

Postflop Play After Squeezing in Multiway Pots in Pot Limit Omaha (PLO)

In Pot Limit Omaha (PLO), squeezing (3-betting preflop after an open and one or more callers) in a 6-max game sets up a unique postflop dynamic. The pot is larger, the stack-to-pot ratio (SPR) is lower (typically ~2-4 with 100BB stacks), and the ranges are polarized (value-heavy for premiums like AAKKds, bluff-heavy for A-high ds like A543ds). Postflop play after squeezing in multiway pots (three or more players preflop, often reduced to heads-up or three-way postflop) requires careful consideration of board texture, position, equity realization, and opponent tendencies. The goal is to maximize value with nut hands, leverage fold equity with bluffs, and avoid overplaying marginal hands in high-variance spots. This guide expands on postflop strategies after squeezing, providing examples, decision-making frameworks, and a narrative for execution in mid-stakes 6-max cash games (100BB stacks). It draws from solver-based insights and expert analyses.

Key Factors in Postflop Play After Squeezing

Squeezing commits a significant portion of the stack (~10-15BB in a \$1/2 game), reducing SPR and increasing commitment to ~40%+ equity hands multiway. Key considerations include:

- **Position:** In position (IP, e.g., BTN/CO) allows aggressive c-betting (50-60% frequency) and pot control; out of position (OOP, e.g., blinds) favors checking (70-80%) to mitigate disadvantage.
- **Board Texture:** Dry boards (e.g., K72r) favor value bets with overpairs/sets; wet boards (e.g., 789 two-tone) favor draws but require nut potential.
- **Equity and Redraws:** Post-squeeze, hands need ~40-45% equity multiway (vs. ~50% heads-up). Redraws (e.g., set + flush draw) are critical to avoid domination.
- **SPR:** Low SPR (~2-4) commits to stacking off with nut draws or made hands; high SPR (>6, rare post-squeeze) allows folding non-nuts.
- **Opponent Ranges:** Squeezed pots face tighter ranges (e.g., original raiser ~15-20%, callers ~20-30%). Exploit loose callers by betting nuts; tighten vs. aggressive check-raises.
- **Multiway Dynamics:** If multiway postflop, tighten aggression to nuts/redraws; fold marginal hands (e.g., bare overpairs) due to diluted equity (~35-40%).

Postflop Decision-Making Framework

Postflop play after squeezing hinges on polarizing actions: bet/raise nuts or strong draws, check/fold marginal, and bluff selectively with blockers. The table below outlines strategies by street and position, with examples assuming a 1/2game(200 stacks).

Street/Position	Strategy	Examples
Flop (IP, Aggressor)	C-bet ~50-60% (polarized: nuts or bluffs). Bet 2/3-pot to pot on dry boards for value; pot on wet for protection/fold equity. Check marginal for pot control.	Hand: A♠A♥K♠K♥ (AAKKds). Setup: BTN squeezes to 30 <i>vs. UTG open</i> + <i>HJ call, both call.</i> ** <i>Flop</i> ** : <i>K72r(dry).</i> ** <i>Action</i> ** : <i>Bet60</i> (2/3-pot) for value (top set + nut flush draw, ~60% equity). Why: Denies equity to draws; exploits callers. Alt Flop: 789 two-tone (wet). Check to control pot (equity ~40%); call small bets with redraws.
Flop (OOP, Aggressor)	Check ~70-80%; lead only nuts or big combo draws (pot-sized) to deny equity. Fold marginal to raises.	Hand: J♠T♥9♠8♥ (JT98ds). Setup: BB squeezes to 28 <i>vs. BTN open</i> + <i>CO call, both call.</i> ** <i>Flop</i> ** : <i>JT9r(nutty).</i> ** <i>Action</i> ** : <i>Bet80</i> (pot) for value (top two + wrap, ~55% equity). Why: Maximizes value vs. weaker pairs/draws. Alt Flop: K22r (dry). Check-fold (no redraws, ~30% equity).
Flop (IP, Defender)	Call/raise nuts or big draws (~40%+ equity); fold non-nut draws. Raise wet boards for fold equity.	Hand: K♠Q♥J♠T♥ (KQJTds). Setup: CO calls BTN squeeze. Flop: QT9 two-tone. Action: Raise c-bet to \$100 (nut straight + flush, ~50% equity). Why: Value + fold equity vs. weaker draws. Alt Flop: A52r. Fold to c-bet (weak pair, ~25% equity).
Flop (OOP, Defender)	Check-raise premiums; call speculative draws with odds. Fold marginal without redraws.	Hand: A♠A♥J♠T♥ (AAJTds). Setup: SB calls CO squeeze. Flop: J53 two-tone. Action: Check-raise to \$120 (top pair + nut flush draw, ~45% equity). Why: Value vs. overpairs; fold equity. Alt Flop: 789r. Check-fold (no hits, ~30% equity).
Turn	Polarize bets to nuts or improved bluffs; check-call showdown value. Fold non-nuts if draws complete.	Hand: A♠A♥K♠K♥. Flop: K72r, bet called. Turn: 3♣ (blank). Action: Bet \$120 (pot) for value (top set, ~55% equity). Alt Turn: 8♥ (flush draw). Check-call small (redraws); fold to pot-sized without flush draw.

