

Bloodcraft for Bakas

SS | ★ Ere ★



Art by @mi_me.i

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SS | * Ere *

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Preface

This manual is meant primarily for new players with a grasp of the mechanics featured in the game and an interest in playing Bloodcraft. I recommend you play some games with a friend when you're starting out, since you will be spared from the sandbagging that is rampant in low ranks. If you are friendless, you can make some on one of the community Discord servers. For beginners, the next most important thing is to learn how things work, which is accomplished by reading the cards, and clicking on the boldface text in-game for keyword terms like **Drain**, **Ward**, **Fanfare**, and **Vengeance**. I've tried to link all such terms to the Glossary when they are brought up.

You need cards to play a card game, and in Shadowverse you get cards from packs that cost rupies; the game's main currency. Consistently completing daily missions is the key to accumulating rupies. You can toggle whether you want missions against either the AI or real people by checking or un-checking "Solo Player missions" on the Missions screen. Play against 20 unique players in private matches, complete the story, and beat each class's AI on all Elite difficulties to earn further quick rupies.

The purpose of this guide isn't to provide you a flowchart that prescribes how to play, leaving nothing to your own initiative. I instead intend for it to clarify the deck-building and gameplay aspects of the game to the best of my ability, and to provide you with the tools to do what you want. The established **tier** lists for each meta will always exist, but I will be the first to tell you that those **tier** lists are not always complete.

Anything I deem important is italicized. Any such sentence is essentially the summation of the section in which you find it. Glossary links are in red, and external links are blue. Any mention of a card is linked to its Bagoum page.

Just like how carpentry tools alone can't make you a carpenter, reading this guide alone can't make you an amazing player. The Shadowverse community is a remarkably collaborative effort, sometimes unintentionally. When Bloodcraft was thought to be at its second weakest point, I got a decklist from a viewer on my stream. I slowly improved it over time and even watched Chinese streams to look at what cards they were using. In the end, I hit Grandmaster in **DBNE** during a 13-game win streak with a handcrafted deck that wasn't even on the **tier** lists at the time. This goes to show that you should actively try to learn more about the game from different perspectives. Every expansion, people post hundreds of deck codes on various sites, codes that you can try out. Some might be flukes, but others can give you new insight into contemporary gameplay. Below I have compiled a short list of links to relevant sites and servers.

My own Discord server

| Deck Code Sources: | Community: | Meta Analyses: |
|---|--|--|
| Altema GameWith Twitter | Cygames Esports Reddit Discord Twitch.tv | ManaSurge Shadowlog |

For any comments or feedback about this guide, please message me on Discord.

Chapter 1

Bloodcraft Decks

Proper planning and preparation prevents piss-poor performance.

Military Adage

If you already have a deck, you can skip this chapter and go to [Section 2.1](#).

I've tried to go into relatively precise detail of how I personally model deck construction. This process may be different for others, and some may see me as being either pedantically in-depth or blindly delusional. In any case criticism is appreciated. If I was not satisfied with my writing, I wouldn't put it out there.

It's often far easier to grab a deck code from a website or a friend, but once you're familiar with the game and its cards you should try to put your own decks together. This chapter should, if nothing else, break everything down into discrete portions and steps and leave the rest to you.

1.1 What is Bloodcraft?

Bloodcraft is S+ tier.

Friedrich Nietzsche, probably

I have **never** found a single definition of Bloodcraft from any one person that I felt adequately covered what the focus of the class is. This is because the way Cygames has designed the class over the years has been unfocused, and often failed to provide adequate tools to any specific archetype in entire sets. Due to this, whenever someone tries to summarize the class in one sentence, they inevitably fall short because at least one archetype invalidates their statement. Unlike the rest of this guide that tries to summarize things in an artistically pithy way, I will not state the exact way Blood is meant to be played.

There are already enough people out there that believe their word or experience alone justifies something. I'd suggest considering what they have to say while not blindly following their advice, and that even applies to this guide. It's been my own experience that such people have an inflated sense of their own importance, and they often seek out positions that specifically designate them as a tutor or mentor. This isn't to deride everyone with those headings, but to warn of the danger of people suggesting their way is the only one.

Blood can be fast, slow, risky, or safe. In lots of cases what some people claimed was the class's main mechanic, like **Vengeance** or self-damage, has gone completely ignored. A contemporary example of this is Machina Bloodcraft; a deck revolving around securing value over time while attempting to power up your end-game finishers. No cards in this deck rely on **Vengeance**, and only one possible inclusion¹ even uses it. Likewise, no cards rely on self-damage either, and the deck plays rather eerily like a blend of Swordcraft and Shadowcraft.

So play Bloodcraft however you like. Anyone making a definitive claim as to how the class is played is probably forgetting something.

¹Destructive Succubus was played in some early variants of Steel Rebellion Evolve/Machina, Rebirth of Glory Machina precludes her and focuses on Machina exclusively.

1.2 Archetypes

Every generation laughs at the old fashions,
but follows religiously the new.

Henry David Thoreau

So what is an **archetype**? In a card game like Shadowverse, an **archetype** is a canonical pattern that a deck follows to achieve its goal; which is winning.

Archetypes are formed by trying to maximize or exploit things; effects that cheat out things ahead of time, that provide an unstoppable high amount of damage, that grind the opponent down through attrition. If a deck doesn't have a definite goal and means of achieving it, I would dare to say it's not a playable deck.

Some deck styles are confined to **Unlimited** by the cards that they use, others have become weak due to things like **nerfs** and **powercreep**. Below is a list of decks you'll probably find on the ladder today, as well as examples of their important cards. I will try to list important ideas behind playing them in [Section 2.2](#).

Contemporary Decks

Evolve A **control** deck seeking to play for value in the early- to mid-game, then winning with overwhelming firepower at the end. ([Zeus, the Supreme](#), [Destructive Succubus](#), [Hnikar, Warring Thunder](#), [Yurius](#), [Traitorous Duke](#), and [Trill, Devilish Idol](#).)

Flauros Introduced in Omen and **nerfed** almost instantly, spam **ping** yourself 4 times on turn 3 to bring out **Flauros** and use him as a beatstick. ([Flauros](#), [Ambling Wraith](#), [Disciple of Lust](#), [Bloodfed Flowerbed](#), [Restless Parish](#).)

Machina Spam **Machina** followers, have them die to build up value on your thick boys (and girls) and **Storm** the face. ([Mono](#), [Garnet Rebel](#), [Gearsnake Tamer](#), [Slayn](#), [Steelwrought Vampire](#), [Armored Bat](#), [Technolord](#).)

Neo-DE Bats A revival of an older **aggro** deck, plays very similarly but uses new hand-buff cards to make its **Storm** followers juicy. ([Unleash the Nightmare](#), [Hellblaze Demon](#), [Laura](#), [Enraged Commander](#), [Savage Wolf](#), [Entrancing Blow](#).)

Vengeance **Vengeance** with hand-buff. Buff up [Laura](#), [Enraged Commander](#) and [Calamity Bringer](#) a load, then send them to the face. ([Hellblaze Demon](#), [Laura](#), [Enraged Commander](#), [Calamity Bringer](#), [Furfur](#), [Lykos Berserker](#).)

Just as there are good contemporary decks, there are loads of forebears that were either highly successful or were at least played enough that they were given a definitive name. That the following decks have fallen out of favour doesn't mean you should forget about them; sometimes new cards are printed that can resurrect a style of play.

Legacy & Low Tier Decks

Bandersnatch An uncommon deck that revolves around using [Bandersnatch](#)'s Enhance to cheese out big boys. ([Bandersnatch](#), [Zeus](#), [Spawn of the Abyss](#), [Demon Key](#).)

Bloody Mary Play [Bloody Mary](#) and chunk yourself hard, dealing the damage to your opponent instead. Inconsistent, and paying a load just to put Mary on the board makes winning with this deck really hard. ([Bloody Mary](#), [Soul Dealer](#), [Dire Bond](#), [Blood Pact](#), [Razory Claw](#).)

Classic Control [Control](#) that can be played with a bunch of different win conditions, but always tries to hit the end-game. ([Blood Moon](#), [Temptress Vampire](#), [Azazel](#), [Prince of Darkness](#), [Diabolic Drain](#).)

Crimson Rose Queen (CRQ) A [control](#) deck whose win condition is to get to the late-game and play [Crimson Rose Queen](#) for access to lethal with her spell [Crimson Burst](#). ([Crimson Rose Queen](#), [Alexandrite Demon](#), [Blood Pact](#), [Vampiric Kiss](#), [Restless Parish](#).)

DE Bats An [aggro](#) deck that revolves around flooding the board with [Forest Bats](#). ([Vania](#), [Vampire Princess](#), [Vampiric Fortress](#), [Mini Soul Devil](#), [Night Horde](#), [Yurius](#), [Levin Duke](#).)

Darkfeast Bat (DFB) [Ping](#) yourself a load of times while playing for value to get your opponent low, and then finish them with a ton of damage from [Darkfeast Bat](#). Pretty much replaced [Jormungand](#) entirely, even though people thought he was meant to be [Jormungand](#) support. ([Darkfeast Bat](#), [Bloodfed Flowerbed](#), [Ambling Wraith](#), [Demonic Ram](#), [Scarlet Sabreur](#).)

Jormungand Get [Jormungand](#) to die, then [ping](#) yourself loads for board clear and [burn](#). Some people swore by it, but the core was replaced as soon as [Darkfeast Bat](#) came out and I've never seen [Jormungand](#) since. ([Jormungand](#), [Nacht](#), [Demonic Ram](#), [Blood Pact](#), [Scorpius](#).)

Oldblood King (OBK) Play [Oldblood King](#), spam [Forest Bats](#), win. An [OTK](#) deck that sometimes has some pretty crazy burst potential. ([Oldblood King](#), [Red Talonstrike](#), [Summon Bloodkin](#), [Raven](#), [Eventide Vampire](#), [Unleash the Nightmare](#).)

Phantom Cat A long-time budget deck that runs no legendaries. Play Neutral followers and go face, then **burn** them down with damage from **Phantom Cat** and **Hector's Fanfares**. (**Phantom Cat**, **Hector**, **Baphomet**, **Actress Feria**, **Lyrial**, **Celestial Archer**.)

