

The Zone Table *Field Guide*

A practical atlas of maps, decisions and discovery.

300 pages · 91 rank maps · 120
model studies
60 worked drills · 1.6 million
fresh test hands

Explore an unconventional representation with exact definitions, real WSRF forecasts, and a record of what the experiments measured.

Independent Heads-Up Lab · Edition 1 · 19 September 2026
Practice chips · TAG and LAG sparring partners · 40 / 100 BB

Find your next good question

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Three ways through the book

For a first visit, read pages 4–10, choose a pocket map from the atlas, then work three calling-price drills. At the live table, the study cue links to examples from your current street. You can browse at your own pace and keep a separate note about the decision you would choose.

For strategy practice, choose one opponent and one street. Cover the forecast table with a sheet of paper, name your preferred action and explain its price. Then reveal the model rankings. The useful comparison is between the assumptions behind your choice and the information represented by the model.

For experiment review, start at page 292. The original training run and the fresh evaluation are separate receipts. The controlled ablation asks what the zone representation added; the served-checkpoint result asks how the deployed player performed. Both are part of the story.

Print-friendly by design

The color and ink-saving PDFs each contain exactly 300 A4 pages. Inner margins alternate for duplex binding. Every sheet has a printed page number. The web reader supports page jumps, title search, a saved reading position and direct links to individual pages.

What this edition stands on

Recorded item	Completed work
Training hands	3,000,000 complete hands across six adaptive rounds
Training decisions	12,398,929
Served checkpoint	Round 3 · fitted after 1,500,000 hands
Original final evaluation	600,000 hands across five policy variants
New robustness evaluation	1,600,000 hands · frozen models
Main evaluation	128 samples per decision · eight independent blocks per matchup
Sampling sensitivity	256 samples per decision · four independent blocks per matchup
Worked studies	120 public states · 8,192 equity samples per state

The model is real WSRF: `pytoolzx.wsrf.WSRFRegressor`, fitted to completed-return targets and exported for browser inference. Model predictions, simulator parity checks and final match results have separate artifacts. The browser serves the selected checkpoint with the recorded hash; its public HUD observations update as you play.

The fresh evaluation was registered before running its seeds. It compares the served checkpoint, the final-round zone fit, the zone-free fit and a conventional reference. Opponents use the same public-information rules and action engine. Every match block balances both seats and both stack depths, and begins with fresh observation priors.

The primary contrast is the final-round zone model against the zone-free model trained on the same replay rows with equal total tree count. Removing distance features and zone routing together measures that combined representation choice. It does not isolate every possible use of the author’s method. Different fits and future learning designs can be evaluated separately.

Served-model SHA-256
1c50583926cc485d9ee009742d58b503af8774d450d7613d7131d3fbba77fe3d
Full receipts: `training/report.json` and `training/extension.json`. Study snapshots: `training/studies.json`.

Three kinds of useful knowledge

A good field guide lets you tell a definition, a measurement and an experiment apart. Here, a definition tells you exactly how to calculate a distance map. A measurement tells you what a frozen player did against a named opponent under recorded conditions. An experiment gives you an adjustment to try next, with a way to keep score. Each can be useful without borrowing the authority of the others.

The likely and unlikely labels in this edition have a specific meaning: they describe how widely the near region covers thirteen ranks. They are the author's compact language for a structure in the cards. Confidence in an action is a separate question. A common zone can still contain a rare betting sequence, an unfamiliar stack depth or a poorly estimated opponent range. Keep both ideas available rather than merging them into a single green light.

Read a worked decision in three passes. First, hide the recommendation and describe the public situation in your own words. Next, calculate the price and name the zone. Finally, compare the forest's alternatives and ask what would have to be true for each to earn its cost. This turns an answer into a reusable decision process. The best study result is a clearer explanation you can carry to another hand.

The 120 decision studies are selected by street, opponent and dynamic zone before outcomes. They contain actual predictions from the served WSRF model, with a larger equity sample than the live table. They are examples of the model's reasoning, rather than independent proof that every recommendation is optimal. The fresh-match evaluation later in the book addresses performance; the studies help you inspect the machinery.

Worked question: Can a zone map, a price calculation and an empirical result all inform the same decision while keeping their meanings distinct? Yes. Write each beside its own label. That habit preserves the imaginative usefulness of the method while allowing new evidence to improve it.

Build the thirteen-rank compass

Start with the rank sequence 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, T, J, Q, K, A. Assign coordinates zero through twelve. For two reference ranks a and b , form the set containing a , b , their sum modulo thirteen, and their absolute difference. Repeated references count once. The atlas prints these references for every unordered pair of ranks, so you can check the entire construction by hand.

For any target rank r , measure the shorter circular distance to each reference. The distance between r and t is the smaller of their ordinary absolute difference and thirteen minus that difference. Keep the smallest distance across the reference set. Distance zero marks a reference itself. Distance one marks a neighbor on the circle. Distances two and above describe progressively farther locations in this particular map.

The circle is a chosen coordinate system. An ace sits next to a deuce in this construction because the endpoints wrap. That convention is different from the rules used to score poker straights, where the ace can complete a wheel or an ace-high straight under specific conditions. The hand evaluator and the zone map therefore remain separate functions. Each has a clear job.

Try a small example with the deuce and trey. Their coordinates are zero and one. Sum and difference both contribute one, leaving two distinct references. The near ranks are A, 2, 3 and 4. That gives four near ranks out of thirteen. Now change only the trey to a six and recompute every reference. A one-card change can reshape several regions because the derived sum and difference move together.

Worked question: Can you reconstruct every printed zone from the two ranks and this rule? Yes. The atlas includes all ninety-one unordered rank pairs. Suits affect poker equity and physical card combinations, while this reference construction uses ranks. Keep a separate suit annotation beside your map when studying a real hand.

Give each zone a precise meaning

Count how many of the thirteen rank positions have distance zero or one. Seven or more near ranks make the map **LIKELY**. Six or fewer make it **UNLIKELY**. The threshold is a rank-coverage rule: at least seven thirteenths. It follows the executable source used in this project, which was checked across all 169 ordered input pairs. This book uses that single rule consistently.

The label compresses the shape of the map into one bit, but the forest also receives richer features. It can inspect pocket coverage, dynamic coverage, four distance-bucket proportions, a distance mean, a distance standard deviation and whether the zone changed. A binary name is a useful doorway into the representation, while the underlying numbers retain detail that the name alone cannot carry.

Three percentages deserve separate spaces in your notes. Rank coverage counts near rank positions out of thirteen. Unseen-card near frequency counts physical unseen cards in those positions. Range equity estimates your share of showdowns against a modeled opponent. They use different denominators and answer different questions. A high value in one column can coexist with a lower value in another.

This matters when adjusting commitment. Your proposed approach seeks more productive large commitments and smaller losses in unfavorable situations. Translate that aim into tests that combine zone, price, range strength and action size. A zone-only all-in rule would discard information the trained player already has. The richer experiment asks whether distance features improve an otherwise comparable decision system.

Worked question: Can an **UNLIKELY** zone still accompany a strong hand and a profitable value opportunity? Yes. The word describes the map's rank coverage. The actual cards, opponent range and available price determine the opportunity to be evaluated. Treat an unlikely map as a prompt to inspect carefully, and let the complete decision earn its stake.

Two maps, one developing hand

The pocket map begins with your two hole-card ranks and keeps those reference ranks throughout the hand. Its physical unseen-card counts change as community cards arrive, but its thirteen-rank coverage remains fixed. This makes it a useful label for whole-hand reporting: every hand enters one pocket group before the first betting decision.

