1. When playing a 3-bet pot out of position, why is checking your entire range on the flop often a strong strategy?

Checking your entire range on the flop in a 3-bet pot, especially when out of position, is a highly effective strategy because it exploits common mistakes made by opponents. When you check, opponents tend to: 1) **Overstab** (bet too frequently) with a wide range of hands, 2) **Telegraph their hand strength** through their bet sizing (using small sizes for weaker hands and large sizes for stronger hands), and 3) **Fail to protect their check-back range**, meaning their range when they check behind is often capped and contains many weak or marginal hands. By checking, you set a trap that allows you to capitalize on these predictable errors, either by check-raising aggressively against small stabs or by playing more cautiously against large stabs, depending on the information gleaned from their sizing.

2. How should you respond when your opponent makes a small stab on the flop after you've checked your entire range?

When an opponent makes a small stab on a wet and dynamic flop, it's generally indicative of a weaker or marginal hand, as live players tend to use larger sizes for strong, vulnerable hands. In this scenario, you should primarily **check-raise aggressively**. This raise should be large enough to target inelastic hands (those unlikely to fold regardless of size) and to get stacks in over two streets, effectively negating your positional disadvantage. You should raise with:

* **Complay for stacks hands** (e.g., strong made hands like pocket nines on a J92 board).
* **Thick value hands** (e.g., pocket kings, Ace-Jack).
* **Combo draws** (hands with both straight and flush draws).
* **High equity draws** and **low equity draws**. You would **call** with:
* **Thin value hands** (e.g., Jack-Ten suited, pocket tens).
* **Showdown value hands** (e.g., pocket eights, Ace-King, Ace-Queen) that can beat a portion of their small-stab range. You should **fold** only your complete air hands.

3. How does your strategy change when your opponent makes a large stab on the flop after you've checked your entire range?

When an opponent makes a large stab on a wet and dynamic flop, it signifies a much stronger range compared to a small stab. In this situation, you need to be much more selective with your check-raises. You should only **check-raise with your absolute strongest hands and best draws**:

* **Complay for stacks hands** (e.g., pocket nines, pocket Jacks, pocket Deuces on a J92 board).
* **Big combo draws** (e.g., Queen-Ten of Spades, Ace-Deuce of Spades). You would **call** with:
* **Thick value hands** (e.g., Ace-Jack, pocket Queens, pocket Kings), as your fold equity is low and you want to extract value.
* **Thin value hands** (e.g., Ace-Nine suited, Jack-Ten suited).
* **High equity draws** (e.g., Ace-Queen of Spades, Ace-Five of Spades). You would do **much more folding**, including:
* **Low equity draws** (e.g., King-Queen of Hearts).
* **Showdown value hands** that are not strong enough to call a large bet (e.g., pocket eights, Ace-King).
* **Air**.

4. How does the "wetness" or "dryness" of the board influence your interpretation of opponent sizing and your check-raising strategy?

The "wetness" or "dryness" of the board significantly influences how you interpret opponent sizing and adjust your check-raising strategy.

* **Wet and dynamic boards** (e.g., Jack-Nine-Deuce with a flush draw): On these boards, live players are typically terrified of bad cards coming and will size up with their strong, vulnerable hands (sets, two pair, top pair, overpairs). Therefore, when they stab small on a wet board, you can be highly confident they have a weaker hand and can **check-raise a ton with impunity**. When they stab large, it genuinely indicates a strong hand.
* **Static and dry boards** (e.g., Ace-Seven-Deuce): On these boards, opponents may still stab small with strong hands like sets or two pair because there's less immediate danger of bad runouts. Thus, when they stab small on a dry board, you should be **more careful about check-raising a ton**, as their range isn't as transparently weak. You cannot take away as much from their small sizing on these boards.

5. When playing a 3-bet pot out of position, what are two main deviations from checking your entire range on the flop?

Two main deviations from checking your entire range on the flop are:

1. **Against a "Passive Patty" opponent:** If your opponent is generally passive and prone to checking back strong hands or big draws, you might be more inclined to **bet out yourself** with hands that don't greatly benefit from a check-raise. This primarily includes top pair or overpair hands (like pocket Queens or Ace-Jack). However, for hands that highly benefit from check-raising (like strong draws, thin value, air, or "complay for stacks" hands), you would still stick to checking to exploit their tendency to stab, even if less aggressively.
2. **Against a particularly shallow opponent:** If stack sizes are very shallow (e.g., 40BB effective on the flop), the benefit of check-raising to negate positional disadvantage is reduced, as you can easily get money in over two streets by betting yourself. In this scenario, you would be **doing a lot more betting yourself** with your value hands (like "complay for stacks" hands, overpairs, or Jack-X type hands) to get the money in. However, you might still check some air or draws to set up profitable bluffing opportunities on later streets if your opponent checks back.

6. How should you play on the turn when your opponent checks back the flop after you've checked your entire range?

When your opponent checks back the flop, their range is often very capped, consisting mostly of Showdown Value or air. On the turn, your strategy should generally be to **bet large with almost your entire range**.

* **For value hands** (e.g., "complay for stacks" like pocket nines, thick value like Ace-Jack or pocket Queens): Bet large on the turn to entice calls from their Showdown Value hands (e.g., pocket tens, pocket eights), then size down on the river to encourage further calls.
* **For bluffs** (e.g., Queen-Ten of Clubs): Bet large on the turn to get a call from marginal Showdown Value hands (e.g., 9x), then use a large overbet bluff on the river to get them to fold. The main goal is to extract as much money as possible from the Showdown Value portion of their capped range, as they will often call a large turn bet regardless of size. This strategy is particularly effective on wet and dynamic boards where their checked-back range is extremely capped due to their tendency to overstab with strong hands.

7. Does the "wetness" or "dryness" of the board impact your turn strategy after an opponent checks back the flop? If so, how?

Yes, the "wetness" or "dryness" of the board significantly impacts your turn strategy after an opponent checks back the flop.

* **Wet and dynamic boards** (e.g., Jack-Nine-Deuce): On these boards, your opponent's checked-back range is highly capped because they overstab their strong hands. Therefore, you can confidently **bet large with almost your entire range** (both value and bluffs) on the turn, as they are unlikely to have a strong hand and will often call regardless with their Showdown Value.
* **More static/dry boards** (e.g., Ace-Nine-Deuce): On these boards, your opponent's checked-back range might not be as extremely capped. Here, you should be **more equity-driven** with your turn sizing:
* **Bet large** with your "complay for stacks" hands, thick value, and high equity draws.
* **Bet small** with your thin value, low equity hands, and air.
* **Check** your Showdown Value hands.

8. What are some advanced topics or additional resources for learning more about poker strategy mentioned in the source?

The source mentions that while it covers playing three-bet pots out of position in this specific context (checking the flop), there are many other complex scenarios and strategies to master in poker. These include:

* How to play turns and rivers after check-raising the flop.
* How to play turns and rivers after check-calling the flop.
* Playing single-raise pots out of position.
* Playing single-raise pots in position.
* Playing three-bet pots in position. For those interested in "all the sauce" and detailed default strategies for every line, the source promotes **Hungry Horse Poker**, a new subscription service with daily live coaching. It suggests signing up for their waitlist to be among the first to know when spots become available.