Spawn The deck absolutely nobody will ever stop complaining about. This deck taught me how to count to **Alice**. Play a bunch of neutral followers, then play **Alice**. Tutor **Spawn of the Abyss** with unnerfed **Baphomet**. Play **Spawn**. Win. Your opponent probably left two steps ago anyway. (**Spawn of the Abyss**, **Alice**, **Wonderland Explorer**, **Goblin Leader**, **Baphomet**, **Tove**.)

TotG-style Vengeance Your grandfather's **Vengeance** deck. Put yourself to 10 the hard way, and then pray that your draws let you win. (**Belphegor**, **Soul Dealer**, **Dark Airjammer**, **Spiderweb Imp**, **Diabolic Drain**.)

These lists are pretty exhaustive, but by no means can account for every variation put to a deck. With enough of an understanding, you can try to add your own ideas to an existing style of deck. For the most part they'll end up simply being memes, but can result in some very spicy **techs**. Running **Baphomet** and **Uriel** in a neutral **DFB** deck can guarantee you draw **Darkfeast Bat** and **Bloodfed Flowerbed**. **Call of Cocytus** and **Demon Commander Laura** can set up 13-15 **Storm** damage out of an otherwise unassuming **control** deck. **Urd** can set up **Jormungand** to go twice as hard. Remember that there are plenty of cards people aren't actively playing that might just need some applied cleverness to make them useful.

*If you're new and your wallet's too empty to craft some of the **archetype**-defining legendaries, I recommend an **aggro** deck. You can replace costly legendaries like **Laura** with **Imp Lancer** and have a deck that's over 10k **vials** cheaper. Links to two lists: [27.7k vial Neo-DE Bats](#) and [a 9.1k vial Budget Version](#).*

1.3 What To Craft

Money is only a tool. It will take you wherever you wish,
but it will not replace you as the driver.

Ayn Rand

The next step is actually having the necessary pieces for the decks; some are ubiquitous like [Unleash the Nightmare](#), others are uncommon and usually only used in one specific style of deck, such as [Evil Eye Demon](#). It is recommended not to invest in cards close to being rotated² should you wish to play [Rotation](#) format, but conversely some cards have been ubiquitous in [Unlimited](#) for as long as the format has existed. [Unlimited](#) is an important format, because your cards for it will likely never become obsolete and its played [archetypes](#) have been static for the most part. We're not here to talk about specific decklists, so my advice to you is to search around for three lists running the same win condition and note the similar cards they use. Some of the links provided in the preface should help you. That brief assessment will give you the skeleton of the deck, and the rest comes down to what you have, how the [meta](#) is, and your play style.

If I had to pitch you my own biased opinion about the class, do not craft legendaries as soon as they come out. Legendaries will always be both the most important and most expensive part of a deck simply because Cygames wants to make money. Bloodcraft legendaries are notoriously hit-or-miss. Higher tier decks are more affordable with the introduction of temporary legendaries, but you should always look to save your [vials](#).

The Good Used in [meta](#) decks, your vials probably won't go to waste.

The Bad Treat any deck using these [with suspicion](#).

The Meh Sometimes the cores of meme decks or are weird [techs](#).

| The Good | The Bad | The Meh |
|---|--|--|
| Belphegor Calamity Bringer Laura, Enraged Commander Medusa, Evil-Eyed Serpent Mono, Garnet Rebel Slayn, Steelwrought Vampire Valnareik, Omen of Lust Vira, Knight Fanatic Yurius, Traitorous Duke | Beast Dominator Diabolus Agito Diabolus Psema Jormungand Nacht Purson Seductress Vampire Thunder Behemoth Vania, Nightshade Vampire Venomfang Medusa Waltz, King of Wolves | Bloodhungry Matriarch Bloody Mary Carabosse Crimson Rose Queen Darkfeast Bat Maelstrom Serpent Milnard, Dark Fiend Queen Vampire Soul Dealer Spawn of the Abyss |

²Some people wrote entire articles about how [Waltz](#) was going to save [Vengeance](#) in [DBNE](#), despite the fact that the entire package was set to rotate out a month later. The cards rotated and the archetype died.

1.4 Curve

A thing is worth what it can do for you,
not what you choose to pay for it.

John Ruskin

Almost more important than the cards you have in the deck is whether you're actually able to play them, and when. You can have a load of expensive late-game cards, but if your opponent wins before you can play a single one, you've dug yourself into a hole. Therefore it's recommended to have a solid "**curve**," or the distribution of the **Play Point** costs in your deck. This varies from class to class and **archetype** to **archetype**, as evident by such older **archetypes** as 2378 Shadowcraft, which only played cards with costs of 2, 3, 7, and 8. Nonetheless, we'll go over what your **curve** ought to look like by deriving it from a few of the decks you assessed in [Section 1.2](#).

A few examples, both contemporary and historical, of deck cost **curves** and some extraneous statistical data for the curious³ are listed here:

| Name | 0-1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ | μ | σ |
|-------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|-------|----------|
| CRQ | 6 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| DFB | 11 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Evolve | 4 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Machina | 6 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| Neo-DE Bats | 9 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Vengeance | 4 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3.0 | 2.0 |

If we tried to reduce all of this to two rules of thumb, I'd say you should:

1. Run at least 14-18 cards that cost 2 **Play Points**.
2. Build to be able to spend the most possible **Play Points** every turn.

There are cases such as with **control** Blood where passing turns and saving **removal** for more relevant threats is the superior choice, but they are the exception that proves the rule.

³ μ here refers to the average cost of a card in the deck. σ refers to the standard deviation; how spread out the costs are. The larger σ is, the greater the variance in cost between cards. Costs in the range $[\mu - \sigma, \mu + \sigma]$ account for roughly 70% of the deck's costs, e.g.; about 70% of Neo-DE Bats' cards cost between 1.2 and 3.4., but that same 70% is located between 0.9 and 5.3 for CRQ. This is what we mean by a higher standard deviation.

1.5 Staples

Never worry about theory as long as
the machinery does what it's supposed to.

Robert A. Heinlein

Now then, since we've gone over the specific cards that make a deck the **archetype** it is, let's go over the glue and zip-ties that hold your Frankenstein's monster of a deck together. Usually these are cards that give you an advantage regardless of the deck that contains them; be it drawing more cards; removing their threatening followers and amulets; or being able to hit your opponent past their **Wards**. All three of these concepts are in ways necessary to every deck, for without them you may run out of cards, be unable to finish your opponent, or find yourself lacking ways to deal with an imminent threat. We'll cover each category in some small detail here, using a binary nomenclature:

1. Card Draw - Drawing cards, usually run between 3-9.
 - (a) Non-specific card draw – Cards that let you draw more cards; **Blood Pact**, **Unleash the Nightmare**, **Dire Bond**, and **Pot of Greed**. Simply deck-thinning and praying you get options you can use.
 - (b) Specific card draw⁴ – **Baphomet** in a deck primarily comprised of neutral followers has an increased if not guaranteed chance to draw a Blood card you want, **Uriel's Fanfare** activating with only one type of amulet in the deck will ensure you get that amulet. Things that, when played, have a maximized or guaranteed chance of putting what you want into your hand. Blood doesn't really receive these, so don't worry too much about this one.
2. Reach - Hitting their **face**, can run between 0-6 for the most part, sometimes doubles as **removal**.
 - (a) Small **reach** – For the borderline game, where even a single life point can dictate the match result; **Ambling Wraith**, **Razory Claw**, **Bloodfed Flowerbed**. Things that can hit the enemy's **face** straight from your hand regardless of whether they have followers with **Ward**.
 - (b) Large **reach** – Game closers, usually **archetype**-defining; **Darkfeast Bat**, **Bloody Mary**, **Calamity Bringer** with **Storm**. More cards that don't care about **Ward**, but are rather high-cost and used for **lethal**.

⁴Usually referred to as a "tutor."

3. Removal - Killing the opponent's things, usually a "5-of" (see next section).

- (a) Small removal – Costs either 2 and or 3. Examples include [Hungering Horde](#), [Snarling Chains](#), [Viper Lash](#), and [Entrancing Blow](#). Good to have when going second because of the instantaneous effect and the lack of reliance on [Evolves](#). Some followers your opponents can play are necessary to remove immediately at times, and this can only be done with these cards.
- (b) Large removal – Unequivocal removal, for followers that have life pools above what small removal cards can deal with, or amulets that may be the foundation of your opponent's deck. Followers with [Bane](#), [Seraphic Blade](#), and [Bahamut](#) all fall into this category. These cards are usually uneconomical, requiring lots of [Play Points](#) or an [Evolve](#) to use from the hand like [Narmaya](#). They are included in smaller numbers than small removal due to their inefficiency as well as their necessity being determined by whether a deck archetype using followers that necessitate large removal is even being played in the current meta.

In short, staples give you both proactive and reactive capability. Any deck without even one of these three types of cards suffers a looming weakness, and probably won't make it too high on the tier list. This is because you're not playing the game in a vacuum. The opponent is always actively trying to draw more useful cards than what they draw every turn, put themselves out of lethal range, and play followers you can't conveniently deal with.

1.6 Card Inclusion & Probability

You can't always get what you want,
But if you try sometimes
Well, you might find
You get what you need.

The Rolling Stones

If you've been following along through the past sections, you already have an idea which cards you need, now we need to figure out how many you need. We will go over the **mulligan** in [Section 2.3](#) and draw in [Section 3.2](#), but for now we're only talking about how many of a type of card we want in a deck, from zero to "five." By "4-of" and "5-of," I mean redundancies; functionally similar and sometimes interchangeable cards. I will now delineate specifications for each **tier** of importance.

0-of Either contributes nothing to your win condition/ensuring you get to it, or does not do enough compared to similar cards available. If you're playing an [aggro](#) deck, you won't run [Temptress Vampire](#) or [Prince of Cocytus](#). If you're playing an early [Vengeance](#) deck, you won't run [Goblin](#) over [Cursebrand Vampire](#), unless you want both.

1-of A highly situational card, usually used in redundancy with a 2-of, or with a 3-of to make it a "4-of." When I hit Grandmaster in [DBNE](#), I was running a single [Scarlet Sabreur](#) against the [Reanimate Shadow/aggro](#) Sword meta. Don't ask me how I mathematically decided to; I just tested it out and it proved to be the secret spice, used in redundancy with 2-of [Righteous Devil](#). Note that both cards have [Bane](#) and give you life back, while having one of each in hand gives you options to better fit whatever situation you're in. Chance of not seeing one in fifteen drawn cards is 63%.