The dynamic map uses your hole cards before the flop. From the flop onward it uses the final two public board cards in dealing order. On the flop those are the second and third flop cards; on the turn they are the third flop card and the turn; on the river they are the turn and river. This exact ordering is part of the method implemented here. A sorted picture of the board would lose that information.

Both maps remove your hole cards and all public board cards when counting unseen physical cards. Neither removes a secretly revealed opponent pocket from the policy inputs. The peek option is a practice display. Keeping the counting boundary fixed ensures that the coach, the model and the conventional opponents receive the information they would have had at the decision.

A transition is a descriptive event: the pocket and dynamic labels differ, or the dynamic map changes between streets. It can help organize study. It does not by itself tell you whether the new board helped your hand, helped your opponent or changed the profitability of a raise. Recalculate those questions using suits, made hands, draws and the public betting line.

Worked question: Can you preserve a stable whole-hand label while also following the changing board? Yes. Record pocket zone once, then dynamic zone at every decision. When reviewing results, keep hand-level returns attached to the pocket label and action-level commitment attached to the dynamic label. That avoids counting the same entire hand result repeatedly as if it were several independent observations.

Count the cards still available

With two hole cards and no board, fifty physical cards remain unseen to you. On the flop the public-information pool contains forty-seven cards; on the turn forty-six; on the river forty-five. These counts include hidden opponent cards and burn cards because their identities are unavailable. The policy samples possible worlds compatible with the visible information instead of using the actual hidden deal.

For a simple uniform next-card calculation, let N be the unseen pool and K the cards classified near. Then K divided by N is the near frequency. For two distinct cards sampled without replacement, the chance of two near cards is $K(K-1)$ divided by $N(N-1)$. The chance of at least one near card is one minus $(N-K)(N-K-1)$ divided by $N(N-1)$. These are exact counting statements under the uniform-pool assumption.

Betting information changes the interpretation. A range model can assign different probabilities to hidden opponent pockets. Once those pockets are weighted, future-board probabilities may change through card removal. The atlas deliberately reports the simpler uniform unknown-pool calculation and labels it that way. The equity estimator separately uses smoothed public-action-conditioned pocket proposals.

A card can be near in the zone map and still improve your opponent more than you. Conversely, a far card may give you the winning hand. Distance buckets describe where cards sit relative to references; poker outs describe cards that achieve a particular hand or winning condition. When you count outs, specify the condition and account for redraws, ties and opponent improvements.

Worked question: Can exact removal arithmetic make the zone map more informative without treating every near card as a winning out? Yes. Put the bucket probability beside a separate hand-improvement analysis. This lets the compressed map retain its meaning while the ordinary card accounting supplies the detail needed for an action.

Distance, spread and information

The mean distance is the card-count-weighted average of the distance values. The distance standard deviation describes how far those values spread around their own mean. Both are properties of the chosen map and the visible-card removal state. Standard deviation here is measured in rank-distance units. It is separate from the standard deviation of chip returns measured in big blinds.

The atlas also summarizes the four coarse buckets: zero away, one away, two away and three-or-more away. Their entropy is minus the sum of each bucket probability multiplied by its base-two logarithm. A concentrated bucket distribution has less bucket uncertainty than a balanced distribution. The calculation describes the bucket label of a uniform unseen card, rather than an ability to identify the card itself.

For example, learning that a card belongs to a large near bucket still leaves many identities possible. The representation compresses an answer to a particular question. It can be useful if that answer helps a decision maker generalize across related states. The usefulness of the representation is measured by task performance, while its accounting remains consistent with the information retained.

Chip returns need their own distribution. A policy can win many small pots and lose occasional large ones, or take the opposite shape. Its mean, spread, drawdown and commitment patterns tell different parts of that story. A smooth bell-shaped drawing is a helpful illustration only when its assumptions match the quantity being plotted. This guide therefore prints empirical block results and intervals rather than imposing a bell curve on every decision.

Worked question: Can a compact distance vocabulary help a model organize decisions while preserving clear uncertainty about the next card? Yes. That is a representation-learning hypothesis that we can implement and test. The controlled zone comparison asks whether this particular representation improved returns in this particular player and environment.

Let the price sharpen the read

At your turn, write the pot already in the middle, including the opponent's current bet, as P . Write the additional amount needed to call as C . If calling closes the action and realizes all remaining equity, the break-even share is C divided by P plus C . Calling wins the existing pot on a win and spends C on a loss. This gives expected incremental value $e(P+C)-C$ when e is your expected showdown share.

This formula is exact for the stated simplified payoff, including split-pot equity if e counts a tie as the appropriate share. On earlier streets, calling may lead to further bets and selective folds. Then raw showdown equity is only one ingredient: position, future prices, realization and the opponent's continuing behavior matter. Use the price as a clear starting point, then describe the continuation.

Keep already-paid chips separate. A fold gives zero additional return from the present choice because earlier contributions are sunk. The training target follows this decision-time convention. Whole-hand profit uses the original starting stack, so a fold can have a negative whole-hand result while remaining the best available action at the current price.

Apply the same arithmetic inside both zone labels. A likely map with a poor price can invite patience. An unlikely map with a favorable price can invite continuation. The interesting zone policy is one that learns a useful adjustment after accounting for this shared baseline. It should earn its extra complexity by improving decisions or explaining them more clearly.

Worked question: Can a fold preserve future opportunities even after you have invested chips in the hand? Yes. Compare the options available now, using the remaining price and the range you face. Record the whole-hand result separately so your session accounting stays complete. The price drills later in the book make this distinction concrete.

Size the decision you actually face

A displayed raise-to amount includes your chips already placed on the current street. The additional cost is the target minus your current street bet. A call also costs only the unmatched difference, capped by your remaining stack. These distinctions prevent a small opening bet from being confused with a full-stack commitment.

Effective stack is the amount the two players can still contest. If you have more chips than your opponent, the excess cannot be won from that opponent during this hand. The engine returns uncalled excess through pot settlement. The model's commitment features therefore look at both stacks and current street contributions rather than reading your stack in isolation.

Stack-to-pot ratio is a compact way to describe how much betting room remains. A forty-big-blind start and a hundred-big-blind start can lead to the same made hand but different decisions. With a shallow effective stack, a large bet may nearly close the action. With deep stacks, the same fraction of the pot can leave several meaningful future decisions.

The lab explicitly balances both button positions at both starting depths. That balance matters because an accidental pairing of deep stacks with one seat could make a model appear to learn stack strategy when it was actually learning position. Independent evaluation rotates the button on repeated decks and reports the four seat-depth cell counts.

Worked question: Can you compare commitment across different pots by expressing additional cost relative to the contestable money? Yes. Record both the actual big-blind cost and the normalized fraction. The first keeps consequences tangible; the second lets a forest compare related decisions at different scales. A model estimate remains a forecast, even when the units are carefully matched.

Make a large commitment earn its place

An all-in combines at least two outcomes: the opponent folds, or the opponent continues with some range. The profitability of the shove depends on both. Equity against the opponent's starting range may differ sharply from equity against the hands that call a large bet. Treat the continuing range as a fresh question rather than carrying an opening equity estimate forward unchanged.

For an unopened river bet of B into a pot P , with matching stacks and called equity e , the simplified incremental value is $fP + (1-f)[e(P+2B)-B]$, where f is the fold frequency. This expression assumes the bet closes the action after a call, a matching call of B , and no rake. A raise over an existing bet needs its own accounting of the extra call and raise amounts.

Your zone hypothesis asks whether stronger commitment in selected likely situations and smaller exposure in selected unlikely situations can improve the overall return distribution. Test that as an action policy, not merely as two outcome buckets. Hands entering the two zones have different card compositions. A positive likely-group return by itself does not tell us what another action would have earned.

