Mostly call — AA traps all streets
AKo	2%	11%	87%	Fold — overcards can't continue

Ranges Entering Turn — Path G (Big XR 675)

SB check-raise 675 vs BB 25% probe → BB call.

- OOP (SB)
- Common
- IP (BB)

OOP UNIQUE (SB EXCESS)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	ASs	A7s	ASs	A4s	A3s	A2s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s
AQo	KQo	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s
ATo	KTs	QTs	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s	T3s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s	83s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	T7o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s	72s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	T6o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s	61s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	T5o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s	51s	50s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	T4o	54o	44	43s	42s	41s	40s	39s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	T3o	43o	33	32s	31s	30s	29s	28s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	T2o	32o	22	21s	20s	19s	18s	17s

73 combos
OOP range

COMMON (OVERLAP)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s
AQo	KQo	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s
ATo	KTs	QTs	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s	51s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	54o	44	43s	42s	41s	40s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	43o	33	32s	31s	30s	29s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	32o	22	21s	20s	19s	18s

35.5 shared
overlap

IP UNIQUE (BB EXCESS)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s
AQo	KQo	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s
ATo	KTs	QTs	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s	51s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	54o	44	43s	42s	41s	40s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	43o	33	32s	31s	30s	29s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	32o	22	21s	20s	19s	18s

65.8 combos
IP range

Ranges Entering Turn — Path G (Small XR 375)

SB check-raise 375 vs BB 25% probe → BB call.

- OOP (SB)
- Common
- IP (BB)

OOP UNIQUE (SB EXCESS)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	ASs	A8s	A7s	ASs	A4s	A3s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s
AQo	KQo	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s
ATo	KTs	QTs	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s	51s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	54o	44	43s	42s	41s	40s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	43o	33	32s	31s	30s	29s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	32o	22	21s	20s	19s	18s

8.2 combos
OOP range

COMMON (OVERLAP)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s
AQo	KQo	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s
ATo	KTs	QTs	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s	51s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	54o	44	43s	42s	41s	40s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	43o	33	32s	31s	30s	29s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	32o	22	21s	20s	19s	18s

6.6 shared
overlap

IP UNIQUE (BB EXCESS)

AA	AKs	AQs	AJs	ATs	A9s	A8s	A7s	A6s	A5s	A4s
AKo	KK	KQs	KJs	KTs	K9s	K8s	K7s	K6s	K5s	K4s
AQo	KQo	QO	QJs	QTs	Q9s	Q8s	Q7s	Q6s	Q5s	Q4s
AJo	KJo	QJo	JJ	JTs	J9s	J8s	J7s	J6s	J5s	J4s
ATo	KTs	QTs	JTo	TT	T9s	T8s	T7s	T6s	T5s	T4s
A9o	K9o	Q9o	J9o	T9o	99	98s	97s	96s	95s	94s
A8o	K8o	Q8o	J8o	T8o	98o	88	87s	86s	85s	84s
A7o	K7o	Q7o	J7o	T7o	87o	77	76s	75s	74s	73s
A6o	K6o	Q6o	J6o	T6o	76o	66	65s	64s	63s	62s
A5o	K5o	Q5o	J5o	T5o	65o	55	54s	53s	52s	51s
A4o	K4o	Q4o	J4o	T4o	54o	44	43s	42s	41s	40s
A3o	K3o	Q3o	J3o	T3o	43o	33	32s	31s	30s	29s
A2o	K2o	Q2o	J2o	T2o	32o	22	21s	20s	19s	18s

71.6 combos
IP range

SB Facing BB's Small Probe (25% Pot = 1.5bb)

The most aggressive check-raise node on the entire board. SB check-raises **26.7%** — more than 1 in 4 times.



HAND	XR %	CALL %	FOLD %	CATEGORY
TT	100%	0%	0%	Pure XR
33 (bot set)	100%	0%	0%	Pure XR
A9s	99%	1%	0%	Pure XR — TPTK
55 (mid set)	98%	2%	0%	Pure XR
JJ	97%	3%	0%	Pure XR
99 (top set)	96%	4%	0%	Now RAISES — no need to slow play vs small
QQ	90%	10%	0%	Heavy XR
87s	84%	16%	0%	Semi-bluff — gutshot + overcard
K9s	81%	19%	0%	Value — top pair good kicker
76s	81%	19%	0%	Semi-bluff — double gutshot
Q9s	79%	21%	0%	Value — top pair
98s	77%	23%	0%	Value — top pair
KK	68%	32%	0%	Heavy XR, some calls
AA	41%	59%	0%	Mixed — AA still mostly calls
88	0%	100%	0%	Pure call — underpair with showdown value
AKo	2%	97%	1%	Call — AK gets cheap price vs small

99 Calls vs Big Probe but Raises vs Small Probe

This is a subtle but important sizing tell. Against BB's big probe, 99 (top set) calls 62% and check-raises only 38% — the big probe already builds the pot, so top set can slow play into a massive turn pot. Against BB's small probe, 99 raises 96% — the small bet doesn't build the pot fast enough, so top set must raise to start getting stacks in. If you hold top set and the opponent probes small, raise almost always.

