Poker Player Exploitation: A Detailed Briefing Document

This briefing document outlines key strategies for exploiting various common player types in live poker games, as presented in "How to Exploit EVERY Player at Your Table." The core principle is to observe player tendencies, particularly at showdowns, and then adjust your strategy to capitalize on their predictable mistakes.

I. Pre-Flop Exploitation: Recognizing and Responding to Opponent Opening Habits

1. The "Limp-Raise Trapper" (Limp-Raise Strong, Open-Raise Weak)

This player type attempts to trap with strong hands (Aces, Kings, Queens, Ace-King suited) by limping pre-flop, then re-raising a subsequent raise. When they open-raise, their range is considerably weaker.

* **When they limp from upfront:Be much tighter with isolation raises (ISO-raising).** "I'm just going to be much much tighter with my ISO raising I'm going to be doing much more over limping or just folding behind."
* **Consider over-limping or folding behind** with hands that might otherwise be raised (e.g., Pocket Sixes).
* **When they limp-raise:Fold a lot.** "Do not reward them for playing this strategy." Their range is almost exclusively premium hands.
* **When they open-raise (especially from upfront):Three-bet much wider and more aggressively.** "Why because when they open Rays they just don't have the top of their range those Aces those kings those Queens those Ace King pseud type hands are most likely going for the limp Rays so when they open especially from up front I just know they're never going to four bet me."
* You can three-bet with weaker hands (e.g., Sixes) to shut out blinds and play heads-up in position.

2. The "Limp-Weak/Open-Strong" Player (Limp Weak/Medium, Open Strong)

This player limps with weaker or medium hands and only opens with strong hands. They typically *do not* go for limp-raises.

* **When they limp:ISO-raise much wider.** "I'm just going to be isoing much wider here." This includes hands like 6-5 suited, any pocket pair, or off-suit Broadway cards. The rationale is that if they had a stronger hand, they would have open-raised.
* **When they open-raise:Be much tighter with your calling range.** "We just need to be much much tighter."
* Folding suited connectors is often correct unless you are on the button with passive blinds.
* Avoid rewarding them for opening, as their range is extremely tight (e.g., 6-8% of hands).

3. The "Cold-Caller" (Cold Calls 3-Bets, Cold 4-Bets Premium)

This player cold-calls 3-bets with good-but-not-great hands (7s-10s, Jacks, some suited Broadways like King-Queen suited), and typically only cold 4-bets with the absolute nuts.

* **When they cold-call a 3-bet:As the pre-flop raiser, 4-bet aggressively ("go buck wild").** "The adjustment here as the preflop razor is just to go buck wild four betting especially if the three better is going to be three betting at an appropriate frequency we can just put a ton of pressure on here and there's just a ton of money out there so I would just be forbet quite a lot here whenever we Face a cold call."
* They are unlikely to have Aces or Kings.
* **When they cold 4-bet:Fold almost everything except Aces and maybe Kings.** "LOL fold almost everything except a Aces and maybe Kings because remember they're just going to be cold calling this three bet with hands like Ace King Queens Jacks 10 nines king queen suited so what does that mean when they wake up with a cold forette well they probably have Aces or Kings."

II. Post-Flop Exploitation: Adapting to C-Betting, Turn, and River Tendencies

4. The "Fast-Play Value, Passive Draw" Player (80% of Live Players)

This common player type plays strong hands aggressively on wet, dynamic boards but plays their draws relatively passively.

* **On blank turns (when you have a strong hand or air):Overbet a lot.** If they have Jack-X or Ace-X/King-X of spades (not the nuts), they will call a lot. With air, overbetting can make them fold weaker holdings.
* **On nut-changing turns (flush or straight completes):Bet small (with value or air).** "We are going to be doing a lot of small betting when the nuts change."
* **With value:** Bet small to get calls from weaker hands like Ace-Jack, King-Jack, Queen-Jack. If they raise, they likely have a flush, but you've still got stack depth to improve.
* **With air:** Bet small to induce raises from their flushes (allowing you to fold) or calls from weak hands (setting up a profitable river bluff). Betting big on these turns can fold out too many bluffs.
* **When they check-raise the flop (and you have a strong hand):Bet-3bet/Pile in more money.** "Since they're not playing their draws aggressively it just mostly means they have value pocket nines pocket Deuces Jack n suited so when they raise here and we have a very good hand that can cooler that range that is Raising here we should be putting in a bet three bet Pile in more money right now because they have a very strong range that's just not going to fold."

5. The "Trappy Player" (Slow-Plays Value)

This player loves to trap with their strong hands, often flat-calling instead of raising.