2-of Generally **tech** cards you want to see once a game when played against the deck they're meant for. Note that in the 1-of case, the cards still cover the same niche as an effective 3-of or 4-of. This isn't meant to be that, but rather a situational **tech** that you can't afford to have redundancies in place for, and possibly expect to **mulligan** for when you know your matchups. Chance of not seeing one in fifteen drawn cards is 38%.

3-of Your **staples**, cards you basically want to see early every single game. Examples of 3-of win conditions include [TotG](#)-style [Vengeance](#)'s [Belphegor](#), [Darkfeast Bat](#), and [Oldblood King](#). Chance of not seeing one in fifteen drawn cards is 23%.

"4-of" Again talking about redundancies, sometimes you want multiple cards that do the same thing, like popping a [Razory Claw](#) on a [Mars](#) that very shortly will become a problem. Chance of not seeing one in fifteen drawn cards is 14%.

"5-of" Same as above. A modern [Vengeance](#)-style deck usually runs something like 3 [Azazel, the Depraveds](#) and 2 [Narmayas](#) as a good example of the "5-of." It doesn't matter what else the specific card does, as long as you have 5 possible draws that pop you into [Vengeance](#) on turn 4 or 5. Chance of not seeing one in fifteen drawn cards is 8%.

If you want to get into the nitty gritty of probabilistically building your deck, check out the hypergeometric formula if you're not already acquainted with it. There are [online calculators](#) for it, and you can use it in-game to assess the probabilities of your draw mid-game.

Having covered that, you will essentially start building your deck with your 3-ofs, and then it will get complicated. At this point if you're building the deck fresh, you will need some actual game-time with it to piece together what it needs other than the [staples](#). When Shadow was dominant in [CG](#), I ran a few [Bloodhungry Matriarchs](#) strictly as a [tech](#) against their board flood. Having trouble with [aggro](#) Sword in [DBNE](#), I started swapping some [Revelations](#) out for more cost effective cards that could both heal me and clear followers, like [Diabolic Drain](#).

There is no way to derive what you need to confront a contemporary [meta](#) from pure brain-sweat without the tiniest experience on [ladder](#), and if you have, I'd recommend purchasing a lottery ticket the same day. Don't expect a deck to be complete as soon as you slap it together; you wouldn't serve a dish without tasting it and seasoning accordingly, would you?

1.7 Putting It All Together

Everybody has a plan until they get punched in the mouth.

Michael Tyson

After sections 1.3 to 1.7, we can proceed to the "New Deck" screen:

Win Condition First, put in your win conditions. If you're playing a titular deck like [Darkfeast Bat](#) you'll generally need 3⁵. If you're playing a more broad win condition deck, like [Vengeance](#) or [aggro](#), things will be less clear. You can get an understanding of what you need by looking at similar decks; [Vengeance](#) wants to use the class mechanic as soon as possible, and the fastest you can do that is by either letting your opponent hit you down to 10 (unadvised, they will retain board advantage), playing [Blood Moon](#), or one of multiple [Vengeance](#) activators like [Seductress Vampire](#), [Belphegor](#), [Narmaya](#), or [Azazel, the Depraved](#) on turn 4. [Aggro](#) wants [reach](#) and the capability to spam the board with bodies, like [Razory Claw](#), [Phantom Cat](#), [Summon Bloodkin](#), or [Unleash the Nightmare](#). [Control](#) wants something to close out the game, like [Prince of Darkness](#), [Temptress Vampire](#), or [Maelstrom Serpent](#).

Win Condition Support For the next parts you're going to be adapting your [curve](#) around your win conditions, so keep track of the costs of the cards you put in, otherwise you might be dead in the water on some turns. Don't forget that you can simply play two 2pp cards on turn 4, without ever including a 4pp card. Beyond the cards immediately necessary for winning, you want cards that work in the same vein as your overall goal; if playing [Vengeance](#), search for cards with "[Vengeance](#)" in their card text, if playing [aggro](#), search "deal enemy leader," and if playing [control](#), search "restore your leader." Doing this will quickly let you narrow down the pool of possible cards to ones that will more likely work in your deck.

Staples Now on to the [staples](#) that attempt to cover weaknesses left over by your follower selection. Given some gameplay, you might have an idea what a deck already will and won't need. A really early game [aggro](#) deck will very rarely have to deal with large, difficult to remove followers, but just in case; this archetype ran [Dance of Death](#) for months for the dual functions of [removal](#) and [reach](#). An OTK deck like [Darkfeast Bat](#) requires quite a load of cheap cards to actively push the win condition, so [staples](#) with [reach](#) and card draw come in spades when building it. A [control](#) deck generally doesn't care about small [reach](#) like [Ambling Wraith](#) or [Blood Wolf](#), because its late game win conditions should be powerful enough to close a game out, therefore such decks mostly run both small and large [removal](#), card draw, and only large [reach](#).

⁵In Steel Rebellion it became somewhat popular to only run 2, in my opinion due to the permissiveness of draw cards like [Unleash the Nightmare](#).

Testing The last part requires you to play the game with your unpolished deck beforehand, to get a better idea of whether or not your deck is working as planned. If you find yourself unimpressed with some functions of your deck like card draw, add more to cover it. Should you have that function, but it comes in too late, or you find yourself frustrated with having so many in your hand, change one of the cards out for a similar card, but a more flexible use. If you want a lot of card draw, but playing [Blood Pact](#) seems to cost you too much life, try a [Dire Bond](#) that has a slower, larger magnitude effect and replaces the life you spent.

There is no orthodox way to test a deck, but any method will require you to pay attention to the games you play, as well as how you won or lost them. I personally play some number between 10-20 games, then think back on what I felt the deck needed, usually adjusting the card draw, [reach](#), or [removal](#), but occasionally sacrificing win condition support if I feel I already have too much, or the converse should the opposite hold true.

A large part of testing is experiencing the [ladder](#) to get a feel for what the other classes are playing, and even how much each other class is getting played. Sometimes you can tailor your deck to deal well with the more popular classes at the cost of your less common matchups, and you should try to do so.

1.8 Class History

A people without the knowledge of their past history,
origin and culture is like a tree without roots.

Marcus Garvey

I started playing in Darkness Evolved, so I will provide the best summary of the past expansions I can. My rate of play was greater in some, and lesser in others, and in some cases I admit when the **meta** essentially made me stop playing. This is mentioned in the few cases where it is relevant, but in those instances you are free to assume the **meta** was some congruous blend between the **meta** leading to that expansion and the one following it. You would probably not be far from the truth.

Darkness Evolved My first **aggro** deck had nothing more expensive than a gold, and was playable for expansions to come. It relied on followers like **Mini Soul Devil**, **Vania**, **Vampire Princess**, and **Vampiric Fortress** to constantly **ping** down the enemy leader's health, usually finishing with a final **Vampiric Fortress proc**, an **Imp Lancer**, or an **AoE** card like **Demonic Storm**. **Techs** against it usually included **Angelic Barrage** to clear your **Forest Bats**.

Rage of Bahamut As I said, my **aggro** deck still lasted out here, but with the inclusion of followers like **Veight**, **Vampire Noble** and **Yurius, Levin Duke** to **ping** down the opponent's health. I am unaware of any other **meta archetypes** at this point, I've heard **control** was played but never encountered it myself due likely to the speed of the **meta**. It's possible I ran into **control** using **Righteous Devil** and **Diabolic Drain**, but never consistently enough for it to register given I was playing a relatively well tuned **aggro** deck.

Tempest of the Gods Blood received the backbone of a new "high risk, high reward" **archetype** relying entirely on the class's **Vengeance** mechanic. Turn 4 became the most important play in this deck, running yourself down to 10 life off of **Belphegor**, only to reap the benefits of cards like **Dark Airjammer**, **Dark General**, and **Diabolic Drain** in the following turns. I seem to remember playing a few **Alucards** here, mainly because healing was less dynamic back then.

Wonderland Dreams Any time Blood players ask for better cards, you will hear this expansion cited as a reason to argue for the contrary. A plethora of **archetypes** existed in this expansion, but all on their own time. Due to the poorly designed neutral package, Cygames gave Bloodcraft a perfect **curve** that often ended up with them playing a cost-reduced **Spawn of the Abyss** off of **Baphomet**. Nerfs were applied to **Tove**, **Goblin Leader**, **Baphomet**, and **Spawn of the Abyss**, effectively ending a full month of **meta** domination. Interestingly enough, a variant of the notorious **Spawn** deck ended up becoming the precursor for neutral **Cat Blood**; a

cheap **aggro** deck that was popular for expansions to come. **Vengeance** also had a showing in later months, not too different from its **TotG** version.

Starforged Legends Yet another varied expansion, though instead of successful **archetypes** Blood was given the bases for two **archetypes** that never achieved the success of any of its previous forms; **Serpent** and **Jormungand** Blood. **Aggro**, **Venge**, and **control** were all played throughout the period, with some attempts made to roll **Jormungand** into a cohesive deck. While **Jormungand** had a cult following with numerous cards directed at making it playable (and even replacing it outright with **Darkfeast Bat** in **DBNE**), **Serpent** Blood never approached playability due to the weakness of its primary selling point in **Venomfang Medusa**, and the fact that attempting to build it toward spawning a **Medusiana** overall weakened the deck due to the presence of superior card choice alternatives.

Chronogenesis The competitive **ladder** was split into **Rotation** and **Unlimited** here, and the saltiest amongst us would say this was the set Bloodcraft was relegated to **Unlimited**. Efforts were made to play older Blood **archetypes** in **Rotation**, though they mostly ended in failure due to the absence of a vast number of **staples**. With the removal of **Darkness Evolved**, **aggro** no longer had access to most of the **Bat** package, **Venge** lost **staples** such as **Diabolic Drain** and the early game pressure of **Devil of Vengeance**, and finally **control** lost **Revelation**, the aforementioned **Diabolic Drain**, and a variety of end-game win conditions. Naturally decks that exploited the sudden removal of **removal** became the standard fare.