SB's Check-Raise Frequencies — The Hidden Aggression

SB check-raises 19.7% vs big probes and **26.7% vs small probes**. Most players check-raise only 5-8% in these spots — a gap of 12-19 percentage points. The XR range is led by overpairs (TT-QQ at 100% XR vs big probes), TPTK (A9s at 100%), and sets. When you are SB on 9-5-3 rainbow and BB probes after your check, you should be check-raising with any top pair or better, all draws, and even some hands like 65s as bluffs. Only underpairs (88, 77) and overcards (AK, AQ) just call.

To study these check-raise frequencies in detail and find the exact thresholds for your range, explore this spot in [Solver+](#). For drilling check-raise decisions until they're automatic, train against a GTO opponent in [Postflop+](#).

7 Decision Tree

Here is the complete decision tree for 9♥ 5♦ 3♣ rainbow in a BvB single raised pot. Every path from SB's first action through BB's response is mapped with solver frequencies. Use this as a reference when you encounter this board – find your path and know exactly what the solver recommends.

SB acts first on flop (pot = 6bb, stacks = 97bb, SPR = 16.17)

- └ **SB CHECKS (73.2%)**
 - | **BB acts:** 53% check, 30% bet big, 18% bet small
 - |
 - | └ **BB checks back (52.6%)**
 - | → Turn: SB delayed c-bet 31–46% depending on card
 - | → Both ranges medium strength, SPR still 16.17
 - |
 - | └ **BB bets big 80% pot (29.5%)**
 - | → SB: XR 19.7%, call 35.4%, fold 44.9%
 - | → TT-QQ + A9s = pure XR (100%)
 - | → 99 (top set) = mostly CALL (62%)
 - | → 87s/76s = semi-bluff XR (64–66%)
 - |
 - | └ **BB bets small 25% pot (17.9%)**
 - | → SB: XR 26.7%, call 56.1%, fold 17.2%
 - | → TT-QQ + A9s + sets = pure XR (90–100%)
 - | → 99 now RAISES (96%) – small bet not enough
 - | → Most aggressive XR node on the board
- └ **SB BETS BIG 90% pot (17.7%)**
 - | **BB responds:** 55% call, 40% fold, 5% raise
 - |
 - | └ **BB calls (54.7%)**
 - | → Pot ~16.8bb, SPR ~5.45
 - | → Both ranges strong – multi-street commitment
 - |
 - | └ **BB folds (40.4%)**
 - | → 44, 22, K8o, Q8o, 84s all fold (99%)
 - |
 - | └ **BB raises (4.9%)**
 - | → Only 95s (97%), 53s (95%), some sets
 - | → SB folds 54%, continues with overpairs+
- └ **SB BETS SMALL 35% pot (9.2%)**
 - | **BB responds:** 59% call, 22% raise, 19% fold
 - |
 - | └ **BB calls (58.7%)**
 - | → Pot ~10.2bb, SPR ~9.30
 - | → Wide ranges – medium-strength battle on turn
 - |
 - | └ **BB raises (21.9%)**
 - | → Sets, two-pair, top pair good kicker + draws
 - | → SB continues 70%: TT-JJ jam, KK-QQ re-raise
 - | → AA slow-play calls (92%), 99 calls (66%)
 - | → AKo/AQo fold (95%)
 - |
 - | └ **BB folds (19.4%)**
 - | → Only complete air folds – cheap price retains most hands

Reading the Tree — Where the Money Lives

The highest-EV path for SB is checking and letting BB probe, then check-raising with the trapped strong hands. SB's check-raise frequencies (19.7-26.7%) generate enormous value from the hands that deliberately checked the flop. For BB, the highest-EV deviation is raising more vs the small c-bet — most players fold or call when they should be raising 22% of the time. These two nodes represent the biggest gaps between solver play and typical play on this board.

Map every branch of this decision tree to your own game using [Solver+](#) for the exact frequencies and [Postflop+](#) to practice each path until the correct response is automatic.

The full turn-by-turn and river breakdown for this spot, with interactive tabs for every path and the complete range grids, is in the full article: thinkgto.com/blog/bvb-single-raised-pot-deep-dive-9-5-3-rainbow-at-100bb-cash. The cheat sheet below captures the headline numbers.