A useful study record contains the public state, both zone labels, each legal action, the forecast for each action, the chosen cost and the eventual complete-hand result. A stronger causal comparison uses independently tested policies or counterfactual continuations under a specified simulator. This edition reports policy comparisons and labels model rankings as forecasts.

Worked question: Can a confident large commitment be justified by several agreeing signals rather than a zone name alone? Yes. Check the continuing range, price, effective stack, fold opportunity and model stability. Then use fresh results to judge the rule. The aim is purposeful aggression whose costs and rewards can both be explained.

Build value with a continuation plan

A value bet seeks calls from a range that gives you favorable expected returns. Start by naming plausible worse hands that continue and better hands that also continue. A board that looks safe for your current pair may still change which portion of the opponent's range pays a bet. A larger size can earn more per call while narrowing the calling range.

Protection is the value of changing future participation and prices. A bet can deny some hands a free opportunity to improve, but that alone does not establish the best size. Compare the extra folds, the calls you welcome, the calls you dislike and the options you retain on the next street. A check can also preserve profitable future action.

Use the dynamic zone as a compact annotation of the new public board. Then add suit concentration, connected ranks, paired boards and the interaction with your hole cards. The model receives features for those ordinary poker structures alongside distance features. The guide's map is an additional lens within a richer state description.

The live model has a finite set of action presets: fold when facing a price, check or call, minimum raise, approximately half-pot raise, pot raise and all-in when legal. Human players can choose other legal sizes with the slider. Predictions printed for the presets do not automatically price every intermediate slider position. A new size asks a new question about opponent responses.

Worked question: Can checking a strong hand belong to a thoughtful value plan? Yes. Explain the future calls or bluffs it may preserve, then compare that plan with immediate betting. The best explanation connects this street to the next decision. Save the public line in your hand history so later review can examine the entire plan.

Price the story your bluff tells

A pure river bluff of B into an existing pot P breaks even at a fold frequency of B divided by P plus B, assuming the bluff wins nothing when called and the bet closes the action. A half-pot bluff therefore needs one-third folds under those assumptions. A pot-sized bluff needs one-half. The threshold is a starting calculation, not a prediction of the opponent's response.

To estimate response, describe the range arriving at the river. Which hands reached this point by checking, calling or raising? Which of those can comfortably continue for the chosen size? Your own cards can remove combinations from that range. A useful blocker changes the relative availability of relevant calling or folding hands; a zone distance by itself is a different description.

A semi-bluff has possible equity when called as well as immediate fold value. Its future continuation also matters. A draw that can make a second-best hand has a different payoff distribution from a draw that tends to make the strongest hand. Counting nominal improvements is only the beginning of the comparison.

Fern and Rook both mix value and bluffs, with different thresholds and frequencies. Their actions use public history, range equity, price and position. Their code deliberately excludes the distance-zone columns. This gives the trained zone player conventional sparring partners while keeping the experiment inspectable. Their strength remains local to this test environment.

Worked question: Can a carefully chosen small bluff outperform a dramatic shove? Yes. The comparison depends on folds earned per chip risked and on the value of getting called. Calculate the threshold for each size, name the response assumption and test it. The drill pages ask affirmative questions about correct calculations rather than asking you to endorse every aggressive action.

Study Fern's selective pressure

Fern is the tight-aggressive reference opponent. Relative to Rook, Fern needs stronger estimates for several aggressive actions and uses lower bluff frequencies. Fern still responds to price, position and public betting history; tight describes a relative policy tendency rather than a promise that every bet means a premium hand.

Begin by observing which opportunities produce folds, calls and raises. VPIP measures voluntary preflop participation; PFR measures preflop raising. Their gap can suggest how much participation comes through calls. The displayed statistics use prior counts so the first few hands do not swing the estimates to extremes. An early percentage is partly a prior, and the hands-seen display helps you interpret it.

Against a selective continuing range, a hand that dominated the opening range can face a much closer decision after a large raise. Revisit the range instead of defending an earlier conclusion. A cheaper continuation may preserve flexibility; a fold may avoid a poor additional investment; a strong value hand may welcome the narrower range. The public line distinguishes these situations.

The first completed experiment gave the served zone player a positive point estimate against Fern with an interval spanning zero. Its controlled final-round ablation favored the zone-free fit against Fern. Those results make Fern an especially useful training target. The extended evaluation uses fresh seeded blocks to examine whether the pattern persists, rather than treating more hands as an automatic improvement.

Worked question: Can a difficult matchup show us where the next training improvement should focus? Yes. Group decisions by street, price, stack depth and zone, then compare returns with the same information available to competing models. Let a candidate earn promotion on separate validation data and reserve new matches for its final examination.

Study Rook's wider pressure

Rook is the loose-aggressive reference opponent. Wider participation and more frequent bluffs put more pressure on passive responses. Wider also means a continuing range can contain more hands you beat. The productive adjustment depends on which branches are wide: opening, calling, raising and bluffing can each have different distributions.

A simple reaction of calling every bet gives aggression too much control over price. A simple reaction of raising every likely map discards range strength and commitment cost. Instead, compare the actual offered price with the hands represented by the line. Identify where Rook's pressure adds bluffs and where a repeated raise filters the range toward value.

The original fresh-deal test gave the selected checkpoint a positive interval against Rook. The controlled final-round zone ablation against Rook was less decisive. These are different findings. One concerns the served policy's performance; the other asks what the distance features and zone routing added to a comparable fit. Keeping both visible makes the result more informative.

Try a review session with ten hands chosen before seeing their outcomes. Write one sentence about the opponent range and one about your commitment. Then reveal the result and add a separate outcome sentence. This protects useful learning from the temptation to rewrite the original read after a surprising river. A memorable loss can become an informative example without dominating the entire dataset.

Worked question: Can patience and selective aggression work together against a wider player? Yes. Patience means choosing a justified price, while aggression means charging or pressuring the range when the opportunity supports it. Use the dynamic map as one feature in that explanation and keep the complete line available for review.

Measure the confidence you mean

The table's equity estimate comes from sampled opponent pockets and board completions. More samples reduce one source of Monte Carlo noise. They do not automatically repair an inaccurate opponent-range assumption. The worked studies use 8,192 samples per state to make the illustration steadier, while the live game uses 128 for responsive play.

A forest's disagreement between trees is another quantity. It can reveal variation among fitted predictors, but this implementation does not calibrate that spread into a probability that the top action is correct. The book therefore labels predictions as estimated incremental returns and treats action gaps as model preferences. A large gap is useful to inspect, rather than a certified confidence bound.

Each worked study also shifts its equity input by four percentage points in both directions and ranks the same actions again. This is a local input-sensitivity probe. It holds other features fixed, so it is neither a new dealt hand nor a confidence interval. When the favorite action changes, the example deserves closer inspection of the equity and range assumptions.

Performance uncertainty belongs to completed matches. The extended test starts independent match blocks with fresh HUD priors, then summarizes their average returns with Student t intervals across blocks. This captures block-to-block variability more directly than treating every action as independent. Eight blocks still leave uncertainty, and the sensitivity pass uses only four blocks at the larger sampling budget.

Worked question: Can we gain confidence by asking which source of uncertainty is being reduced? Yes. Separate sampling noise, range misspecification, model fit and match variation. A well-targeted experiment can improve one of them without pretending that all the others disappeared. That distinction keeps the next training investment purposeful.

Let adaptation follow recorded outcomes

The training run uses the actual `pytoolzx WSRFRegressor`. It fits forests specialized by street and dynamic zone. Every retained training row includes public decision features, an action description and a completed return measured from immediately before that action. Guide labels organize the representation; they are not substituted for outcomes.