Dawnbreak Nighthedge In contrast to **SFL**'s failure to sufficiently endorse new **archetypes**, **DBNE** gave the class **Darkfeast Bat** as a new win condition, though unless it was played in **Unlimited** where such tools as **Bloodfed Flowerbed** and **Ambling Wraith** existed, the damage it dealt became less of a game deciding factor and more of a technical inclusion. **Aggro** experienced a minor comeback in the form of an **OTK** deck revolving around **Oldblood King**, and **Vengeance** struggled up until the release of **Waltz, King of Wolves** in the mini-expansion, where he provided the **archetype** with some early aggression power and an optional **Vengeance** trigger in the form of the **Blood Moon** he gave. This was overall short-lived given the rest of the **Vengeance** package was due to rotate by the end of the month, but some saw it as a second coming. **Bandersnatch** Blood briefly appeared here to exploit **Bandersnatch**'s **Enhanced Fanfare** in cheating a **Spawn of the Abyss** or a **Zeus** from the deck.

Brigade of the Sky I'll confess limited knowledge of the styles in play during this period; I played little myself and it seems others did similarly with Blood rarely exceeding a 5% playrate in **Rotation**. **Darkfeast Bat** became more prominent due to past successes in **DBNE**, and the inclusion of cards like **Vira** and **Restless Parish** only served to solidify its foundation. With the loss of the majority the cards

that formerly made up **Vengeance**, **Narmaya** proved to be a bad substitute given the relatively poor selection of targets for her **Evolve** effect and having the card draw that **Belphegor** normally would give relegated to the far slower **Alexandrite Demon**. **OBK OTK** still persisted, though without massively relevant additions from the expansion's pool of cards. Lastly, **Purson** was released and later **buffed** in Omen of the Ten, though any deck including him could hardly be called a new **archetype**, and his highly specific win condition made him undesirable for anything other than an exercise in trying to make him work.

Omen of the Ten In a questionable design choice Cygames went full steam ahead with **Darkfeast Bat** oriented cards. With the sudden influx of cards like **Disciple of Lust**, **Servant of Lust**, and **Flauros**, it became more necessary to optimize the best inclusions rather than to minimize the worst. **DFB** was essentially the only Blood **archetype** of any note in this expansion, as it had received the most support and was tried-and-true.

Altersphere **Vengeance** was given a facelift with the new hand-buff cards, usually targeting an old standby; **Dark General**. **Milnard**, a similar card that never truly found its place in its release expansion of **OotT**, was also a relevant target and a valued game closer. Despite its **nerf** mid-**OotT**, **Darkfeast Bat** was still marginally faster and more dynamic than the vast number of other **archetypes** existing, and had more answers overall when handling other prevalent decks on **ladder**. My understanding is that **OBK OTK** still existed somewhere, since it never relied on the classic Bat package lost in **CG**, though **control** still lacked a good part of the tools necessary to make it relevant, even with the release of **Crimson Rose Queen** as a solid-looking late-game piece.

Steel Rebellion Arguably an exciting time to try new things for Blood, with the introduction of a new **archetype** for all classes à la Machina trait. It's generally agreed that Blood made the most of its Machina card package, in a similar vein to Wonderland Dreams' neutral synergies, but in a far more diluted manner when compared to the days of popping **Spawn** right after **Baphomet**. **Darkfeast Bat** was still the old standby in **Rotation**, though Machina was yet to be widely played with a roughly break-even win rate, employing **Mono**, **Garnet Rebel** and **Destructive Succubus** to close games out in what could be described as a deck loosely held together by **Evolve**-based neutrals like **Hnikar**, **Jafnhar**, and at times **Odin**, **Wargod Ascendant**. I personally encountered hand-buff a few times on **Rotation ladder**, but it seemed to perform somewhat poorly, and hasn't been considered even a **tier 2** deck.

Unlimited reported a different story, with plenty of turbo **Flauros** decks still on **ladder**. The major surprise for **Unlimited** has been the strange resurgence of a nearly Darkness Evolved-style of **aggro** deck, re-featuring **Vania**, **Vampire**

Princess, of all cards. Having received a powerful **aggro** spell in **Unleash the Nightmare**, this deck focused on hand-buffing **Storm** cards like **Blood Wolf**, **Savage Wolf**, and **Laura, Enraged Commander** while preserving a large, if weak, board of **Forest Bats** and other minor **aggro** pieces. This style of deck was probably a response to Portal's coming into its own in **Unlimited** format, as well as other more general **meta** changes that made Blood's own later-game win conditions uncompetitive when compared with those of other classes.

Rebirth of Glory After about two weeks of riding high at the start of the expansion, both **Seductress Vampire** and **Heartsick Demon** were **nerfed**, though thankfully both **Vengeance** and Machina Bloodcraft are still playable on **Rotation** ladder. Even **Evolve** Blood is seeing frequent play, so this is probably the best **meta** Bloodcraft has seen in years. The overall sentiment seems to be that there's a decent diversity of decks. **Unlimited** appears to be shared between **Roach** Forestcraft and **Elana** Havencraft. Some people are running **Vengeance** to counter **Elana**, but they report that it loses to every other deck, so I remain skeptical and am playing a hand-buff **aggro** deck myself.

Chapter 2

Playing the Game

Anything worth doing, is worth doing right.

Hunter S. Thompson

This chapter seeks to address the tangible realities you'll encounter in the game; opponents playing cards you're unfamiliar with, how to get the most bang for your buck from your **Burn** and **Storm** followers, and how to stay focused on winning while avoiding ending up in a bad situation. Everything said here holds true for the most part, but that doesn't absolve you of the necessity of oversight for when things get complicated. Play the game, think hard about your choices, look back on your mistakes, and come up with your own rules of thumb.

Remember to evaluate the performance of your deck; sometimes consistent bad results are neither your fault nor just bad luck, but rather an indication that your deck is limiting your decisions. Playing this game requires double-loop learning, in which sometimes just changing the cards isn't enough. Sometimes you need to re-work how you imagine the game to be played; your mental model.

2.1 RTFM

There is nothing more frightful than ignorance in action.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

For the uninitiated, "RTFM" refers to the initialism for "Read The Flipping Manual," or some equivalent with spicier language. It is mandatory you familiarize yourself with cards and effects you find unfamiliar, usually followers with either the green flag (**Strike** or an effect with a trigger condition) and red skull (**Last Words**). Also be aware that some cards give leaders permanent effects, you can mouse over either the card that was played, their leader, or yours to read the effect. Some examples of cards that are important to understand properly:

Mono, Garnet Rebel Most people know that **Mono** is usually a lovely 6/6 **Storm Ward** on turns 7 or 9. What lots of people miss¹ is that once **Evolved**, she deals 1 damage to both her player and herself at the beginning of her controller's turn. This can let people remove her more easily, or even be lethal.

Servant of Lust **Servant of Lust**'s **Leader Strike** applies its healing **after** damage is dealt, so he's lethal even as a mere 2 **Play Point** follower even when the enemy leader is at 4 defence.

Galretto, Devil of Love **Galretto**'s persistent effect says that if he can be targeted, only he can be targeted. When two **Galrettos** are in play, both can be targeted, but nothing else.

Mask of the Black Death A **Mask of the Black Death** with even a single remaining **Countdown** tick can absorb any amount of damage from a single source.

Emeralda, Demonic Officer **Emeralda**'s **Fanfare** destroys amulets. Be careful using her against Haven, because you can end up helping them when amulets like Enstated Seraph and Forgotten Sanctuary are destroyed.

Most of these may appear obvious to anybody reading the cards, but assuming how a card works from a cursory glance at it can sometimes get you in hot water when it turns out you were wrong.

Be aware of what both you and your opponent are bringing to the table. It takes foresight to know what cards they may play from hand, but it only requires a functioning brain to mouse over what they have in play and understand what you're working with.

¹Maybe because you need to scroll down to see it.

2.2 The Goal

If a man knows not to which port he sails, no wind is favorable.

Seneca the Younger

Every well-composed deck can be thought of as having a checklist of goals that aim at winning. I'll list some examples from decks from [Section 1.2](#), but don't expect this list to be exhaustive. These are some of my personal goals in regards to the decks.²

- Evolve** ✓ Get 6 **Evolves** spent prior to turn 10 for **Odin, Wargod Ascendant**.
- ✓ Maximize the value of your **trades** with followers like **Jafnhar** and **Hnikar**.
 - ✓ Maximize the number of **Evolves** spent by using free **Evolve** effects to their maximum, strengthening cards like **Destructive Succubus** and **Zeus, the Supreme**.
- Flauros** ✓ Get early chip damage in by mulliganing for low-cost followers.
- ✓ Look for the **Flauros Invocation** by turn 3, sometimes needing to save **self-ping** cards on turn 2.
 - ✓ Load up your **Valnareik, Omen of Lust** for a finishing hit.
- Machina** ✓ Draw enough Machina cards to set up **Slayn, Steelwrought Vampire** with **Storm**.
- ✓ Balance between having enough Machina followers die to get **Mono** active, but leave enough to threaten her Evolving them.
 - ✓ Look to get your best cards early by aiming for **Unleash the Nightmare** and **Robogoblin**, as well as **Gearsnake Tamer** when going second.
- Neo-DE Bats** ✓ Aim to flood the board and buff a **Storm** follower with **Hell-blaze Demon**.
- ✓ Save an **Evolve** for **Laura**; she does 25% of the enemy leader's defence in damage.
 - ✓ Keep your **Vanias** in hand until you can combo her with **Summon Bloodkin** or **Unleash the Nightmare** for additional **reach**.
- Vengeance** ✓ Set up **Azazel, the Depraved** for matchups with large burst damage, like **Elana**.
- ✓ Ensure you hit **Calamity Bringer** with **Laura's Storm** as a game ender.
 - ✓ Wear the opponent down via attrition cards like **Yurius, Traitorous Duke** while keeping yourself at a healthy 10 defence.

²These suggestions are from my own lists, some people run different lists that put the focus on different cards.

2.3 A Bird in the Hand

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

15th Century Proverb

Some things to consider on the **mulligan**:

Did you go first or second? Going first gives you the initiative, so it should be your goal to have either cheap followers, or to set up your board for aggressive plays. You will likely be a **Play Point** ahead of your opponent for the rest of the game, which means that if they play a **Goblin** for their first turn, you can play a follower that **Goblin** will not be able to kill and so will be able to exert more pressure. Look for followers that cost 1 or 2 **Play Points** when going first.