10 Quick Reference Cheat Sheet

SB C-BET FREQUENCY

26.8%

18% BIG (90% POT) + 9% SMALL (35% POT)

BB PROBE AFTER SB CHECK

47.4%

30% BIG (80% POT) + 18% SMALL (25% POT)

BB RAISE VS SB SMALL BET

21.9%

SETS, TWO-PAIR, AND DRAWS ATTACK THE SMALL SIZING

SB CHECK-RAISE VS BIG PROBE

19.7%

TT-QQ PURE XR, A9S PURE XR, SETS 77-87%

Board Texture Classification

When you encounter similar boards at the table, classify them immediately using this framework to choose the right SRP strategy:

BOARD	CATEGORY	SB C-BET %	KEY DIFFERENCE FROM 9-5-3R
9-5-3r (this study)	Two mid, spread, low connectivity	27%	Baseline — moderate nut advantage, SB checks 73%
9-5-2r	Two mid, spread	~25%	Very similar — 2 reduces BB two-pair combos slightly
7-4-2r	Two mid, spread	~22%	Even lower — 7-high means SB has MORE overcards for turns
8-5-3r	Two mid, spread	~26%	Nearly identical — 8 instead of 9 shifts one overpair
T-6-3r	One high, spread	~35%	Higher — T-high gives SB stronger nut advantage
K-7-2r	One high, low-interaction	~45%	Much higher — K dominates both ranges, clear nut edge

The pattern: as the high card drops, SB's c-bet frequency drops. 9-5-3r sits in the "check-heavy" zone where SB's overpairs don't dominate enough to bet aggressively.

SRP vs 3BP Comparison

The same board plays completely differently depending on pot type. Here is how the Single Raised Pot and 3-Bet Pot diverge on 9♥ 5♦ 3♣:

DIMENSION	SRP (THIS STUDY)	3BP
Pot at flop	6bb	19.2bb
SPR	16.17	4.71
SB c-bet %	27% (has initiative)	1.7% (no initiative – SB is caller)
SB role	Raiser (initiative holder)	Caller (no initiative)
BB probe after check	47%	60% (two sizings: 25%/80%)
Nut advantage	SB (overpairs AA-TT)	BB (overpairs – SB 4-bet those pre)
Key dynamic	SB c-bets selectively, BB defends wide	BB c-bets with initiative, SB check-calls
Best exploit	Delayed c-bet on turn	SB under-check-raises flop
Board texture impact	Small-or-check (SB checks 73%)	BB uses two sizes for different ranges

The SPR difference (16.17 vs 4.71) drives everything. At deep stacks, one-pair hands cannot commit – they must control the pot. At shallow stacks, overpairs can stack off comfortably.

Common Misconceptions

MISCONCEPTION	REALITY
"SB should range-bet on dry boards"	Wrong. SB checks 73% on 9-5-3r. The deep SPR (16.17) means one-pair hands cannot profitably build the pot, and BB's range connects well with low/mid cards.
"BB should just call facing a small bet"	Wrong. BB raises 22% versus SB's small c-bet. Sets, two-pair, and strong draws attack the cheap sizing aggressively.
"After checking, just give up"	Wrong. SB check-raises 19-27% versus BB probes. The checking range is loaded with traps – TT-QQ pure check-raise, A9s pure check-raise, sets at 77-87%.
"AA should always bet the flop"	Wrong. AA checks 77% at SPR 16.17. It is not vulnerable to overcards, benefits from trapping BB's 47% probe, and wants pot control at deep stacks.
"MDF says I should always defend here"	MDF is a theoretical constraint, not a calling recommendation. Use pot odds and blocker analysis for actual river decisions in this deep-SPR spot.

PRACTICE THESE SPOTS

The best way to internalize these SRP frequencies is deliberate practice. [Postflop+](#) lets you train specific BvB SRP spots against a GTO bot and shows where your strategy diverges from optimal. [Solver+](#) gives you access to the precomputed solutions behind this analysis – step through each line street by street. And [GTO Ranges+](#) helps you nail the wide SB opening and BB flatting ranges that make everything downstream work.

Analysis based on GTO solver data for 100bb cash BvB single raised pots (flop 9♥5♦3♣). All frequencies are solver-derived. Run these spots yourself with [Solver+](#).

Blind vs Blind, 3-Bet Pot

9♥ 5♦ 3♣ rainbow · 100bb cash

The blind-vs-blind 3-bet pot is one of the most complex and frequently misplayed spots in 100bb cash games. When the board comes 9♥ 5♦ 3♣ rainbow — one of the driest possible textures — both players face a deceptively nuanced decision tree that most regulars get wrong.

This deep dive breaks down every decision point from preflop through the river using solver-verified data. Whether you're the 3-bettor in position or the caller out of position, you'll walk away with a complete strategy for this board texture — and every board like it.

💡 WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- Why BB uses **two c-bet sizes** (80% and 25% pot) — and which hands go in each
- Why sets **never raise** the big c-bet but raise the small one 64% of the time
- The optimal delayed c-bet strategy when BB checks back the flop
- A complete river framework using the 5-class hand classification system

Want to run this analysis on your own spots? [Solver+](#) gives you access to precomputed GTO solutions for thousands of common spots, and [Postflop+](#) lets you train these decisions against a GTO bot until they're automatic.