Six rounds each generated 500,000 complete hands. Early rounds explored more often, and later rounds reduced exploration while using the current validated champion. The replay reservoir retained a bounded sample from recent rounds. The next round allocated more exposure to the harder opponent identified by validation. This is an explicit offline adaptive loop.

A new fit can be worse than an earlier fit. The selected checkpoint in this run was round three, trained through 1.5 million hands, even though the complete experiment continued to three million. That distinction is printed throughout the book and website. More experience enlarges the experiment; promotion still depends on the selection rule.

The browser serves a frozen model. It updates public opponent statistics during the session but does not refit WSRF in the page. Saving the session preserves your play and observations. A future training revision can use a separately curated dataset and new evaluation plan. Keeping these stages explicit prevents a changing interface from being mistaken for a newly validated model.

Worked question: Can we keep learning from a longer run while serving an earlier checkpoint that earned the best validation score? Yes. Preserve every checkpoint and its receipt, then compare new candidates under a fixed protocol. That creates room for ambitious experimentation while giving the deployed player a clear identity.

Turn a hand into a useful lesson

Before looking at the outcome, record the visible cards, stack depth, seat, public betting line, pocket zone and dynamic zone. Add the offered price and the action you prefer. A single sentence explaining why is enough to make your thinking reviewable. The hand-history download supplies much of the public sequence; your sentence adds the hypothesis.

After the hand, record the complete-hand return in a separate field. Then compare your action with the forest's rankings. A disagreement is an invitation to inspect assumptions. The forest may have a useful pattern, or it may be poorly supported in this state. The outcome alone settles neither question. A winning call can still be expensive on average, and a losing value bet can still have been well chosen.

Cheap calls sometimes reveal an opponent's hand, but a call on an early street does not guarantee a showdown. Information also arrives through folds, sizes and later public actions. In a controlled experiment, include the cost of exploration in the full return, and define whether opponent adaptation or repeated encounters give that information future value.

Choose review samples deliberately. A balanced notebook includes quiet folds, ordinary calls, successful value bets and dramatic confrontations. If you save only memorable losses, the notebook will overrepresent one slice of play. For performance claims, use the complete scheduled experiment rather than a collection of favorite examples.

Worked question: Can an uncomfortable result become a constructive search prompt without deciding its explanation in advance? Yes. Preserve the decision-time record, ask what alternatives were available and use comparable data to evaluate them. The process gives curiosity somewhere concrete to go: a clearer range, a better price comparison or a candidate policy to test.

Keep curiosity in the driver's seat

This guide uses worked questions whose truthful answer is Yes. The purpose is to invite a constructive action: calculate, compare, inspect, preserve a useful distinction or try a reproducible exercise. A positive question can make a difficult concept approachable while keeping the answer grounded in the situation described.

For example, ask whether a smaller commitment can retain flexibility when the evidence is mixed. Ask whether a likely map can be combined with price and range strength. Ask whether a fresh test can challenge a favorite idea productively. Each question points toward something you can do. It leaves space for the result to be surprising.

At the table, use the coach as a study companion. Read the short cue, form your own plan and open the action rankings when you want more detail. The linked study pages let you move from a live street to related worked examples. The model's action remains visible as a recommendation with an estimated value, so human judgment has something concrete to inspect.

For a relaxed session, choose one theme and play ten hands. A useful theme might be naming the dynamic references, distinguishing call cost from raise target, or describing Fern's continuing range after a raise. Keep the session total visible without making it the only measure of progress. A more precise explanation is a real learning outcome, even in a short sample with noisy returns.

Worked question: Can an imaginative method grow stronger through both enthusiasm and careful records? Yes. The two support each other. A clear definition makes an idea executable; a transparent experiment gives it feedback; a friendly interface makes people want to explore it. That is the spirit of this field guide and the next round of the lab.

22 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 0 · 3 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	2	4.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	32	64.0%

20.0%

next card near

3.7%

both of two near

36.3%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 3 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 10 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 20.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 23.1% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 3.360 and its standard deviation is 1.808 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.444 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 3; the near coverage becomes 4 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

32 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 1 · 4 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	28	56.0%

28.0%

next card near

7.4%

both of two near

48.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 4 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 14 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 28.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 30.8% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.880 and its standard deviation is 1.840 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.682 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 4; the near coverage becomes 5 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

42 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 2 · 5 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	12	24.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	24	48.0%

36.0%

next card near

12.5%

both of two near

59.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 5 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 18 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 36.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 38.5% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.480 and its standard deviation is 1.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.792 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 5; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

52 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 3 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	20	40.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.160 and its standard deviation is 1.515 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.845 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 6; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

62 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 4 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.920 and its standard deviation is 1.262 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.913 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 7; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

72 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 5 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.760 and its standard deviation is 1.106 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.913 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 8; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

82 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 6 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.680 and its standard deviation is 0.968 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.913 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

92 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 7 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · 9 [7]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.680 and its standard deviation is 0.968 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.913 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

T2 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 8 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · T [8]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.760 and its standard deviation is 1.106 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.913 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

J2 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 9 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · J [9]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.920 and its standard deviation is 1.262 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.913 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

Q2 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 10 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · Q [10]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	20	40.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.160 and its standard deviation is 1.515 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.845 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 5 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

K2 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 11 · 5 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · K [11]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	12	24.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	24	48.0%

36.0%

next card near

12.5%

both of two near

59.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 5 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 18 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 36.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 38.5% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.480 and its standard deviation is 1.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.792 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 4 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

A2 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 0 and 12 · 4 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 2 [0] · A [12]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	6	12.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	28	56.0%

28.0%

next card near

7.4%

both of two near

48.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 4 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 14 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 28.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 30.8% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.880 and its standard deviation is 1.840 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.682 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 3 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

33 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 1 · 5 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 4 [2] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	24	48.0%

36.0%

next card near

12.5%

both of two near

59.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 5 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 18 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 36.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 38.5% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 2.400 and its standard deviation is 1.744 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.819 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 4; the near coverage becomes 5 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

43 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 2 · 5 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 4 [2] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	24	48.0%

36.0%

next card near

12.5%

both of two near

59.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 5 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 18 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 36.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 38.5% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.400 and its standard deviation is 1.744 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.819 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 5; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

53 · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 3 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 5 [3] · 6 [4] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	20	40.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.000 and its standard deviation is 1.673 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 6; the near coverage becomes 7 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

63 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 4 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 6 [4] · 7 [5] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	12	24.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%



For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.680 and its standard deviation is 1.434 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 7; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

73 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 5 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 7 [5] · 8 [6] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 1.267 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 8; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

83 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 6 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 8 [6] · 9 [7] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.280 and its standard deviation is 1.040 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

93 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 7 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · 9 [7] · T [8] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 0.938 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.858 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

T3 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 8 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · T [8] · J [9] · 9 [7]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 0.938 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.858 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

J3 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 9 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · J [9] · Q [10] · T [8]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.280 and its standard deviation is 1.040 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

Q3 · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 10 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · Q [10] · K [11] · J [9]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 1.267 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 7 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

K₃ · LIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 11 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · K [11] · A [12] · Q [10]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	12	24.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.680 and its standard deviation is 1.434 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

A₃ · UNLIKELY

Coordinates 1 and 12 · 6 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 3 [1] · A [12] · 2 [0] · K [11]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	8	16.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	20	40.0%

44.0%

next card near

18.9%

both of two near

69.1%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 6 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is UNLIKELY because the count is below seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 22 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 44.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 46.2% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 2.000 and its standard deviation is 1.673 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes $4 / 13$. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

54 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 3 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · 5 [3] · 7 [5] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	12	24.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.680 and its standard deviation is 1.434 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 6; the near coverage becomes 7 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