If you're going second, you will draw two cards instead of one, so you can mulligan more cards if you're looking for a specific card. It's usually recommended to keep a small **removal** card in order to offset the advantage the player going first has on the board. Another important idea is to keep cards with useful **Evolve** effects, since you get to **Evolve** first. This is often crucial to swinging the board back from the first player's advantage.

Do you have any matchup-specific cards or techs? With practice you'll find you need certain cards to deal with what a class plays, and sometimes you'll have cards that are difficult for your opponent to get rid of. Some examples are untargeted **removal** spells like **Entrancing Blow** for **Ambush** followers, followers with **Drain** against **aggro** matchups, damage mitigation like **Vira** for decks with high burst, etc.

Do you have cards that need to be built up? Some cards are highly desirable in or out of the hand for various reasons. Some examples from Machina would be **Mono**, **Garnet Rebel**, **Destructive Succubus**, and **Odin**, **Wargod Ascendant**. **Mono** and **Odin** are both very useless in the early game, and so should be dumped back into the deck instantly. **Succubus**, however, gets cheaper every time one of your followers **Evolves**, and so the earlier she's in your hand, the better, even if she starts off as a 10-cost follower.

Are you being greedy? It's sometimes easy to get sucked into the mindset that your hand can always be improved, and to **mulligan** on that basis. It's important to remember how low your chances of drawing the actual desired cards are though, and often far better to keep a sub-optimal hand than to risk everything looking for a card that you'll only get 28%-34% of the time.

Consistency and safety trumps the high roll 80% of the time.

2.4 Vanilla, Storm, Burn

Everything in war is very simple.
But the simplest thing is difficult.

Carl von Clausewitz

Suppose you have three cards in your hand; a 2pp **vanilla** 2/2, a 2pp 2/1 with **Storm**, and a 2pp **burn** spell that reads "Deal 3 damage to target enemy." What order do you play them in, if we assume we're drawing no other cards and our goal is to crank out as much damage with these few cards in as short a time possible? We'll quickly consider each avenue of play, knowing the **vanilla** follower cannot attack the opponent the turn it is played, and note down how much cumulative damage they've done to a non-resisting opponent over a set number of turns.

| Play Order | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Total |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Burn → Storm → Vanilla | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 15 |
| Burn → Vanilla → Storm | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 15 |
| Storm → Burn → Vanilla | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 17 |
| Vanilla → Burn → Storm | 0 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17 |
| Storm → Vanilla → Burn | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| Vanilla → Storm → Burn | 0 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 19 |

So we end up seeing that any turn spent playing the **vanilla** 2/2 is no damage coming from the hand, and both plays hitting 17 total damage in five turns played the **burn** spell second, independent of the order either follower was played. Obviously we're here to maximize damage, so only the two last cases are really interesting to us. Though, remember that the **Storm** follower has lower defense than the **vanilla** 2/2, and is thus susceptible to any resisting opponent's early game followers like **Ivory Dragons**, **Goblins**, or **Fairies**, as well as commonly played removal like **Magic Missile** and **Angelic Snipe**.

*So I recommend in almost all cases playing **vanilla** followers first, **Storm** followers second, and preserving your damaging spells for **reach** on the opponent's face later in the game.*

It should be obvious that the as of yet unnamed followers and spells I refer to here are any 2/2 you care to imagine, **Blood Wolf/Leoparion**, and **Razory Claw**, and that this exercise is essentially how to maximize damage in any matchup with similar considerations.

2.5 Occam's Razory Claw

When the situation is obscure, attack.

Heinz Guderian

Can I Win? Once you've arrived at the mid-game, the first thought that should run through your mind every following turn is

"Do I have **lethal**? Can I win?"

Failing to consider this can lead you to thinking

"Can I survive? How do I spend resources to ensure I do?"

The inherent flaw with this second line of thought is that using some resources might throw away a chance to win.

A spell like **Razory Claw** being used to clear a follower when the opponent is at 3 defense or less is an obvious example, but believe me when I say that I have seen people deliberate for way too long when such a blatant win is in front of them.

X From Hand Another cognitive ergonomic for using "Can I win?" is the "X from hand." Every single turn, you should be keeping a tally of the available damage you can immediately do to your opponent, with respect to cost. Sometimes it gets a little convoluted, since your **Storm** damage will depend on whether they've played a **Ward** follower, etc. but overall it is not a difficult task.

At the start of your turn, the first thing you should always do is check your opponent's defense and compare it to your tally of having "X" damage immediately playable. This will help make sure that the first thing you're thinking about is of winning, rather than surviving.

I personally find this concept very important for new players; I've watched tens, if not hundreds of streams by people that have just started playing, and before I could say anything in chat, they essentially wasted what would have been a won game. These two concepts are arguably way more important for **aggro** decks than decks with longer game plans, but still apply across the board. You should never miss an opportunity to win the game if you take the brief second to consider exactly how much damage your board and hand can provide.

2.6 Never Do 0-2

Frugality includes all the other virtues.

Cicero

You should never find yourself in a situation where your opponent has two more Evolution Points than you.

Evolves are a very important part of the game, as such you need to understand when to use them to swing a board, when to use them in order to make your established board beyond your opponent's range of response, and when **not** to use them. **Evolves** are major turning-points in the game, because you can:

Use Evolve-based removal Lots of cards can deal damage or destroy one or multiple enemy followers on **Evolve**. Good examples would include **Metal-Blade Demon**, **Narmaya**, **Evil Eye Demon**, and **Calamity Bringer**.

Go face Evolving a follower buffs their attack by 2 for the most part, and since 2 damage is equivalent to 10% of a leader's defense, that last bit of burst is often able to sink someone into the **lethal** zone for **burn** spells. This part is especially important for Neo-**DE** Bats-style decks due to the presence of **Laura**.

Save your life Evolving **Azazel, the Depraved** is a powerful damage mitigation tool for **Vengeance** decks. Against decks with huge followers or massive **burn**, you essentially force them to damage you four times in order to kill you.

Get more tools Followers like **Doublame**, **Duke and Dame** and the board-flood **Medusa**, **Evil-Eyed Serpent** give you specific followers when you Evolve them. This can make up for a deficit of draw, and in the case of **Doublame** it's a versatile play that can give you either a **Storm**, or a **Ward** with **removal**.

Preserve your **Evolves**, but also don't be afraid to use them. Followers like **Odin**, **Wargod Ascendant** and **Destructive Succubus** rely on you using your **Evolves** as much as you can, in fact. **Evolves** have become a focus over Steel Rebellion and Rebirth of Glory, so look for cards like **Yurius**, **Traitorous Duke** and **Hnikar** that can lighten your **Evolve** expenditures while being cost-effective.

2.7 Pre-Evolves

I believe luck is preparation meeting opportunity.
If you hadn't been prepared when the opportunity came along,
you wouldn't have been lucky.

Oprah Winfrey

A pre-**Evo**lve is when you **Evo**lve a follower in cases where you can't attack with it, in anticipation of a coming turn. There are two ways to pre-**Evo**lve; either aggressively or defensively. Since you will usually be attacking enemy followers immediately with an **Evo**led follower, these are uncommon, but there are situations when they are the 200 IQ play that makes your opponent concede.

Defensive Pre-Evolve With enough game knowledge, you'll know whether the opponent is able to remove one of your followers given enough damage from their hand and board. Evolving the majority of followers will increase their defense by 2, and so increase their survivability. If you understand the resources an opponent has available, and the damage they can muster, you can put a follower out of the range of their **removal**, so you are able to use it next turn. When used on a **Ward** you can force your opponent to spend more resources to remove it, or even make it impossible for them to touch you.

Aggressive Pre-Evolve Even more rare than the defensive pre-**Evo**lve, this means to pre-**Evo**lve in anticipation of using another **Evo**lve on a follower with **Storm** next turn to maximize damage. Mostly used on followers with **Am-**bush, like **Vagabond Frog** or **Oldblood King**. The reasoning behind this is that you are essentially putting the 2 additional damage you'd have available on the pre-**Evo**led creature in the piggy bank, so that next turn you deal that 2 damage you'd otherwise not have had. As a Bloodcraft player, you will likely only ever aggressively pre-**Evo**lve **Oldblood King** in **OBK OTK**, planning to spend the next turn's **Evo**lve on a **Forest Bat** with **Storm**. Also (obviously) increases the survivability of the follower, and can be used to prevent **removal** by untargeted and **AoE removal**.

*A pre-**Evo**lve is a rare tactic, but it's important to be aware of it.*

2.8 Ordering

The possible ranks higher than the actual.

Martin Heidegger

Ensuring that you play cards in the correct order is integral to not wantonly wasting your resources. While there are loads of specific examples in which you can mess up, I'll try to classify them into general categories for simplicity's sake.

Overdraw At times you'll be in a position to **overdraw** cards, resulting in waste and possibly losing your win conditions. *Aim to end the turn on 8 cards in hand, unless you've played cards that give you additional draw on your next turn. In that case aim for 8 minus 1 per draw source. Once you've simplified your draw down to thinking "6 + 1 + 1 = 8" you shouldn't ever overdraw without meaning to.*

Metal-Blade Demon Adds X cards to your currently shown hand size, where X is the number of your Machina followers in play before playing **De-mon**.

Blood Pact Adds 1 card to your shown hand size, since it replaces itself.

Prison of Pain Adds 1, then acts as draw at the end of your turn. Aim for 7 cards.

Vengeance Conditions Be in **Vengeance** before you play cards that rely on it. Simple enough, but a moment's lapse of attention to this can lose a won game.

Diabolic Drain, Followers with Drain Can put you out of **Vengeance** if you heal above 10 off them before you finish your Venge-related plays.

Dark General, Calamity Bringer While **Dark General** is just a 4/3 **vanilla** follower without **Vengeance**, **Calamity Bringer** can really ruin your day, especially if you're only a little bit above 10 defence.

Non-Vengeance Conditions Make sure the cards glow yellow to indicate their special conditions are met for their powerful effects.

Valnareik, Omen of Lust Without 7 self-pings, **Valnareik** loses most of the reason to play her.

Mono, Garnet Rebel Ensure you've had at least 7 Machina followers die if you don't want to waste **Mono** as a win condition.

Slayn, Steelwrought Vampire **Slayn** has multiple conditions, so keep track of them all. If you want his **Storm** make sure you count to 6 Machina in hand, the other effects are usually satisfied anyway.