1 The Setup: Preflop Ranges

SB opens to 3bb. BB 3-bets to 9.6bb. SB calls. The pot is 19.2bb with 90.4bb behind for each player — an [SPR](#) of 4.71.

BB's 3-bet range is **polar** — premiums at the top, suited connectors and bluffs at the bottom. SB's calling range is **condensed** — hands too strong to fold but not strong enough to 4-bet (JJ+ and AK 4-bet).

19.2bb

POT ON FLOP

4.71

SPR

196

SB COMBOS

229

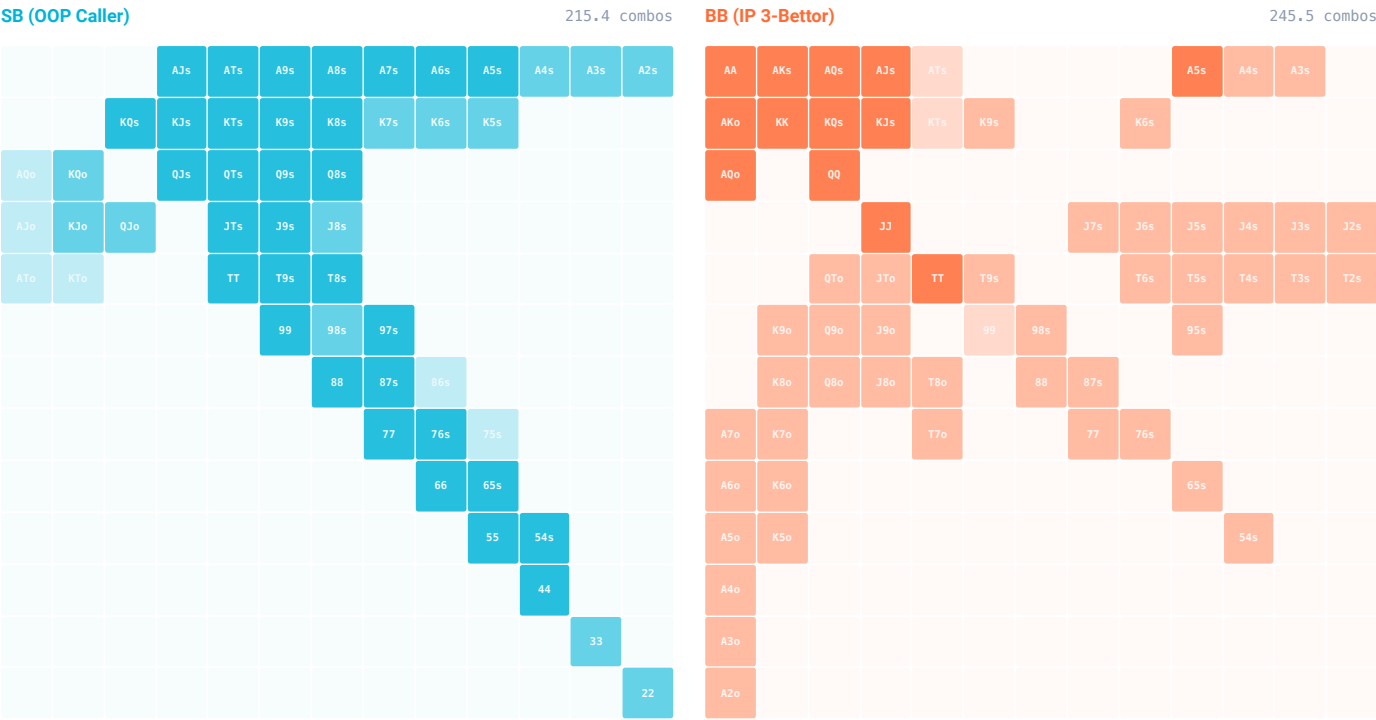
BB COMBOS

SB (OOP Caller) — Condensed Range

SB's range is built for boards like this. With no JJ+ or AK (those 4-bet), the range is heavy on pocket pairs (22–TT), suited broadways (KQs–AQs), offsuit broadways (KQo–ATo), suited connectors (54s–T9s), and suited aces (A2s–A9s). It's a *middle-heavy* range that connects well with low-to-mid boards.

BB (IP 3-Bettor) — Polar Range

BB's range is wider (229 combos vs 196) and much more polar. It contains AA, KK, QQ, JJ at the top — hands SB cannot have — and a wide assortment of offsuit bluffs (A2o–A7o, K5o–K9o, T7o, J8o) at the bottom. Mid pairs like 77–TT are at 0.5 weight (mixing 3-bet vs call).