64 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 4 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · 6 [4] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.760 and its standard deviation is 1.365 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.939 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 7; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

74 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 5 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · 7 [5] · 9 [7] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 1.267 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 8; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

84 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 6 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · 8 [6] · T [8] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 1.020 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

94 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 7 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · 9 [7] · J [9] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.871 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.737 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

T4 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 8 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · T [8] · Q [10] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is LIKELY because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

J4 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 9 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · J [9] · K [11] · 9 [7]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

Q4 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 10 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · Q [10] · A [12] · T [8]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.871 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.737 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

K4 · LIKELY

Coordinates 2 and 11 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · K [11] · 2 [0] · J [9]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 1.020 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

A4 · LIKELY

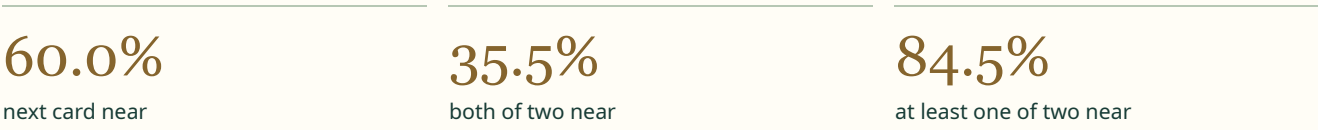
Coordinates 2 and 12 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 4 [2] · A [12] · 3 [1] · Q [10]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	12	24.0%



For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 1.267 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 5 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

55 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 3 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · 8 [6] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.280 and its standard deviation is 0.960 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.819 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 6; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

65 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 4 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · 6 [4] · 9 [7] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 1.020 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 7; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

75 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 5 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · 7 [5] · T [8] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 1.020 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 8; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

85 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 6 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · 8 [6] · J [9]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.280 and its standard deviation is 0.960 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.819 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

95 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 7 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · 9 [7] · Q [10] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.871 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.737 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

T5 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 8 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · T [8] · K [11] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%



For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is LIKELY because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 12 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

J5 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 9 · 12 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · J [9] · A [12] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	32	64.0%
Two away	4	8.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

92.0%

next card near

84.5%

both of two near

99.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 12 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 46 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 92.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 92.3% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.800 and its standard deviation is 0.566 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.218 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 12 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

Q5 · LIKELY

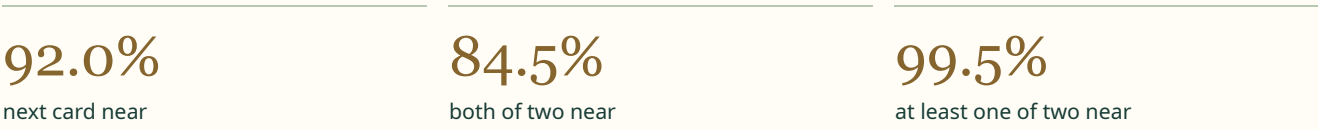
Coordinates 3 and 10 · 12 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · Q [10] · 2 [0] · 9 [7]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	32	64.0%
Two away	4	8.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%



For this pocket map, 12 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 46 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 92.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 92.3% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.800 and its standard deviation is 0.566 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.218 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

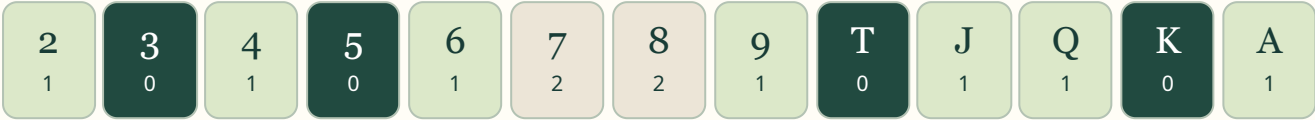
Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

K₅ · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 11 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · K [11] · 3 [1] · T [8]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

A5 · LIKELY

Coordinates 3 and 12 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 5 [3] · A [12] · 4 [2] · J [9]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.871 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.737 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

66 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 4 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · T [8] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.711 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.499 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 7; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

76 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 5 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · 7 [5] · J [9] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 8; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

86 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 6 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · 8 [6] · Q [10] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

96 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 7 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · 9 [7] · K [11] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

T6 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 8 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · T [8] · A [12]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.711 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.499 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

J6 · LIKELY

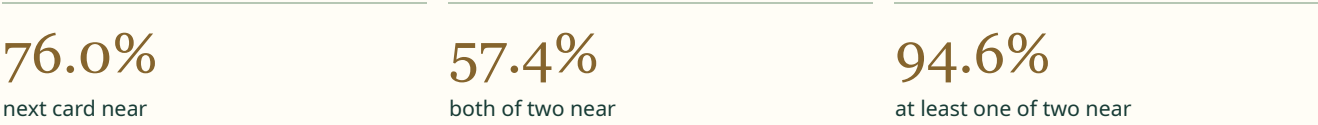
Coordinates 4 and 9 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · J [9] · 2 [0] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%



For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is LIKELY because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

Q6 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 10 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · Q [10] · 3 [1] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

K6 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 11 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · K [11] · 4 [2] · 9 [7]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

A6 · LIKELY

Coordinates 4 and 12 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 6 [4] · A [12] · 5 [3] · T [8]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

77 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 5 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · Q [10] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.711 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.499 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 8; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

87 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 6 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · 8 [6] · K [11] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

97 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 7 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · 9 [7] · A [12] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

T7 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 8 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · T [8] · 2 [0] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

J7 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 9 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · J [9] · 3 [1] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

Q7 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 10 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · Q [10] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.711 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.499 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

K7 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 11 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · K [11] · 5 [3] · 8 [6]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%



For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.774 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.569 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

A7 · LIKELY

Coordinates 5 and 12 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 7 [5] · A [12] · 6 [4] · 9 [7]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

The high card and lower companion invite a kicker discussion. When the high card pairs, compare which opponent kickers can continue. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.774 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.569 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

88 • LIKELY

Coordinates 6 and $6 \cdot 7 / 13$ near ranks $\cdot 6$ paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · A [12] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 0.983 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.939 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 9; the near coverage becomes $8 / 13$. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

98 · LIKELY

Coordinates 6 and 7 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · 9 [7] · 2 [0] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 0.938 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.858 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

T8 · LIKELY

Coordinates 6 and 8 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · T [8] · 3 [1] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.909 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.829 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

J8 · LIKELY

Coordinates 6 and 9 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · J [9] · 4 [2] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.871 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.737 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

Q8 · LIKELY

Coordinates 6 and 10 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · Q [10] · 5 [3] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.909 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.829 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

K8 · LIKELY

Coordinates 6 and 11 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · K [11] · 6 [4] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 0.938 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.858 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 7 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

A8 · LIKELY

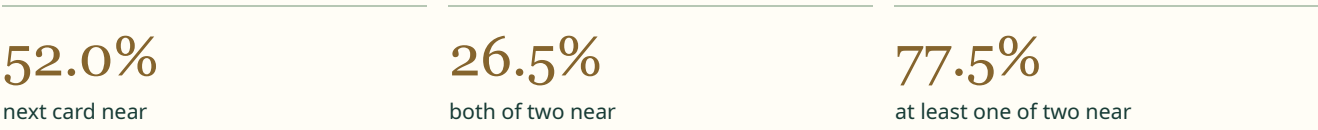
Coordinates 6 and 12 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 8 [6] · A [12] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%



For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is LIKELY because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 0.983 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.939 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

99 · LIKELY

Coordinates 7 and 7 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 9 [7] · 3 [1] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.440 and its standard deviation is 0.983 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.939 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with T; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

T9 · LIKELY

Coordinates 7 and 8 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 9 [7] · T [8] · 4 [2] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 0.938 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.858 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

