



Beginner

## SHORT STACK STRATEGY

Handout

### Basics

How to play before the flop

The kind of hands you can have

How to play after the flop



## Basics

### Your bankroll management



Limit	Amount you need in your bankroll	Amount to take to table	Buy more chips when you have less than	Leave the table when you have more than
NL10 (0.05/0.10)	\$50	\$2	\$1.50	\$2.50
NL20 (0.10/0.20)	\$120	\$4	\$3	\$5
NL25 (0.15/0.25)	\$150	\$5	\$3.75	\$6.25
NL50 (0.25/0.50)	\$300	\$10	\$7.50	\$12.50

### Which position are you in?



 Dealer
2 late positions
3 middle positions
3 early positions
2 blind positions

-  The dealer and the player to his right are in the late positions.
-  The next three players (anti-clockwise from the late positions) are in the middle positions.
-  The next three players (anti-clockwise from the middle positions) are in the early positions.
-  The two players who post the Small and Big Blind are in the blinds.



## How to play before the flop

### The Starting Hands Chart



#### If no one has raised before you, you raise when ...

You are in early position and have	JJ - AA AK
You are in middle position and have	99 - AA AK, AQ
You are in late position/blinds and have	77 - AA AT, AJ, AQ, AK, KQ

#### If an opponent starts action, you go all-in ...

When 1 raise was made before you and you have	JJ - AA AK
When 2 or more raises were made before you and you have	KK, AA
When a raise was made after you and you have	TT - AA AK

#### Re-steals

Re-steal with	88 - AA AJ - AK
If an opponent re-steals, go all-in with	99 - AA AJ - AK

#### How much should you raise?

If no one has raised before you	4 Big Blinds + 1 Big Blind for every player who has already entered the hand
If someone raised before/after you	Go all-In
When you or an opponent re-steals	Go all-In

## The kinds of hands can you have?

### MIDDLE PAIR

You have a middle pair when your 2 cards form a pair (aka pocket pair), and there is only one card on the board (aka community cards) higher than your pair.



### TOP PAIR

A top pair is made up of one of your starting hand cards and the highest community card.



### OVERPAIR

An overpair is a pocket pair that is higher than all the community cards.



### OESD

An OESD is made up of four cards in sequential order; a fifth card on either end of the sequence would complete the straight.



### FLUSH DRAW

A flush draw is made up of four cards of the same suit; a fifth card of that suit would complete the flush.





## How to play after the flop?

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### If you raised before the flop

#### You play:

- Middle pairs, top pairs, overpairs, OESDs, flush draws and every better hand

#### How to play your hand:

- If no one has bet or raised, you bet approx. 2/3 of the pot.
- If someone has bet or raised before you, you go all-in.
- If you bet, and someone raises after you, you go all-in.
- If a bet or raise would cost you more than half your stack, go directly all-in.
- If one or more opponents only call your bet or raise on the flop, go all-in on the turn.

#### What if you didn't hit?

- If the pot is twice as large as your stack at the start of a betting round, go all-in.
- If you raised before the flop and are only facing one opponent, always bet approx. 2/3 of the pot on the flop. This is a bluff. You will have to give up this bluff if your opponent does not fold.

### If you didn't raise before the flop

#### You play:

- Top pairs (with a jack or better kicker card), overpairs and every better hand.

#### How to play your hand:

- If no one has bet, you bet approx. 2/3 of the pot.
- If someone has bet, you go all-in.
- If you bet, and someone raises after you, you go all-in
- If a bet or raise would cost you more than half your stack, go all-in.
- If one or more opponents just call your bet, go directly all-in on the turn.



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