Condensed · No JJ+ or AK · Heavy on pairs + suited connectors

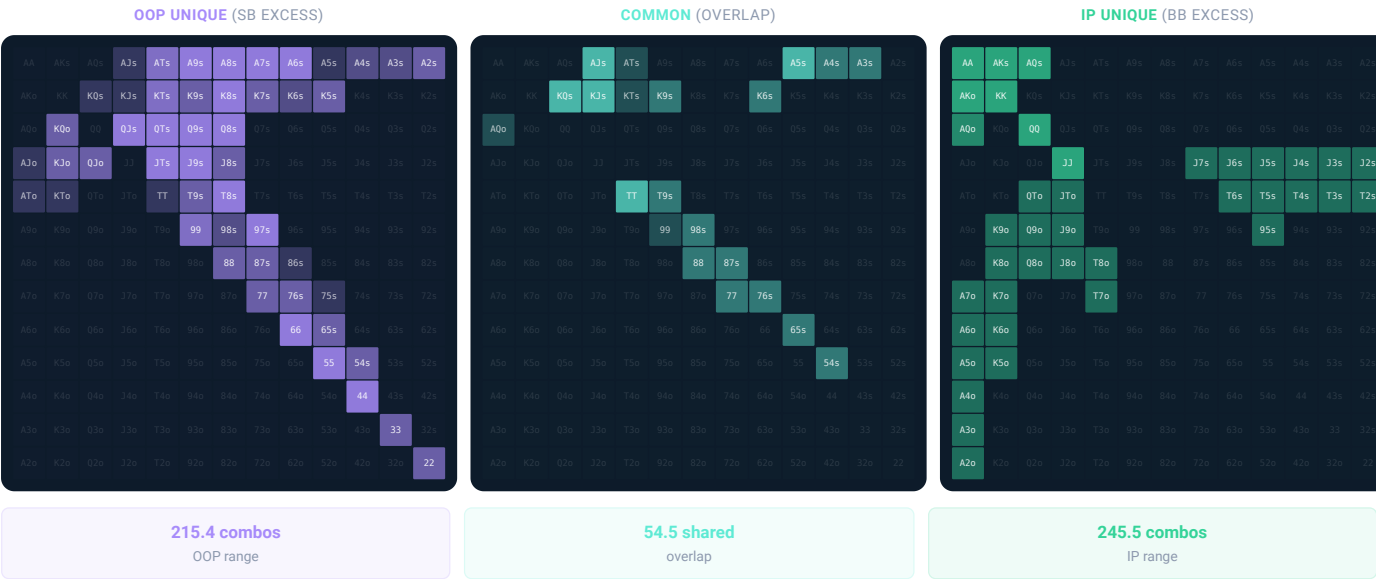
Polar · Premiums at top + wide offsuit bluffs at bottom

Opacity reflects exact solver weight (0-100). Data from Solver+ API.

Range Comparison — Entering Flop

Opacity reflects solver weight. Side grids = unique excess, centre = overlap.

• OOP (SB) • Common • IP (BB)



Range Asymmetry → Strategy Asymmetry: BB's polar range creates the two-sizing dynamic on the flop. The overpairs need a big bet for protection. The bluffs and thin value need a small bet. SB's condensed range means check-call is the dominant response — SB has equity with most hands but none are strong enough to lead.

WHAT'S NOT IN EACH RANGE

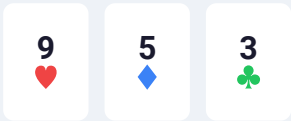
SB does NOT have:

- JJ, QQ, KK, AA — these 4-bet
- AKs, AKo — 4-bet at high frequency
- Low offsuit trash — folds to 3-bet

BB does NOT have:

- Very low hands (32o, 42o) — even BB has a floor
- 77–TT at full weight — mixing 3-bet/call
- QJo, KJo at full weight — some stay flat

2 Board Analysis: 9♥ 5♦ 3♣ Rainbow



This is one of the **driest possible flop textures**. No flush draws. Almost no straight draws (only 46 has an open-ender). The board is low, disconnected, and rainbow — a Type B board where the default strategy is "small bet or check."

RANGE-BOARD INTERACTION

SB smashes this board:

Sets (33, 55, 99), top pairs (A9s, K9s, Q9s), suited connectors with equity (76s, 87s, 65s, 54s), all pocket pairs 22–TT

BB partially connects:

Overpairs (AA–JJ that SB can't have), some 9x combos (K9o, Q9o, T9s), but also tons of complete air (A2o–A7o, K5o–K7o)

The Twist: On a Type B board, the default is small-or-check. But the solver reveals BB uses two sizes: 80% pot and 25% pot. Why? Vulnerable overpairs (QQ, JJ, TT) need the big sizing to deny equity from SB's 6-out overcard hands. This is the Type B exception — **equity protection overrides the dry-board default**.

3 Pot Geometry: Planning Across Streets

At SPR 4.71, how many streets of value can each hand type extract? The answer depends on which flop sizing BB chooses — and this choice shapes the entire hand tree.