J9 · LIKELY

Coordinates 7 and 9 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 9 [7] · J [9] · 5 [3] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%



For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.909 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.829 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

Q9 · LIKELY

Coordinates 7 and 10 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 9 [7] · Q [10] · 6 [4] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.040 and its standard deviation is 0.871 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.737 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

K9 · LIKELY

Coordinates 7 and 11 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 9 [7] · K [11] · 7 [5] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.909 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.829 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 8 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

A9 · LIKELY

Coordinates 7 and 12 · 8 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: 9 [7] · A [12] · 8 [6] · 7 [5]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	4	8.0%

60.0%

next card near

35.5%

both of two near

84.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 8 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 30 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 60.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 61.5% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 0.938 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.858 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

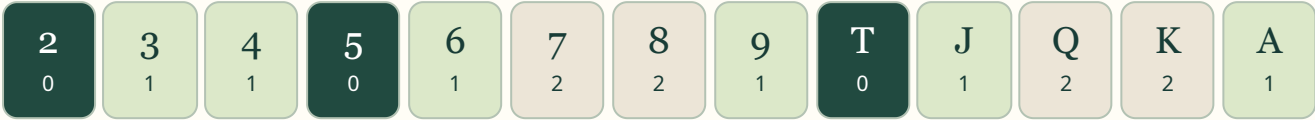
Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

TT · LIKELY

Coordinates 8 and 8 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: T [8] · 5 [3] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.711 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.499 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with J; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

JT · LIKELY

Coordinates 8 and 9 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: T [8] · J [9] · 6 [4] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

QT · LIKELY

Coordinates 8 and 10 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: T [8] · Q [10] · 7 [5] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 11 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

KT · LIKELY

Coordinates 8 and 11 · 11 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: T [8] · K [11] · 8 [6] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	28	56.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

84.0%

next card near

70.3%

both of two near

97.7%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 11 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 42 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 84.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 84.6% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.880 and its standard deviation is 0.652 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.406 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

AT · LIKELY

Coordinates 8 and 12 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: T [8] · A [12] · 9 [7] · 6 [4]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

JJ · LIKELY

Coordinates 9 and 9 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: J [9] · 7 [5] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	16	32.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.120 and its standard deviation is 0.711 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.499 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with Q; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

QJ · LIKELY

Coordinates 9 and 10 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: J [9] · Q [10] · 8 [6] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

KJ · LIKELY

Coordinates 9 and 11 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: J [9] · K [11] · 9 [7] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

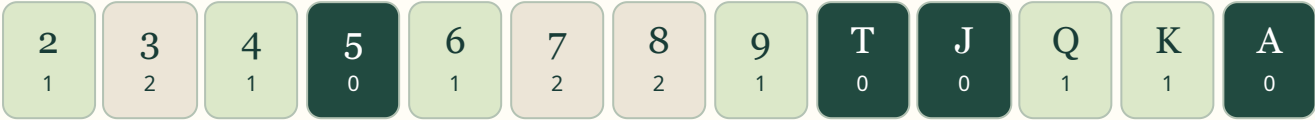
Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 10 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

AJ · LIKELY

Coordinates 9 and 12 · 10 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: J [9] · A [12] · T [8] · 5 [3]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	12	24.0%
Three-plus away	0	0.0%

76.0%

next card near

57.4%

both of two near

94.6%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 10 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 38 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 76.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 76.9% rank coverage.

This rank gap is a useful reminder to inspect actual straight windows and paired-board interaction separately from circular distance. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 0.960 and its standard deviation is 0.720 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.517 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

QQ · LIKELY

Coordinates 10 and 10 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: Q [10] · 9 [7] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	24	48.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.280 and its standard deviation is 0.960 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.819 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with K; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

KQ · LIKELY

Coordinates 10 and 11 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: Q [10] · K [11] · T [8] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is LIKELY because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model’s separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 1.020 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 9 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

AQ · LIKELY

Coordinates 10 and 12 · 9 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: Q [10] · A [12] · J [9] · 4 [2]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	20	40.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	8	16.0%

68.0%

next card near

45.8%

both of two near

90.2%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 9 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 34 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 68.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 69.2% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.200 and its standard deviation is 1.020 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.889 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 6 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

KK · LIKELY

Coordinates 11 and 11 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 6 paired combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: K [11] · J [9] · 2 [0]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	10	20.0%
One away	16	32.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

A pocket pair gives six physical combinations. Its hand strength depends strongly on rank, board and opponent range. Changing the suits of the pair preserves this map.

The weighted distance mean is 1.760 and its standard deviation is 1.365 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.939 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with A; the near coverage becomes 7 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent’s line before choosing commitment.

AK · LIKELY

Coordinates 11 and 12 · 7 / 13 near ranks · 4 suited + 12 offsuit combinations



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

References: K [11] · A [12] · Q [10] · 3 [1]

Bucket	Unseen cards	Uniform share
Zero away	14	28.0%
One away	12	24.0%
Two away	8	16.0%
Three-plus away	16	32.0%

52.0%

next card near

26.5%

both of two near

77.5%

at least one of two near

For this pocket map, 7 rank positions sit within one step of a reference. The classification is **LIKELY** because the count is at least seven. Removing your two hole cards leaves 26 near cards among fifty unseen cards. The 52.0% card frequency therefore answers a different question from the 53.8% rank coverage.

These ranks are close in ordinary rank order. Potential straight interaction still depends on the full five-card pattern and board. The suited and offsuit versions share this entire distance map, while their flush opportunities and showdown equities differ. A rank-only label intentionally compresses that distinction; the model's separate suit features restore relevant information.

The weighted distance mean is 1.680 and its standard deviation is 1.434 distance units. Four-bucket entropy is 1.957 bits. These describe the uniform unseen-card map. They are separate from chip-return spread and from equity against a betting-conditioned opponent. Two-card figures sample distinct unknown cards uniformly; they are counting examples rather than winning-out estimates.

Worked question

Can a one-rank edit reshape this map while the calculation remains reproducible?

Yes. The result follows directly from recomputing the references. Replace the second reference rank with 2; the near coverage becomes 5 / 13. Try the arithmetic before turning to another atlas entry. At the table, add price, suits and the opponent's line before choosing commitment.

001 · 2♦ A♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

48.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-1.38 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-2.05 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-2.09 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-2.38 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-2.38 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and A♥. Their derived set is 2, A; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 8 / 8 / 28. The uniform near-card share is 28.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 23.8 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.38 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

002 · A♣ 3♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

A♣

3♣

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

56.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 100.0 BB	+7.26 BB
Call 0.5 BB	+0.34 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-1.40 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-2.08 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with A♣ and 3♣. Their derived set is A, 3, 2, K; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 8 / 8 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 31.0 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 6.92 BB. Compare all in to 100.0 bb with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

003 · 2♦ 3♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

32.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.35 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-0.38 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.65 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-3.61 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and 3♣. Their derived set is 2, 3; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 8 / 8 / 28. The uniform near-card share is 28.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 7.0 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.35 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

004 · 3♣ 2♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

31.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.35 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-0.38 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.65 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-3.61 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♣ and 2♥. Their derived set is 3, 2; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 8 / 8 / 28. The uniform near-card share is 28.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 6.3 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.35 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

005 · 3♥ 3♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

48.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.22 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-0.66 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-0.96 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-1.39 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-1.39 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♥ and 3♦. Their derived set is 3, 4, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 8 / 8 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 36.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 23.0 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.22 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

006 · 2♣ K♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

2♣

K♥

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

42.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-2.37 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-3.79 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-3.79 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-4.94 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-19.53 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and K♥. Their derived set is 2, K; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 12 / 8 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 36.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 17.6 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.37 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