Chapter 3

Minutiae

To think too much is a disease.

Fyodor Dostoyevsky

In this chapter I've compiled the other sections I've written that may be pertinent to the game, but could just as easily be judged as unnecessary to include in the previous chapter dedicated to gameplay. You don't need to read any of these sections, and at worst some of them will be an exercise in highschool maths or elementary logic. They have been kept in this guide because I personally would like it if a guide I was reading had them.

3.1 Expected Utility & Problems With It

People settle for a level of despair they can tolerate and call it happiness.

Søren Kierkegaard

Maximizing Any decision you make in Shadowverse will be a question of utility maximization. That means that you're always going to add cards to your deck that you think are better than other options, and you'll make plays that you think make your goal's attainment faster or more likely. In the long-term your goal is to win (strategy), but in the short-term you'll be thinking about ways to have more followers in play, how to remove your opponent's followers, and how to keep your defence up while dropping the opponent's (tactics). These choices can be impacted by the elements of randomness that are constantly present in the cards you draw, what your opponent can draw, and things like the randomly targeted effects of some cards. **If you are already familiar with expected value, please skip ahead to the next titled paragraph in this section.**

Suppose the opponent has three followers in play, one of which you can remove randomly, and the other which you can target to remove. We'll use two big followers and a small one with 4/4 and 1/1 in stats respectively as an example, but I'll just write each as a "-4U" or a "-1U" in terms of expected utility for when they are left alive. The goal is to maximize the utility you get from your **removal** by playing it in the right order, on the right targets. "R" will mean the random **removal** was used first, "T" will mean the targeted **removal** was used, a whole number will indicate a follower that's guaranteed to live after the random **removal** has been used, and a fraction will be used to represent the random **removal** when used after the targeted **removal**. The first three cases will use the targeted **removal** first, and the second three will use the random **removal** first, then the targeted. Some cases will not be included, since we axiomatically want to remove the worse utility with the targeted **removal** after the random **removal** has been used to increase our utility.

| Order | 4/4 (-4U) | 4/4 (-4U) | 1/1 (-1U) | Total Utility |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| T, R | T | $\frac{-4}{2}U$ | $\frac{-1}{2}U$ | $\frac{-5}{2}U$ |
| | $\frac{-4}{2}U$ | T | $\frac{-1}{2}U$ | $\frac{-5}{2}U$ |
| | $\frac{-4}{2}U$ | $\frac{-4}{2}U$ | T | -4U |
| R, T | R | T | -1U | -1U |
| | T | R | -1U | -1U |
| | T | -4U | R | -4U |

Now that we've gone over every situation involving us targeting each follower, or letting the random **removal** hit first and then cleaning up the rest, we can show why the latter is better in this case using a formula (3.1) for expected value on the random three cases, where x_i is the utility and p_i is the probability an outcome i .

$$E[X] = \sum_i x_i p_i \quad (3.1)$$

The goal of using this is to see if we can beat the $\frac{-5}{2}U$ outcome we get to choose by using the targeted **removal** first. Really this entire thing has only been a choice between which to use first, which itself is subsequent to the choice to use **removal** at all, instead of doing anything else. While the utility of each outcome changes, the probability does not, since each follower has a 1 in 3 chance to get hit. So for any i , $p_i = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$E[X] = \frac{-1}{3}U + \frac{-1}{3}U + \frac{-4}{3}U \quad (3.2)$$

$$= \frac{-6}{3}U = -2U > \frac{-5}{2}U \quad (3.3)$$

We've found that it's generally better to use the random **removal** first.

You don't need to perform this entire sequence numerically during a game. It is often just as accurate and far faster to think of each thing you want to remove in terms of "big" and "small." Once you've put it into practice a few times, you'll be able to do it unconsciously.

Satisficing While the above is all well and good, Shadowverse only gives you so much time (90 seconds) to play your turn, and I'm pretty sure they won't let you take a notepad and slide rule into tournaments. In very simple situations, maximizing the utility of your play is relatively trivial. When things get complicated, you should employ a different methodology.

"Whereas economic man supposedly maximizes - selects the best alternative from among all those available to him - his cousin, the administrator, **satisfices** - looks for a course of action that is satisfactory or 'good enough.' " (Simon, 1947, p. 119)

A proper rational actor considers every possibility available and chooses the optimal one, humans have their inherent limits to both memory and how much information we can parse. You may find that you already employ what we'd call bounded rationality (Simon, 1947) in your own life; choosing a sure thing over a gamble because it "looks better" and you don't want to waste time by thinking for too long. There are many cases in which this can be sensible, a famous one is the St. Petersburg paradox, a summation of which is that a rational actor would take an essentially impossible gamble because winning would give higher expected value. I'll give an example using the equation (3.1) above; in a case where you could either be guaranteed to receive 100\$ or have a 1% chance of receiving 10,001\$, a rational actor would take the 1 in 100 chance.

$$E[X_1] = (100\$) \left(\frac{1}{1} \right) \quad E[X_2] = (10,001\$) \left(\frac{1}{100} \right) \quad (3.4)$$

$$= 100\$ \quad = 100.01\$ \quad (3.5)$$

So the risky option **should** give you more value, but 99% of the time you get nothing at all. When you choose not to gamble, you're being risk-averse. Even though the math shows you're better off chancing it, there are good reasons not to. When you win a game of Shadowverse, no matter how overwhelmingly won, you still only gain 100-150 points. You might not even get a chance to take the same gamble again.

So, the situations in which you have the room to take a chance to maximize your utility are usually when the opponent can't immediately win or when you know what their next play will be and so can play accordingly with **Play Points** to spare, etc. You should only start weighing odds when you have the freedom to make a decision. You don't have that freedom when you're a turn away from losing and your only chance is to take the gamble.

To that end, this section's goal is to recommend that when you have the freedom to take a risk, you should find a degree of success you're happy to gamble with. You shouldn't pursue a totally risky strategy that makes you constantly regret it. A good mindset to have is that a quick decision that gives decent value is better than a painstakingly calculated one that can be ruined when you run out of time.

3.2 Draw First

Probability is expectation founded upon partial knowledge.

George Boole

During a multiple card play involving a draw card like [Blood Pact](#) or [Unleash the Nightmare](#), you should generally use the draw card first.

Your play is dictated by the cards in your hand, and so it's always possible to draw a card that might give you better options before committing to what you originally planned to do. Obviously, there are cases where paying 2 [Play Points](#) to look for a certain card is a gamble. Your opponent sometimes has things you need to deal with immediately. That doesn't preclude the fact that if you find yourself slightly ahead, you can rapidly strengthen your position by having more options available, even if it means briefly sacrificing [tempo](#). You may proceed to [Section 3.3 if you want to skip some math.](#)

Since Blood's draw spells usually give you two cards at a time, and since the case of a 1-card draw is trivial, we'll go over the former. Let r be the total number of **remaining** cards in your deck, and let d be the number of **desired** cards. If you want to draw at least one of a desired card, you have a $\frac{d}{r}$ chance of drawing it on the next card drawn, or a $\frac{r-d}{r}$ chance of not drawing it, since that's the chance of drawing any card but a desired one. We then let $P(\neg F)$ and $P(\neg S)$ be the probabilities of not drawing the desired card in either the first or second draws, respectively.

$$P(\neg F) = \frac{r-d}{r}$$
$$P(\neg S) = \frac{r-1-d}{r-1}$$

$P(\neg S) = \frac{r-1-d}{r-1}$ because we've reduced the total number of cards in the deck by drawing the first card, but haven't reduced the number of cards we're looking for. The intersection of two probabilities; that they both have happened, means that we multiply them. This is the same as how rolling a certain number twice in a row on a six-sided die is a $\frac{1}{36}$ chance, as $\frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}$. So we get the equation below as the chance of not having drawn what we needed in both the first or second draw:

$$P(\neg F \wedge \neg S) = \frac{r-d}{r} \times \frac{r-1-d}{r-1} = \frac{(r-d)(r-1-d)}{r(r-1)} \quad (3.6)$$

We now have what we need to do a proof involving the rule of subtraction (3.9), and the rule of double negation with an application of De Morgan's laws (3.8). We then substitute (3.6) in (3.10) to get (3.11). Let $D = F \vee S$, where D is the case we draw at least one of what we want, and $F \vee S$ means "we drew what we wanted on either the first or second draws."

$$D = F \vee S \quad (3.7)$$

$$\neg D = \neg F \wedge \neg S \quad (3.8)$$

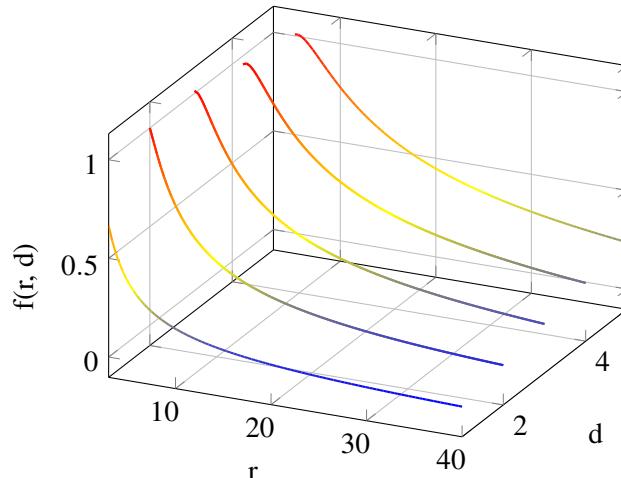
$$P(D) = 1 - P(\neg D) \quad (3.9)$$

$$P(F \vee S) = 1 - P(\neg F \wedge \neg S) \quad (3.10)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(r-d)(r-1-d)}{r(r-1)} = f(r, d) \quad (3.11)$$

This gives us $f(r, d)$ which we can use to model the probabilities.

Probabilities for a 2-Card Draw



| d | r | $P(D) (%)$ | d | r | $P(D) (%)$ | d | r | $P(D) (%)$ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 5 | 30 | 31.0 | 5 | 20 | 44.7 | 5 | 10 | 77.8 |
| 4 | 30 | 25.3 | 4 | 20 | 36.8 | 4 | 10 | 66.7 |
| 3 | 30 | 19.3 | 3 | 20 | 28.4 | 3 | 10 | 53.3 |
| 2 | 30 | 13.1 | 2 | 20 | 19.5 | 2 | 10 | 37.8 |
| 1 | 30 | 06.7 | 1 | 20 | 10.0 | 1 | 10 | 20.0 |

You can use this table to get a rough estimate during games. Note the cases of $d > 3$, as we discussed redundancies in [Section 1.6](#).