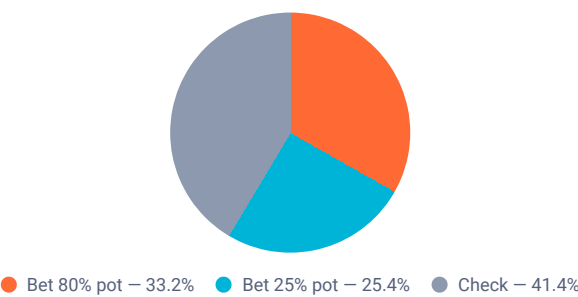
HAND STRENGTH	STREETS FOR STACKS	SIZING PLAN
Sets, two pair	3 streets comfortably	Any sizing — want all money in
AA, KK	3 streets at ~60%/street	25% flop → preserves 3-street plan
TT, JJ, QQ	2 streets — must deny NOW	80% flop → compress to turn + jam
Top pair (9x)	1–2 streets max	Bet/call flop, reassess turn
Draws (76s, A4s)	Depends on odds	Check-raise or call, re-evaluate

Pot Progression by Line

LINE	POT AFTER FLOP	SPR → TURN	POT AFTER TURN	SPR → RIVER
BB bets 80%, SB calls	49.92bb	1.50	~116bb	~0.36 → jam
BB bets 25%, SB calls	28.80bb	2.97	~57.60bb	~1.24
BB checks back	19.20bb	4.71	~28.80bb	~2.97

4 BB's Flop Strategy: The Two-Sizing Dynamic

After SB checks (which happens 98.3% of the time — treat it as always), BB faces the most important decision of the hand: bet size selection.



BB c-bets 58.6% of the time using *two distinct sizes*, and checks back 41.4%. This is **not** a range-bet spot. Each sizing serves a fundamentally different purpose.

Reserved for vulnerable overpairs and strong top pairs that need equity denial.

The big bet forces folds from SB's 6-out overcard hands and charges gutshots. After bet + call: pot = 49.92bb, SPR = 1.50 — a single turn barrel effectively commits both players.

HAND	BET 80%	BET 25%	CHECK	WHY
TT	98.8%	0.9%	0.2%	Most vulnerable overpair. Bets huge to fold out SB's overcards.
JJ	88.9%	10.7%	0.4%	Same logic, slightly less vulnerable.
QQ	71.6%	26.9%	1.4%	Mixes — fewer overcards beat it, so small size captures value too.
K9o	69.9%	20.4%	9.7%	Top pair good kicker. Protection + value.
AKs	44.2%	38.4%	17.5%	Two overcards. Denying SB's second/third pair is very profitable.
JTo	47.4%	20.6%	32.0%	Two overcards, no draw. Pure semi-bluff.

Thin value, equity denial with non-vulnerable hands, and balanced bluffs.

Extracts value from SB's weak pairs and underpairs while risking less. After bet + call: pot = 28.80bb, SPR = 2.97 — room for full turn + river extraction.

HAND	BET 80%	BET 25%	CHECK	WHY
AA	27.8%	43.6%	28.6%	Not vulnerable to overcards. Small bet keeps SB's range wide.
KK	38.7%	47.2%	14.2%	Same logic, slightly more vulnerable than AA.
99	0.2%	69.0%	30.8%	Flopped set. No protection needed — keep villain in.
95s	4.5%	82.2%	13.2%	Two pair. Extract from SB's continuing range.
T9s	6.5%	53.0%	40.5%	Top pair decent kicker. Thin value.
AQs	16.1%	43.8%	40.1%	Overcards. Small bet denies equity at low cost.

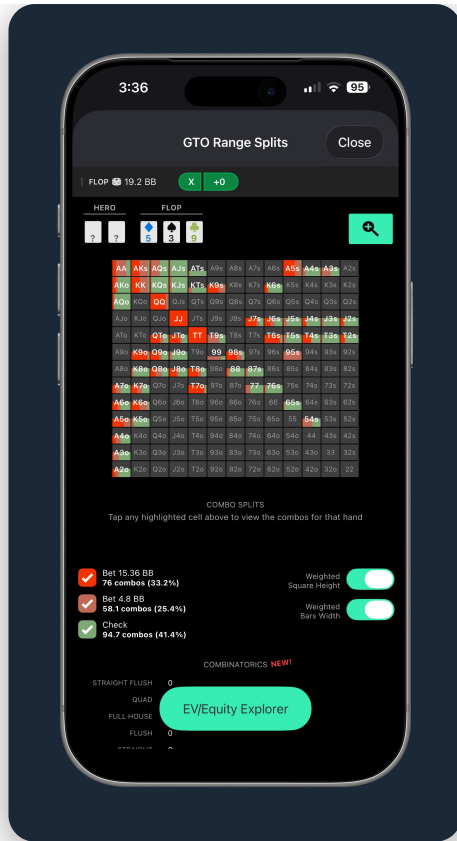
Hands with showdown value that don't benefit from betting, or pure air that can't profitably bluff.

