



Poker Strategy Concepts for Pineapple

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Crazy Pineapple Poker



- Start with 3 cards; discard 1 after the flop betting round
- (Pineapple Poker : start with 3 cards; discard 1 after the pre-flop betting round)
- Much crazier! Hands are stronger. More crazy suckouts.

Best Hands



- Hold'em: AA vs. 2 random cards is 85%
- Omaha:
 - AAKK double suited vs. 4 random cards is 71%
 - AAJT double suited vs. 4 random cards is 71%
 - Note that in Omaha you must use exactly two hole cards. Pineapple is like Hold'em in that you can use one or zero.

Best Hand in Pineapple?



- Crazy Pineapple: AAT suited vs. 3 random cards is 75%
- Somewhere between Hold'em and Omaha for craziness
- The best hands have a big pair along with another suited big card
- Three suited, connected cards or three suited, big cards is okay
- Small pairs with a useless card, three cards that don't work together are among the worst hands but often **STILL PLAYABLE** from the button

Back to Hand Ranks



CrazyPineapplePoker.org Top 50 Starting Hands for Lazy Pineapple

Rank	Hole Cards	Equity	Rank	Hole Cards	Equity
1	Ac Ad Td	75.02%	26	Ac Ad 2h	72.39%
2	Ac Ad 5d	74.94%	27	Kc Kd Td	71.95%
3	Ac Ad Jd	74.90%	28	Kc Kd Jd	71.70%
4	Ac Ad 8d	74.81%	29	Kc Kd Qd	71.57%
5	Ac Ad 9d	74.74%	30	Qc Qd Ad	71.56%
6	Ac Ad 4d	74.63%	31	Kc Kd 6d	71.51%
7	Ac Ad 7d	74.62%	32	Kc Kd 5d	71.40%
8	Ac Ad 6d	74.60%	33	Kc Kd 7d	71.38%
9	Ac Ad Kd	74.37%	34	Kc Kd 9d	71.25%
10	Ac Ad Qd	74.33%	35	Kc Kd 8d	71.22%
11	Ac Ad Th	74.15%	36	Kc Kd 4d	71.17%
12	Ac Ad 2d	74.06%	37	Qc Qd Kd	70.94%
13	Ac Ad 3d	73.90%	38	Kc Kd 3d	70.79%
14	Ac Ad 8h	73.83%	39	Kc Kd Th	70.72%
15	Ac Ad 5h	73.77%	40	Kc Kd Jh	70.63%
16	Kc Kd Ad	73.72%	41	Kc Kd 2d	70.57%
17	Ac Ad Jh	73.65%	42	Kc Kd 9h	70.48%
18	Ac Ad Kh	73.54%	43	Kc Kd Qh	70.38%
19	Ac Ad 7h	73.53%	44	Qc Qd Ah	70.33%
20	Ac Ad 4h	73.45%	45	Ac Ad Ah	70.17%
21	Ac Ad 9h	73.42%	46	Kc Kd 7h	70.00%
22	Ac Ad Qh	73.37%	47	Kc Kd 8h	70.00%
23	Ac Ad 6h	73.31%	48	Kc Kd 6h	69.97%
24	Ac Ad 3h	72.83%	49	Kc Kd 5h	69.89%
25	Kc Kd Ah	72.76%	50	Kc Kd 4h	69.80%

• <http://www.crazypineapplepoker.org/crazy/best-starting-hands-crazy-pineapple-poker/>

- Pokerbots guys are also making a calculator
- For preflop strategy, it is important to know what the top X% of hands are for any X! (So that you know what to open)

Strategic Implications



- In NLHE 200BB HU, it is standard to open (from the button) somewhere from 2BB to 2.5BB, and open about the top 85% of hands.
- In PLO 200BB HU, it is standard to open somewhere from 3BB to 3.5BB, and open about the top 95% of hands.
- I do not know empirically what is a good strategy as this game isn't played for high stakes, but you should be able to interpolate from the theory.