3.3 Cost Chunking

Simplicity is prerequisite for reliability.

Edsger Dijkstra

A method of memorizing information faster is to turn it into "chunks," like reducing a ten digit number like 8340275391 to a set of five numbers like 83, 40, 27, 53, and 91. There are many cases where you'll be playing two specific cards at once because of a synergy, and so you'll have to pay two costs. Performing the maths and considering both cards separately every time you consider such a play takes time and effort. It's sometimes more efficient to chunk the cards together and act as though they're a single card that has a single cost and a single set of effects.

| Card 1 | Card 2 | Cost |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| Belphegor | Diabolic Drain | 5 |
| Jafnhar, Warring Flame | Hnikar, Warring Thunder | 8 |
| Mono, Garnet Rebel | Alpha Drive Mono, Garnet Rebel + Alpha Drive | 7 9 |
| Soul Dealer | Demon Commander Laura | 7 |
| Trill, Devilish Idol | Aza & Iza, Feline Maids Demon Song | 6 7 |
| Vania, Vampire Princesss | Summon Bloodkin Unleash the Nightmare | 4 5 |
| Vira, Knight Fanatic | Madness Revealed Blood Pact Dire Bond Enhanced Wings of Lust | 4 4 5 6 |

Having these amalgamated costs in mind can help you plan out future turns in a **Play Point** efficient manner. A specific case using one of the above examples is keeping **Vania, Vampire Princess** in your hand for a turn 4 or 5 play including one of the cards that summons **Forest Bats**. Playing the first card a turn before the second gives your opponent the chance to remove it, either weakening your combo or entirely removing the potential for it to happen.

It's usually the case that a synergy-based card is only played for the combination effect, so if anything you should completely disregard the actual printed cost and treat the card as if it costs its chunked value.

3.4 Inevitability

The longer the battle lasts, the more force we will have to use!

Georgy Zhukov

Inevitability is a concept by which a deck ensures a win with enough time. It means you can't lose a battle of attrition, because your chance to win the game will only increase unless your opponent is able to quickly defeat you.

While cards that introduce such effects are at first uneconomical, they can free you up to focus on regaining tempo later. Some relevant things:

Decking out When you have 0 cards left and are made to draw a card, you lose instantly. There is no exhaustion mechanic like in Hearthstone. This will rarely be an issue for Bloodcraft, but you can beat decks like Runecraft's **Daria** with attrition to make them lose in this manner.

Spartacus When a Swordcraft player that's played **Spartacus** has 0 cards in their deck and is made to draw one, they win instantly.

Nacht Gives both leaders permanent self-damage effects.

Carabosse Gives the enemy leader a permanent self-damage effect.

Heavenly Aegis A big follower that can't be affected by anything other than changes to its attack and defense. Can have its attack reduced by such **techs** as **Mr. Full Moon**, but can't be removed.

Jerva of Draconic Mail Gives the Dragoncraft leader that played him an effect that permanently deals damage to an enemy follower, or the enemy leader if no enemy follower is in play.

Prophecy of Doom Gives the enemy leader a permanent self-damage effect.

As a Bloodcraft player, you'll likely not have to care about playing these yourself. You should however be aware of your limited remaining time window when your opponent has introduced inevitability. Your position will probably get weaker every turn, and you can no longer rely solely on trying to win by attrition.

If your opponent has an inevitable win condition, you should count your remaining turns out and plan only in that time capacity. You no longer can afford to drag the game out.

3.5 When to Concede

We are time's subjects,
and time bids begone.

William Shakespeare

In Masters, when the season starts and everyone's pointage is still low, you'll only really be gaining or losing 100 points per game. If you're playing a fast deck with very polarized matchups, it can often be better to surrender games that look bad very early in the interest of your points per minute.

The average game lasts about 3.7¹ minutes for an **aggro Flauros** deck, but you can identify a lost cause 2 minutes in.

$$\frac{-100P}{3.7\text{min}} = \frac{-27P}{\text{min}} \quad \frac{-100P}{2.0\text{min}} + \frac{100P}{3.7\text{min}} = \frac{-23P}{\text{min}} \quad (3.12)$$

As you can see in this example, you can soften the hit to your points per minute if you ditch what is essentially a foregone negative result at what we'll call the "concede threshold" and win the next matchup. We'll write τ as our points per minute, T as the time before we concede, W as our deck's win rate, L as the average game length, and τ_c as the aforementioned concede threshold (the points per minute lost for fully playing out a game you won't win; -100 points divided by your deck's game length).

$$\tau(T, W) = \frac{-100P}{T} + W \frac{100P}{L} \quad (3.13)$$

But gaining 100 points in a full length game is just $-\tau_c$ and we're looking for when our points per minute matches the concede threshold, so $\tau(T, W) = \tau_c$ in that case. Let's simplify this down and find a nice expression that gets us T . Since we make the cheeky assumption that all point gains and losses are in amounts of ± 100 , we'll substitute $\tau_c = -100P/L$ in line (3.15)

$$\tau_c = \frac{-100P}{T} - W\tau_c \implies T = \frac{-100P}{\tau_c(1+W)} \quad (3.14)$$

$$= \frac{L}{1+W} \quad (3.15)$$

Where again, L is the average length of a game played by your deck and W is its win rate. You can find the time at which it's better to concede simply by knowing L and W .

¹Sample size of N = 26, did you expect me to actually take exhaustive notes?

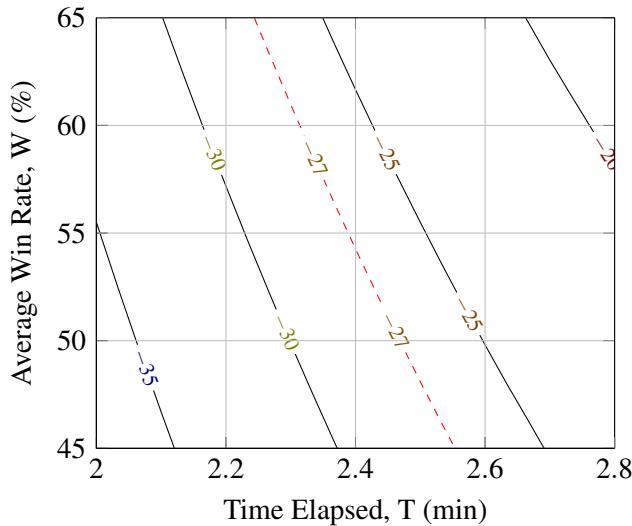
So there's our equation for finding when leaving actually saves you time, in terms of your deck's win rate and concede threshold. Each deck has a concede threshold based on its average game length, as well as the average point gain/loss for a game. Our assumption is that it's the beginning of the season where both will almost always be 100. Later in the season it becomes better to stay in-game longer because there will be more high pointage people; increasing your points per game on average and making it less worthwhile to concede early. Back to our specific deck; let's substitute in our deck's values and find how long we should stay.

$$T = \frac{L}{1 + W} \quad (3.16)$$

$$= \frac{3.7\text{min}}{1 + 0.6} \quad (3.17)$$

$$= 2.31\text{min} \quad (3.18)$$

Contour Plot of Points/Minute in a Losing Game for a 3.7 Minute Deck



This is where our deck's 60% winrate intersects the dashed concede threshold line, so staying any longer than that point in a lost game is a waste of your time. A lower win rate deck crosses the concede threshold more slowly than a higher win rate deck, because the odds of a better next game are lower.

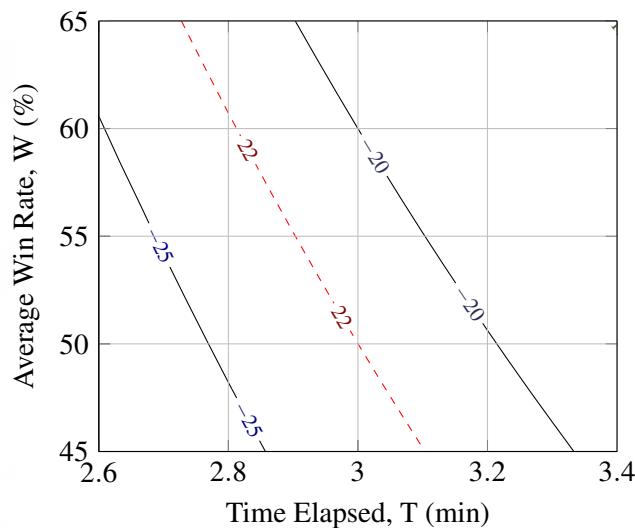
You may say that your points per minute increase the longer you spend in-game prior to conceding. Remember that you've already considered the game lost by your own judgment; you won't gain any more points because you won't win. As soon as you pass the threshold, all you're doing by remaining is dragging the game out and wasting time. It's always better to play two games with the same net point gain in 6 minutes than in 8, because you always climb with a 50% win rate.

As another example to further demonstrate, let's assume the case of a deck with 4.5 minute games ($\tau_c = -22.2P/min$) and a 50% win rate. Your concede threshold will be later given the speed of your deck.

$$T = \frac{4.5min}{1 + 0.5} \quad (3.19)$$

$$= 3.00min \quad (3.20)$$

Contour Plot of Points/Minute in a Losing Game for a 4.5 Minute Deck



This entire strategy only really works when you're good at identifying the tipping points for each bad game, which includes:

Snowball If you don't have the necessary removal, there are cards that can instantly put your opponent's board past the point you can manage it. Examples are [Elana's Prayer](#) and [Acceleratum](#).

The God Hand Play enough and you'll get to know it. When your opponent [curves](#) out in the best possible way their deck can, and your hand isn't going to cut it. This in all cases results in the **Snowball**. A contemporary example is [gold Kel](#), as he will usually wipe your board and in almost every single case decide the game.

Off by 1 – and some If your deck is aggressive and usually barely squeaks out wins, any healing on your opponent's part can quickly put them out of your reach. I generally leave if I'm waiting on two perfect [top-decks](#).