* **On blank turns (when you have a strong hand):Choose a smaller bet size (compared to the fast-play value player).** This encourages them to check-raise more often, piling in money for you.
* **When they check-raise the flop:With a strong value hand (e.g., sets): Call a lot.** "Against a more trappy player who would often just flat here with pocket Deuces or pocket nines or Jack n suited when we have a hand that can play for Stacks we probably just want to be calling here it's just going to be much more likely that they're just bluffing here or getting out of line."
* **With a draw: Bet-3bet.** Since they are unlikely to have a strong value hand themselves (they would have slow-played it), you maximize fold equity.

6. The "Super Aggressive" Player (Aggressive with Draws and Value)

This player is aggressive with both their draws and their made hands.

* **On blank turns (with value or air):Overbet.** Similar to the fast-play value player, as they are capped and won't put in more money for you, but will call with a range of worse hands and draws.
* **On nut-changing turns (flush or straight completes):Bet larger.** "Against a player who's just not going to have many flushes because they're playing a lot of their flush draws aggressively on the Flop when the turn changes the nuts we are also going to want to choose a bigger size here just knowing that this player is going to be more capped and they're not going to put in more money for us."
* **When they check-raise the flop:With a strong value hand: Call a lot.** Since they are aggressive with draws and will barrel, you have less incentive to re-raise, as they will put in money themselves.
* **With a draw: Bet-3bet.** Maximize fold equity against a range that likely contains many bluffs.

7. The "Split-Sizing C-Better" (Large Size = Strong, Small/Medium = Weak/Draws)

This common player type uses larger c-bet sizes for strong hands and smaller/medium sizes for medium-strength hands or draws.

* **When they c-bet large (and you have a strong hand):Massive check-raise.** "We should just be putting in a massive check race knowing that they are probably not going to fold on this flop when they've just expressed to us hey excuse me sir I have a hand that's Ace Jack or better do you think they're folding that hand no."
* **When they c-bet large (and you have a draw):Call a lot, don't check-raise much.** You have little fold equity. Only check-raise big combo draws.
* **When they c-bet small/medium (and you have a strong hand):Still choose a very large check-raise size.** Weaker hands will fold regardless, and draws will call anyway.
* **When they c-bet small/medium (and you have a draw):Check-raise a lot more.** "I'm going to be check raising pretty much anything with Equity here any type of straight draw any type of flush draw I do think I have quite a bit of fold Equity."

8. The "C-Bet Value, Check-Back Showdown Value/Air" Player

This player c-bets with value but checks back with weaker showdown value hands or air.

* **When they c-bet:Treat it like a large c-bet from a strong player.** Their c-betting range is strong because they check back weaker hands.
* **Check-raise huge with strong hands.**
* **Call a lot with draws.** You have little fold equity.
* **When they check back the flop:On blank turns: Check a lot (with value and bluffs).** This encourages them to stab for protection (with showdown value) or bluff (with air), setting up a large check-raise.
* **On nut-changing turns (flush/straight completes): Overbet a lot (with value and bluffs).** They are less likely to stab on these turns, so you take the initiative. Bet large on the river with bluffs (they likely have weak hands) and small with value (to get called).

9. The "River Donk-Value" Player (Donks Value, Checks/Check-Raises Missed)

This player likes to bet into you on the river (donk-bet) when they hit a strong value hand.

* **When they donk the river (and you have a strong hand):Put in all the money (raise big).** They have it, don't miss value.
* **When they don't donk the river (i.e., they check to you, and you have air):Overbet bluff a lot ("cart blanch to put in the big boy overb Bluff").** If they check, it means they don't have a strong hand, as they would have donked.
* **When they don't donk the river (i.e., they check to you, and you have the nuts):Choose a relatively small size.** They would have check-raised or donked with their strong hands, so their checking range is weak.

10. The "River Donk-Missed Draw" Player (Donks Missed Draws, Check-Calls/Raises Value)

This player donk-bets the river with their missed draws, but check-calls or check-raises with value.

* **When they donk the river:With hands that can't beat those draws: Min-click raise a bunch.**
* **With any showdown value: Call a ton.** "If I can beat King High here I'm just going to be calling here a ton on this River."
* **When they check the river:With bluffs: Put in a huge overbet.** Even though they donk their missed draws, their checking range on the river is still primarily weak one-pair hands, as strong hands would have been raised or donked earlier.
* **With value: Choose a relatively small size.** Their range is mostly one-pair hands.

11. The "Passive River Check-Back" Player (Checks Back River with No Showdown Value)

This player is passive on the river, often checking back even with air or weak draws, rarely triple-barreling.

* **When you have a strong hand on the river:Donk-bet (lead out).** "The good exploit here is just to lead whenever we have a strong value hand." They are unlikely to bluff-raise you, and you extract value.
* **When they fire a third barrel on the river (and you have a bluff catcher):Fold a whole hell of a lot.** "Do not consider Bluff catching against this player type because even if they're bluffing one out of 40 times if you've seen them check back with seven high or 108 suited that means they are massively under bluffing so when they do fire that triple barrel well they just have too much value and if we are against a player who is under bluffing every Bluff catcher should be folded."