Importance of Position



- As you can see by the alarmingly high button open %'s, position is VERY important.
- Thus you should probably 3-bet to fairly large, at least 3 times your opponent's open sizing. Probably something like 3.5x is good (3x in Holdem, 3.5x in Omaha).
- 4-betting can be considerably smaller, since you are in position. Maybe 2.5x (2x in Holdem, 3x in Omaha).

Sizing Considerations



- Advantages of large sizing:
 - Deny your opponent the odds to call profitably, esp. in position
 - In general, good when your range is tight
- Advantage of small sizing:
 - Lose less when your opponent forces you to fold pre-flop
 - In general, good when your range is wide

Implied Odds



- “My hand has 33% equity even against AAT suited. Since I’m given 2-to-1 odds, I call to see the flop.”
- This logic is not correct due to Implied Odds, which basically considers your ability to put the money in well or poorly on later streets.

Example



- You are the button with K7ss on the turn. Board is As 6d 5d 2s.
- Your opponent bets pot, so you have 2-to-1. Based on your opponent's strong betting, you are confident they have at least an Ace, so you will only win when you river a spade.
- Direct odds say you need 33% to call. You only have 9 spades out of 45 (say you didn't discard a spade).
- However, you can definitely profitably call because when you hit, you can win a big bet on the river.

Why?



You never have to worry about putting in a lot of money on the river and having the second-best hand (except on the rare occurrence the spade pairs the board). The back-door flush draw is a lot more disguised than the front-door flush draw. You are in position on the river.

Example 2



- You have 66 on 9h 8h 7s 2s (after discarding an A, which was a non-trivial decision). Your opponent is a bluffing player. You check the turn to them and they bet half-pot.
- You have 3-to-1, so only need 25% equity to have direct odds to call. Against your opponent's bluffing range, and combined with your straight draw, you suspect that you have well over this equity.
- However, it's probably still correct to fold. There are many scary cards your opponent can bluff. And if you call too many rivers, your opponent can get lots of value. Even worse, often you will hit your straight and be up against a better hand (higher straight or flush).

General Principles about Implied Odds



- Implied Odds is a positive factor if you're on the button; negative factor otherwise.
- The more bets go in pre-flop, the smaller the button advantage in post-flop implied odds
- 3-betting pre-flop out of position has the interesting trade-off in that your positional disadvantage is smaller, but you're playing bigger pots
- Suited hands have good implied odds. Big offsuit hands (AQJ no suits) have much better direct odds than implied odds.
- Small pairs have great implied odds if few bets go in pre-flop (eg. singly-raised pots), and terrible implied odds if many bets go in pre-flop (eg. 4+ -bet pots).

Discarding Correctly



- Often you have the choice between keeping an average made hand vs a draw.
- Eg. on Js 8h 5d, you have 9h 8s 7s. What to discard?
 - Discarding the 8s gives you the best draw.
 - Discarding the 7s gives you the best possible kicker with your pair, and a reasonable back-door straight draw.
 - Discarding the 9h gives you the pair of 8's along with a back-door flush draw (but weaker back-door straight draw).
- Eg. Kh Qh Ks on Jh Tc 2d
- Eg. Kh Qh Ks on Kc Jh Th

Betting Consistently



- If your opponent's range is strong, you should discard the 8s
- If your opponent's range is weak, you should keep the 8s.
- Key: You can control your opponents range!
- Put in minimum money on the flop (check / call) and keep the 8s.
- Put in maximum money on the flop (bet-3-bet, check-raise) and discard the 8s. Note that this is also good because it eliminates Q9, so a T coming is sure to give you the best hand.

Be Careful with Draws



- If you're keeping a draw, it is very important to consider how your draw does against another draw.
- Flush draws dominate straight draws.
- Unlike in Hold'em, but less often than in Omaha, both players will have a flush draw. Which is why "nut flush draw" or "flush draw with pair" is a lot stronger than others types of flush draws.

Good luck!



Hope this helped!

See you at the final tournament in Kresge.

My class will crush you in the Bots vs.

Humans competition! :P