SPR stays at 4.71. These hands either realize equity for free or start a delayed c-bet plan on the turn.

HAND	BET 80%	BET 25%	CHECK	WHY
ATs	0.8%	0.8%	98.4%	Overcards with showdown value. Nearly pure check.
KQs	2.3%	4.7%	93.0%	Strong overcards, no pair. Preserve equity realization.
AJs	1.2%	9.3%	89.6%	Too much SDV to waste as a bluff.
76s	0.5%	23.8%	75.8%	Gutshot (needs a 4) + two overcards to the 3. No pair — pure draw.
K8o	5.9%	18.0%	76.1%	K-high, no pair. Pure showdown value check.
T3s	0.5%	12.8%	86.7%	Bottom pair (3s) with T overcard. Pot control.

🔑 KEY INSIGHT: Overpair Vulnerability Drives the Big Size

TT bets big 98.8%. JJ bets big 88.9%. QQ bets big 71.6%. These hands have 2–4 overcards that can arrive on the turn and kill their equity. Meanwhile, the *strongest* hands (AA, KK, 99) prefer the small size or check — they are not vulnerable and want to keep SB's range wide. **The big bet exists almost exclusively for vulnerable overpairs.**



BB's flop range split on 9♥5♦3♣ in Solver+ – three distinct actions with the range grid color-coded by frequency

5 SB's Defensive Strategy

How SB responds depends entirely on which sizing BB chose. The check-raise frequency is **2.6× higher** against the small bet – a critical structural feature that punishes indiscriminate range-betting.

SB Response Distribution:



Fold (44.8%): All offsuit overcards (KJo, QJo, KTo, ATo), weak suited hands (K8s, T8s, Q8s, A6s–A8s), bottom pairs (44, 22)

Call (46.9%): Sets (33, 55, 99 – slow-playing!), underpairs (66–88), top pair (T9s, J9s, 97s), suited connectors (76s, 65s, 54s), premium overcards (AQo, AJs, KQs)

Raise (8.2%): TT (89.7% raise!), A9s (96.8% raise), K9s (40.2% raise), semi-bluffs (AJs, JTs at ~15–23%)

Why sets DON'T raise the big bet: After BB bets 80%, the pot is already 49.92bb. A check-raise would create a pot of ~80.64bb with only ~44.32bb remaining – effectively committing both players. Sets prefer to keep the pot smaller and extract on later streets. The big c-bet already built the pot; raising just folds out bluffs.

SB Response Distribution:



Fold (16.8%): Only the absolute worst – KJo (83%), QJo (82%), KQo (51%)

Call (62.1%): Almost everything – 88 (97%), 44 (96%), 22 (100%), 77 (83%), AQo (97%), all decent hands

Raise (21.1%): TT (84%), A9s (83%), **33 (64%), 76s (75%)**, K9s (60%), A4s (50%), 99 (40%)

The small bet unlocks set-raising. Against the 25% bet, 33 raises 64% and 99 raises 40%. Against the big bet, both were pure calls. And 76s raises 75% as a semi-bluff – gutshot (needs a 4) with excellent equity and fold equity. Every time BB bets small, they face a 21% check-raise frequency.

When SB check-raises, the hand enters a high-variance path. The XR range and BB's response differ dramatically by which sizing SB raised against.

SB raises to ~2× (~30.72bb). Pot becomes ~80.64bb with only ~44.32bb behind – **SPR 0.55**. Both players are functionally committed.

SB's XR Range:

HAND	XR FREQ	ROLE
TT	89.7%	Value + protection – SB's only overpair
A9s	96.8%	Value – strong top pair wants to build the pot
K9s	40.2%	Value (thinner)
JTs	23.0%	Semi-bluff
AJs	15.6%	Semi-bluff + blockers
A5s / A2s	~16–17%	Semi-bluff

BB's Response to the XR:

BB HAND	FACING XR	LOGIC
AA, KK	Call / 3-bet jam	Overpairs that beat TT and A9s.
QQ	Call	Ahead of A9s/K9s but behind TT.
JJ, TT	Call (reluctant)	Pot odds demand a call but facing significant equity.
K9o (top pair)	Fold or call	Facing TT + A9s – dominated. Marginal at best.
AKs (bluff)	Fold	Overcards don't have enough equity vs XR range.
JTo, QTo	Fold	Overcards can't profitably continue facing a raise.

SB raises to ~2.5× (~12bb). Pot becomes ~36bb with ~73.60bb behind – **SPR ~2.04**. Room for meaningful turn and river decisions.