Street/Position	Strategy	Examples
River	Bet nuts or thin value (e.g., top set on safe board); bluff rarely (10-20%) with blockers. Overfold vs. bets (60-70%) as fields underbluff.	Hand: J♠T♥9♠8♥. Flop: JT9r, bet called. Turn: 2♣, bet called. River: Q♦ (straight). Action: Bet \$200 (pot) for value. Alt River: 9♥ (pairs board). Check-fold vs. pot bet (non-nut, ~30% equity).

Concrete Postflop Examples After Squeezing

These examples assume a 1/2game (200 stacks) with multiway preflop action (open + call(s) + squeeze). Each illustrates postflop play based on hand, board, and position.

1. Example 1: BTN Squeeze (Value, IP)

- **Preflop:** UTG opens 7, HJ calls, BTN squeezes to 30 with A♠A♥K♠K♥ (AAKKds). Both call. Pot: \$90, SPR ~2.
- **Flop:** K♠7♦2♥ (dry). **Action:** Bet 60 (2/3 – pot). UTG folds, HJ calls. * * Why * * : Topset + nut flush draw (60/100 pot). **Why:** Maintains pressure; HJ folds weaker. **River:** Q♠. Bet \$40 (value). **Outcome:** Wins vs. HJ's weaker set/pair.
- **Alt Flop:** 7♠8♥9♣ (wet). Check to control pot (~40% equity, vulnerable). Call small bets with redraws; fold to raises.

2. Example 2: BB Squeeze (Value, OOP)

- **Preflop:** BTN opens 7, CO calls, BB squeezes to 28 with J♠T♥9♠8♥ (JT98ds). Both call. Pot: \$84, SPR ~2.5.
- **Flop:** J♦T♠9♥ (nutty). **Action:** Bet 84 (pot). BTN calls, CO folds. * * Why * * : Top two + wrap (55/110). **Why:** Nut advantage, low SPR commits. **River:** Q♠. **Outcome:** Wins vs. BTN's set. **Alt Flop:** K♠2♦2♥. Check-fold (no hits, ~30% equity).

3. Example 3: CO Squeeze (Bluff, IP)

- **Preflop:** HJ opens 7, MP calls, CO squeezes to 25 with A♠T♥9♠8♥ (AT98ds). HJ calls, MP folds. Pot: \$57, SPR ~3.
- **Flop:** Q♠T♠9♦ (wet). **Action:** Bet \$40 (2/3 pot). HJ folds. **Why:** Two pair + flush draw (45% equity heads-up) with fold equity; blocks nut straights. **Alt Flop:** A♠5♦2♥. Check-fold (weak equity, ~25%). **Outcome:** Wins pot outright.

4. Example 4: SB Squeeze (Mixed, OOP)

- **Preflop:** CO opens 7, *BTN calls, SB squeezes to 26* with A♠K♥T♠9♦ (AKT9ds). Both call. Pot: \$78, SPR ~2.5.
- **Flop:** Q♠J♥3♠ (wet). **Action:** Check. CO bets 40, *BTN folds, SB raises to 120*.
Why: Open-ender + nut flush draw (~45% equity) for value/fold equity. CO folds. **Alt Flop:** 7♣6♦2♥. Check-fold (no hits, ~30% equity). **Outcome:** Wins pot.

Narrative for Postflop Play After Squeezing

After squeezing, your range is perceived as strong, so postflop play must balance aggression with caution. **IP Strategy:** C-bet polarized (~~50-60%~~) — ~~nuts (e.g., top set, wraps) or bluffs (e.g., A-high ds) on favorable boards (dry for AAxx, wet for draws). Use smaller sizes (1/2-2/3 pot) on dry boards for value; pot wet boards for pressure. Check marginal hands (e.g., bare overpair on wet boards) to avoid bloating pots with ~40% equity.~~ **OOP Strategy:** Check most (~~70-80%~~) to disguise strength; lead only nuts or big draws (pot-sized) to deny equity. Fold to raises without redraws. **Turn/River:** With low SPR, commit with ~~40%+ equity (nuts/redraws); fold non-nuts if draws complete. Bluff rarely (10-20%) with blockers (e.g., A-high missed flush) vs. folders.~~ **Exploits:** Vs. loose callers, value bet thinner (e.g., top set on dry); vs. aggressive, trap with nuts and overfold rivers. Use solvers (e.g., MonkerSolver) to refine frequencies, but exploit by sizing up vs. passives.

For specific post-squeeze spots (e.g., exact board/hands), provide details for tailored analysis!