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Glossary

aggro A fast style of deck that aims to win through a wide board, **Storm** followers, and **burn**. 9–11, 16–18, 20–23, 27, 29, 41, 44, 47, 48, 50

Ambush Followers with Ambush cannot be targeted by enemy spells or attacked. 27, 31, 44

AoE Area of Effect, refers to untargeted damage that hits multiple things. 20, 31, 44, 50

archetype A general pattern or style in which a deck accomplishes its goals. Can refer to how aggressive the deck is at certain points in the game, what followers it plays, its win condition, etc. 8, 9, 11–15, 18, 20–22, 44, 47

AS An initialism for the Altersphere expansion. 44

Bane A follower with Bane will destroy any follower that it attacks, as well as any follower that attacks it. 15, 16, 44

banish A banished follower is removed without any **Last Words** effects activating, and does not give its player a **shadow**. 44, 46, 48

BotS An initialism for the Brigade of the Sky expansion. 44

buff An increase in the power and effectiveness of a card by Cygames, also done very rarely and often in confusing ways. 22, 44

burn Refers to spells or effects that deal damage to a target, usually the opponent's face. 10, 11, 24, 28, 30, 44, 45, 48

CG An initialism for the Chronogenesis expansion. 17, 22, 44

Choose Gives two different cards you can play the card as. **BEWARE, the chosen card doesn't keep any in-hand effects applied to it, such as **Laura's Storm** or bonus attack off of **Furfur**, this is because it counts as a new follower.** 44

Combo A Combo deck revolves around two or more cards used in sync to achieve an effect, usually winning. 44

control A slow style of deck that focuses on removing the opponent's followers, mitigating damage, and restoring defence. Has higher cost win conditions that often result in wearing down the opponent through attrition, or hitting **face** with very high burst damage. 9–11, 13, 18, 20–22, 44, 47, 48

Countdown Found on amulets, goes down by 1 at the start of the controller's turn, and the amulet is destroyed on reaching 0. 25, 44

CRQ An initialism for the card **Crimson Rose Queen**. 10, 13, 44

curve The **Play Point** cost distribution of the cards in a deck, important when considering **tempo**. 13, 18, 20, 43, 44

DBNE An initialism for the Dawnbreak Nightedge expansion. 6, 12, 16, 17, 21, 44

DE An initialism for the Darkness Evolved expansion. 9, 10, 13, 26, 30, 44

DFB An initialism for the card **Darkfeast Bat**. 10, 11, 13, 22, 44

Drain When a follower with Drain attacks, its attack is restored to your defence. 5, 27, 32, 44

Enhance An effect that activates when additional **Play Points** are spent to play a card, you cannot choose to pay less in order to not play the Enhance effect. 10, 21, 39, 44

Evolve Spending an Evolve Point to Evolve a follower, usually results in a +2/+2 to its stats, and sometimes has additional effects. As a keyword: An effect that activates when the follower is Evolved. 8, 9, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25–27, 30, 31, 44

face Refers to a leader. To "go face" is to attack a leader, rather than their followers. 9, 14, 28, 30, 44–46, 48

Fanfare An effect that activates when the card is played from the hand. 5, 11, 14, 21, 25, 44

Invocation An Invoked follower is summoned from the remaining cards in the deck after a set condition is met. 26, 44

ladder The rank system. When you gain rank points, you "climb" the ladder. 17, 19, 21, 22, 44

Last Words An effect that activates on the follower's destruction. Can be circumvented with **banish** or **transform** effects. 25, 44, 45, 49

Leader Strike Strike, but only triggers when the follower attacks the enemy leader. 25, 44

lethal Being able to win the game with a play. Usually entails having enough damage present to reduce the opponent to 0 defence or lower. 14, 15, 29, 30, 44, 47

meta Greek for "beyond." Refers to strategy decisions made outside the sphere of individual games. A "faster" meta will have more aggro decks, while a "slower" meta has more control-style decks. Also can mean which particular classes are dominant in a set timespan. 12, 16, 17, 20, 23, 44

mirror A mirror matchup refers to a game in which both players are playing the same class and deck archetype. 44

mulligan Selecting which cards to redraw at the beginning of the game, the player going second usually has a more permissive mulligan due to the fact that they draw two cards on their first turn, instead of one. 16, 27, 44

Necromancy Necromancy effects are spent automatically if the player has enough shadows accumulated. 44, 48

nerf A reduction in the power and effectiveness of a card by Cygames, done very rarely and often in confusing ways. 9, 11, 22, 23, 44, 47

OBK An initialism for the card Oldblood King. 10, 22, 31, 44

OotT An initialism for the Omen of the Ten expansion. 22, 44

OP Overpowered, refers to cards or effects that are perceived as needing a nerf. 44

OTK One turn kill, usually means having lethal despite the opponent still having lots of defence remaining. 10, 18, 21, 22, 31, 44

overdraw When you draw more cards while having 9 cards in hand (the maximum hand size), excess cards drawn are removed from the game. 32, 44

Overflow Overflow effects activate when the Dragoncraft player has 7 or more Play Points. 44

ping A small amount of targeted damage, most often 1. 9, 10, 20, 26, 32, 44

Play Point Your resource for playing cards, you start with 1 and gain 1 more every turn, to a maximum of 10. 13, 15, 25, 27, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 49

powercreep Something has been powercrept when newer cards provide its effects in superior manner. 9, 44

proc An effect that triggers once a specific condition is met. [20](#), [44](#)

reach A card with the ability to deal damage directly to the opponent, regardless of whether a **Ward** is in play. Important for **aggro** decks, sometimes called **burn**. [14](#), [18](#), [19](#), [26](#), [28](#), [44](#), [48](#)

Reanimate A Shadowcraft keyword. This randomly brings back one of the highest-cost followers whose cost is equal to or less than the number specified in the brackets. [16](#), [44](#)

removal Effects that either destroy, **banish**, or transform a target into a more harmless form. Important for **control** decks. [13–15](#), [18](#), [19](#), [21](#), [27](#), [28](#), [30](#), [31](#), [34](#), [35](#), [44](#), [48](#), [49](#)

RoB An initialism for the Rage of Bahamut expansion. [44](#)

RoG An initialism for the Rebirth of Glory expansion. [44](#)

rope To rope is to let the time limit on your turn run out. Often used to irritate the opponent, it's considered very bad manners. [44](#)

Rotation One of the two ranked game formats. Decks must be constructed from a class's basic cards which are always available for play, and from the five most recent expansions. [12](#), [21–23](#), [44](#)

Rush A follower with Rush can attack the opponent's followers the turn it's played. [44](#)

SFL An initialism for the Starforged Legends expansion. [21](#), [44](#)

shadow A shadow is gained by a player whenever they play a spell, or have a follower get destroyed, usually used for **Necromancy** effects. [44](#), [45](#), [47](#)

SMOrc A Twitch.tv meme. Refers to only using resources to deal damage to the opponent's **face**, ignoring anything the opponent plays. Used humorously, as this manner of play can often result in humiliating defeats. [44](#)

soft Ward A follower that doesn't actually have **Ward**, but is still targeted/removed as if it did because of the possible repercussions should it live. [44](#)

Spellboost Certain Runecraft cards gain effects as spells are played while they are in the hand. [44](#)

SR An initialism for the Steel Rebellion expansion. [44](#)

staple A descriptor for cards that either provide **reach**, **removal**, or the ability to draw more cards. Important to deck construction. [15–18](#), [21](#), [44](#)

sticky A follower is sticky when it's difficult to remove. This can mean that it can't be targeted by **removal**, has a lot of defence, or summons more followers with **Last Words** on death. [44](#)

Storm A follower with Storm can attack either the enemy leader or their followers the turn it's played. [9](#), [11](#), [14](#), [23–26](#), [28–32](#), [44](#), [45](#)

Strike An effect that activates when the follower with it attacks, doesn't activate when being attacked. **In the case of two followers with Strike engaging each other, the attacker's Strike effect goes off first.** [25](#), [44](#), [47](#)

tech A card added to a deck to beat a specific style of deck, while being a seemingly unusual addition. [11](#), [12](#), [16](#), [17](#), [20](#), [27](#), [40](#), [44](#)

tempo The ability of a deck to consistently expend all of its **Play Points** every turn, while achieving the maximal effect. [37](#), [44](#), [46](#)

tier A subjective rating of the power level of a deck. Usually goes "0, 1, 2, 3" or "S, A, B, C," tiers 0 and S being considered the strongest. [5](#), [6](#), [8](#), [12](#), [15](#), [16](#), [22](#), [44](#)

top-deck When you draw the perfect card for a certain situation at the start of your turn. [43](#), [44](#)

TotG An initialism for the Tempest of the Gods expansion. [11](#), [16](#), [21](#), [44](#)

trade To trade means to sacrifice one or more followers to kill an enemy follower, can sometimes refer to using **removal** too. You should always aim to "trade up" and remove high cost things with low cost ones. [26](#), [44](#)

transform An effect that changes a follower into a different follower, such as Mutagenic Bolt. [44](#), [46](#)

tutor An effect that draws a specific card from your deck. Borrowed originally from Magic: the Gathering terminology. [14](#), [44](#)

Unlimited One of the two ranked game formats. Decks may be constructed from any available cards, though some cards have limitations on how many of them may be included in a deck. [9](#), [12](#), [21–23](#), [44](#)

vanilla A descriptor for a follower with no effects. [28](#), [32](#), [44](#)

Vengeance When a Bloodcraft player is at 10 defence or lower, they are in Vengeance. Some Bloodcraft cards perform different functions, or become stronger when Vengeance is active. Other cards are punitive when played while Vengeance is not active. [5](#), [8](#), [9](#), [11–13](#), [16–18](#), [20–23](#), [26](#), [30](#), [32](#), [44](#)

vials Used to craft specifically needed cards, often at a deficit for free-to-play players. Conserve them until you're sure you know what you want. [11](#), [12](#), [44](#)

Ward When a follower with Ward is in play, only that follower and other followers with Ward can be targeted by the other player's followers. [5](#), [14](#), [25](#), [29–31](#), [44](#), [48](#)

wide Describes a board with numerous followers, often weak. A common play by **aggro** is to attempt to consolidate a wide board that is difficult to remove without AoE. [44](#), [45](#)

WLD An initialism for the Wonderland Dreams expansion. [44](#)