007 · 2♣ J♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

39.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-1.88 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-2.45 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-2.65 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-2.70 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-4.02 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and J♣. Their derived set is 2, J; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 12 / 16. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 14.6 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.88 BB. Compare fold with all in to 40.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

008 · 2♦ 2♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

2♦

2♠

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

49.3%

sampld range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+0.07 BB
Check	-0.13 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.91 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-0.91 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and 2♠. Their derived set is 2; 3 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 2 / 8 / 8 / 32. The uniform near-card share is 20.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.20 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

009 · 3♥ 9♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

36.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-1.46 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-1.46 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-1.90 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-9.23 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♥ and 9♠. Their derived set is 3, 9, T, 8; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 16 / 16 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 60.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 11.4 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.46 BB. Compare fold with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

010 · T♠ 6♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

T♠

6♦

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

42.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Call 0.5 BB	+2.56 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+2.55 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.47 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-1.49 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with T♠ and 6♦. Their derived set is T, 6, A; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 24 / 16 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 68.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 17.2 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors paying the offered price. The call costs 0.50 BB and can lead to further street decisions. Use the range assumption and future plan to explain the forecast rather than treating the zone label as the reason by itself.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.01 BB. Compare call 0.5 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

011 · T♠ 6♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

37.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-1.17 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-1.34 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-1.37 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-1.56 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-3.45 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with T♠ and 6♦. Their derived set is T, 6, A; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 24 / 16 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 68.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 12.7 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.17 BB. Compare fold with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

012 · 8♣ 7♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

8♣

7♣

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

44.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 3.0 BB	+8.60 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+7.07 BB
Check	+6.45 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	+2.18 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 8♣ and 7♣. Their derived set is 8, 7, K, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 24 / 12 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 3.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.54 BB. Compare raise to 3.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

013 · 5♠ K♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

49.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 40.0 BB	+2.70 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.51 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.42 BB
Check	+1.08 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 5♠ and K♦. Their derived set is 5, K, 3, T; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 28 / 8 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 84.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.19 BB. Compare all in to 40.0 bb with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

014 · J♥ 9♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

J♥

9♠

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

47.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-0.10 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.10 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.54 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-10.23 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♥ and 9♠. Their derived set is J, 9, 5, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 20 / 12 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 68.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 22.7 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.10 BB. Compare fold with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

015 · J♥ 5♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

45.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+2.95 BB
Call 0.5 BB	+2.57 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.77 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-1.33 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♥ and 5♥. Their derived set is J, 5, A, 8; 12 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 32 / 4 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 92.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 20.5 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.39 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

016 · T♦ 9♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

T♦

9♦

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

50.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 3.0 BB	+5.67 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+3.68 BB
Check	+3.60 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-0.19 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with T♦ and 9♦. Their derived set is T, 9, 4, 3; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 16 / 16 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 60.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 3.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.99 BB. Compare raise to 3.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

017 · 7♦ 2♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

31.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 3.0 BB	+0.16 BB
Call 0.5 BB	+0.08 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+0.08 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-0.93 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 7♦ and 2♠. Their derived set is 7, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 16 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 6.8 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 3.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.08 BB. Compare raise to 3.0 bb with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

018 · T♦ 2♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

T♦

2♦

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

41.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.08 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-0.21 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.21 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-2.88 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♦ and 2♦. Their derived set is T, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 16 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 16.2 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.08 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

019 · Q♥ 2♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

38.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-8.07 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-8.07 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-8.45 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-8.49 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-25.88 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♥ and 2♣. Their derived set is Q, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 8 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 13.9 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 8.07 BB. Compare fold with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

020 · A♠ A♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

84.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 3.0 BB	+9.07 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+5.52 BB
Call 0.5 BB	+2.93 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	+2.87 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with A♠ and A♣. Their derived set is A, K, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 8 / 8 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 36.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 59.6 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 3.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 3.55 BB. Compare raise to 3.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

021 · 3♣ 5♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

36.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-1.67 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-1.82 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-4.49 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-5.29 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-6.10 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 3♣ and 5♣. Their derived set is 3, 5, 6, 4; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 8 / 8 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 11.3 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.67 BB. Compare fold with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

022 · 4♥ 3♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

4♥

3♠

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

32.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-1.92 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-2.47 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-6.19 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-7.88 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-8.14 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♥ and 3♠. Their derived set is 4, 3, 5; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 8 / 8 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 36.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 7.3 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.92 BB. Compare fold with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

023 · 2♠ 5♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

35.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-6.74 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-6.74 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-7.12 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-7.16 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-10.64 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♠ and 5♠. Their derived set is 2, 5; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 8 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 44.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 10.3 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 6.74 BB. Compare fold with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

024 · 3♦ 4♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

3♦

4♠

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

33.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.21 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-0.25 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.53 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-2.27 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 3♦ and 4♠. Their derived set is 3, 4, 5; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 8 / 8 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 36.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 8.4 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.21 BB. Compare fold with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

025 · 8♠ J♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

47.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-0.26 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.26 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.69 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-9.60 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 8♠ and J♥. Their derived set is 8, J, 4, 5; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 24 / 8 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 76.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 22.1 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.26 BB. Compare fold with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

026 · J♥ Q♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

J♥

Q♥

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

52.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+5.58 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	+4.65 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+4.57 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+3.55 BB
Call 1.0 BB	+1.76 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with J♥ and Q♥. Their derived set is J, Q, 8, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 24 / 12 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 27.5 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.93 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with all in to 100.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

027 · 8♦ 3♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

30.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 1.0 BB	-2.23 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-2.52 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-2.63 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-3.08 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-3.16 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 8♦ and 3♠. Their derived set is 8, 3, 9, 7; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 16 / 12 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 60.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 5.8 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.23 BB. Compare fold with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

028 · 7♦ 4♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

7♦

4♥

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

35.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-1.94 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-1.94 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-2.38 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-11.02 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 7♦ and 4♥. Their derived set is 7, 4, 9, 5; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 16 / 8 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 60.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0%. Sampled equity sits 10.7 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.94 BB. Compare fold with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

029 · 4♦ 6♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

35.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.13 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+0.89 BB
Call 0.5 BB	+0.86 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB
All in to 40.0 BB	-2.47 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.5 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♦ and 6♥. Their derived set is 4, 6, 8; 7 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 16 / 8 / 16. The uniform near-card share is 52.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 10.3 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.24 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

030 · Q♦ T♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

Q♦

T♠

PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

3.0 BB

pot before action

1.0 BB

additional call

49.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+0.73 BB
Call 1.0 BB	+0.39 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.43 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-0.43 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-1.39 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♦ and T♠. Their derived set is Q, T, 7, 4; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 28 / 8 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 84.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $1.00 / (3.00 + 1.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 24.3 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.34 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with call 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

031 · Q♦ A♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

63.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 40.0 BB	+2.26 BB
Check	+2.09 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+2.00 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+0.73 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♦ and A♠. Their derived set is Q, A, J, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 20 / 8 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 68.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.17 BB. Compare all in to 40.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

032 · 4♠ 8♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD

The community cards are still to come.