SB's XR Range:

HAND	XR FREQ	ROLE
TT	84%	Value + protection
A9s	83%	Value
33	64%	Nut value (set)
76s	75%	Semi-bluff — gutshot with fold equity
K9s	60%	Value
99	40%	Nut value (set)
A4s	50%	Semi-bluff — ace blocker
Q9s	30%	Thin value
66	28%	Semi-bluff + equity

BB's Response to the XR:

BB HAND	FACING XR	LOGIC
AA, KK	Call (trapping)	AA/KK ahead of most of SB's XR range.
QQ, JJ	Call	Ahead of semi-bluffs, behind sets/TT.
TT	Call (close)	Ahead of semi-bluffs, behind sets.
99 (set)	3-bet / Call	Nutted. Can 3-bet or flat to keep bluffs in.
T9s (top pair)	Call (marginal)	Getting correct odds but dominated by half the XR range.
AQs, AKs	Fold	Overcards don't have enough equity vs 21% XR range.
54s, A3o	Fold	Bottom of range. Can't profitably continue.

Want to practice these defense frequencies until they're second nature? [Postflop+](#) lets you play these exact spots against a GTO opponent and tracks where your frequencies diverge from optimal.

6

The Three Paths: Post-Flop Decision Tree

Three dominant paths emerge from the flop, each creating a fundamentally different dynamic for the rest of the hand.

SB checks (98.3%)

BB bets 80% pot (33.2%)

SB folds (44.8%) — offsuit overcards, weak suited

SB calls (46.9%) — sets, pairs 55-88, top pair, suited connectors

SB raises (8.2%) — TT (90%), A9s (97%), semi-bluffs

Turn: BB barrels overpairs on bricks, checks on overcards

BB bets 25% pot (25.4%)

SB folds (16.8%) — only KJo, QJo, KQo

SB calls (62.1%) — wide: all pairs, draws, broadways

SB raises (21.1%) — TT, 33, 76s, A9s, K9s, semi-bluffs

Turn: Wide ranges, thin value decisions

BB checks (41.4%) — KQs, AJs, ATs, 76s, 87s, K8o, T3s, 77, 88

Turn: SB probes aggressively — BB's range is capped

The full **turn-by-turn and river breakdown** for this spot, with interactive tabs for every path and the complete range grids, is in the full article: thinkgto.com/blog/bvb-3-bet-pot-deep-dive-9-5-3-rainbow-at-100bb-cash. The cheat sheet below captures the headline numbers.

9 Quick Reference Cheat Sheet

BB C-BET WITH TT/JJ/QQ
80% Pot
EQUITY DENIAL FOR VULNERABLE OVERPAIRS

BB C-BET WITH AA/KK/SETS
25% Pot
KEEP OPPONENT'S RANGE WIDE

SB CHECK-RAISE VS SMALL
21.1%
76S RAISES 75%, SETS RAISE 64%

BB CHECK-BACK FREQUENCY
41.4%
BB'S RANGE IS CAPPED → SB PROBES

Board Texture Classification

When you see similar boards at the table, classify them immediately using this framework:

BOARD	TYPE	DEFAULT SIZING	EXCEPTION?
9-5-3r (this study)	B — Small or Check	25% range-bet or check	Yes — overpairs bet 80%
9-5-2r	B — Small or Check	Same as 953r	Same exception
7-4-2r	B — Small or Check	25% range-bet	Overpairs need big sizing
8-6-3r	B — Small or Check	25–35% range-bet	More connected — slightly more draws
9-5-3 two-tone	B + charge	25–50% by flush draws	Charge axis activates
A-K-2r	A — Big or Nothing	75%+ polar or check	No exception

Common Misconceptions

MISCONCEPTION	REALITY
"BB should range-bet small on dry boards"	Wrong. BB uses TWO sizes on 953r. Range-betting 25% leaves QQ/JJ/TT fatally vulnerable to overcards.
"Always check-raise sets on the flop"	Wrong vs the big sizing. Sets slow-play 100% vs 80% pot. But they DO raise vs 25% (33 raises 64%).
"TT should just call — it's not strong enough to raise"	Wrong. TT raises 90% vs big and 84% vs small. It's SB's ONLY overpair — uniquely valuable for protection.
"AA/KK should always bet big as 3-bettor"	Wrong on this board. AA bets 25% pot (43.6%) more than it bets big (27.8%). Not vulnerable to overcards.
"MDF says I should call here"	MDF is a GTO constraint, not a recommendation. Use pot odds and blocker analysis for river calling decisions.

PRACTICE THESE SPOTS

The best way to internalize these frequencies is deliberate practice. **Postflop+** lets you train specific spots against a GTO bot and shows you where your strategy diverges from optimal. **Solver+** gives you access to the precomputed solutions behind this analysis. And **GTO Ranges+** helps you nail the preflop ranges that make everything downstream work.

Analysis based on GTO solver data for 100bb cash BvB 3-bet pots (flop 3♣5♦9♥). All frequencies are solver-derived. Run these spots yourself with **Solver+**.

PUT IT INTO PRACTICE

Drill these spots against the solved answer.

Postflop+ turns every one of these boards into a practice drill:
make your decision, then see the exact GTO answer from the
same solver these breakdowns came from.

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