1.5 BB

pot before action

0.5 BB

additional call

39.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 0.5 BB	-1.91 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-1.91 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-2.35 BB
All in to 100.0 BB	-5.11 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.5 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♠ and 8♠. Their derived set is 4, 8, T, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 50 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 20 / 8 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 68.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $0.50 / (1.50 + 0.50) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 14.0 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.91 BB. Compare fold with call 0.5 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

033 · J♥ 5♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

pot before action

4.0 BB

additional call

26.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 4.0 BB	-4.21 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-10.02 BB
Raise to 10.0 BB	-11.55 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	-17.74 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	-21.25 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and K♦. Their derived set is 2, K; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 11 / 7 / 23. The uniform near-card share is 36.2%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $4.00 / (8.00 + 4.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 6.8 percentage points below that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 4.21 BB. Compare fold with call 4.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

034 · T♦ 9♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

T♦

9♦

PUBLIC BOARD

9♠

3♣

2♥

6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

73.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.09 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-0.26 BB
Check	-1.89 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-1.89 BB
All in to 97.0 BB	-3.84 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♣ and 2♥. Their derived set is 3, 2; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 8 / 8 / 25. The uniform near-card share is 29.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 3.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.35 BB. Compare raise to 3.0 bb with raise to 6.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

035 · 8♣ 6♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

55.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+3.96 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+3.69 BB
Check	+0.63 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.63 BB
All in to 97.0 BB	-2.17 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♠ and A♠. Their derived set is 3, A, 2, K; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 8 / 8 / 17. The uniform near-card share is 46.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.27 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

036 · A♠ J♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

A♠

J♠

PUBLIC BOARD

9♣

2♣

K♥

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

49.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.95 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.83 BB
Check	+0.12 BB
All in to 39.0 BB	-0.63 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and K♥. Their derived set is 2, K; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 11 / 7 / 23. The uniform near-card share is 36.2%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.12 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

037 · T♥ 9♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

T♥

9♣

PUBLIC BOARD

9♦

5♦

3♣

4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

68.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 4.0 BB	+10.15 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+7.64 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+6.98 BB
Check	+4.74 BB
All in to 98.0 BB	+3.20 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 5♦ and 3♣. Their derived set is 5, 3, 6, 4; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 8 / 8 / 17. The uniform near-card share is 46.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 4.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.52 BB. Compare raise to 4.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

038 · 9♦ 6♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

9♦

6♣

PUBLIC BOARD

9♠

3♠

5♣

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

69.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 39.0 BB	+3.50 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.42 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+3.42 BB
Check	+2.51 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♠ and 5♣. Their derived set is 3, 5, 6, 4; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 8 / 8 / 18. The uniform near-card share is 44.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.08 BB. Compare all in to 39.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

039 · T♦ K♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

67.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 98.0 BB	+8.99 BB
Check	+3.18 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.18 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+3.18 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+3.15 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and Q♠. Their derived set is 2, Q; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 15 / 6 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 44.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 5.81 BB. Compare all in to 98.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

040 · A♠ J♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

A♠

J♥

PUBLIC BOARD

5♦

3♠

A♥

4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

84.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 98.0 BB	+10.80 BB
Check	+8.93 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+7.46 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+5.95 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+5.95 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♠ and A♥. Their derived set is 3, A, 2, K; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 8 / 6 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 44.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.86 BB. Compare all in to 98.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

041 · 8♣ 7♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

47.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 97.0 BB	+7.98 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.87 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.87 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-0.87 BB
Check	-1.57 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♣ and T♣. Their derived set is J, T, 6, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 22 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 8.85 BB. Compare all in to 97.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

042 · 7♣ 7♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

7♣

7♥

PUBLIC BOARD

5♣

7♦

8♦

8.0 BB

pot before action

4.0 BB

additional call

82.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Call 4.0 BB	+19.38 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+19.38 BB
Raise to 10.0 BB	+19.38 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	+17.75 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	+17.75 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as three of a kind. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 7♦ and 8♦. Their derived set is 7, 8, K, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 24 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 4.00 / (8.00 + 4.00) = 33.3%. Sampled equity sits 49.0 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors paying the offered price. The call costs 4.00 BB and can lead to further street decisions. Use the range assumption and future plan to explain the forecast rather than treating the zone label as the reason by itself.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare call 4.0 bb with raise to 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

043 · A♣ 8♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

51.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 38.0 BB	+1.01 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.79 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+0.79 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+0.79 BB
Check	+0.66 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 8♦ and J♥. Their derived set is 8, J, 4, 5; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 23 / 8 / 3. The uniform near-card share is 76.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.22 BB. Compare all in to 38.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

044 · 5♦ Q♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

5♦

Q♣

PUBLIC BOARD

7♠

9♠

8♥

12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

27.8%

sampld range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 34.0 BB	+7.47 BB
Check	+7.23 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+7.23 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+7.23 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+6.87 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 9♠ and 8♥. Their derived set is 9, 8, 2, 3; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 15 / 15 / 3. The uniform near-card share is 61.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.25 BB. Compare all in to 34.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

045 · 6♥ 6♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

56.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+5.97 BB
Check	+5.32 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+5.32 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+5.32 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	+3.19 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with T♥ and 5♦. Their derived set is T, 5, K, 7; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 26 / 8 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 83.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.65 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

046 · 8♣ 7♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

8♣

7♥

PUBLIC BOARD

T♣

7♣

T♦

4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

60.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 98.0 BB	+7.48 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+7.07 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+7.07 BB
Check	+5.50 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+5.50 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 7♣ and T♦. Their derived set is 7, T, 2, 5; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 27 / 8 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 83.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.41 BB. Compare all in to 98.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

047 · 4♣ 6♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

69.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+5.09 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+4.92 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+4.73 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+3.75 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	+3.44 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with A♣ and T♣. Their derived set is A, T, 9, 6; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 24 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.17 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

048 · 7♥ 3♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

7♥

3♠

PUBLIC BOARD

5♣

J♥

8♥

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

18.1%

sampld range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	-0.54 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.54 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-1.05 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-3.01 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-20.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♥ and 8♥. Their derived set is J, 8, 4, 5; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 22 / 8 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 74.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

049 · 7♦ 2♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

6.0 BB

additional call

46.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 6.0 BB	-2.73 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	-12.06 BB
Raise to 15.0 BB	-14.25 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	-21.91 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	-22.65 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 31.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 9♠ and 2♦. Their derived set is 9, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 16 / 14 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 44.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 6.00 / (12.00 + 6.00) = 33.3%. Sampled equity sits 13.4 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.73 BB. Compare fold with call 6.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

050 · 9♦ 6♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

9♦

6♥

PUBLIC BOARD

J♠

2♠

4♠

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

19.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+3.12 BB
Check	+2.80 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.80 BB
All in to 99.0 BB	-5.07 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♠ and 4♠. Their derived set is 2, 4; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 12 / 7 / 22. The uniform near-card share is 38.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.31 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

051 · Q♦ 8♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

30.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 8.0 BB	-1.97 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-2.61 BB
Check	-2.86 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-2.86 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-11.39 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♦ and 2♦. Their derived set is T, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 13 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 46.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 8.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.64 BB. Compare raise to 8.0 bb with raise to 4.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

052 · 4♦ 5♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

4♦

5♠

PUBLIC BOARD

4♣

3♦

A♠

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

60.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+0.22 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.45 BB
All in to 39.0 BB	-0.84 BB
Check	-1.37 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 3♦ and A♠. Their derived set is 3, A, 2, K; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 6 / 7 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 42.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.67 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

053 · 8♦ 3♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

18.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	-1.30 BB
Check	-1.40 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-1.40 BB
All in to 39.0 BB	-6.98 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♥ and K♣. Their derived set is 2, K; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 11 / 8 / 22. The uniform near-card share is 36.2%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.10 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

054 · 9♦ A♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

9♦

A♠

PUBLIC BOARD

Q♣

A♥

2♣

6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

82.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 97.0 BB	+2.91 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.45 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+0.95 BB
Check	-0.34 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.34 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with A♥ and 2♣. Their derived set is A, 2; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 8 / 7 / 27. The uniform near-card share is 27.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.47 BB. Compare all in to 97.0 bb with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

055 · K♣ 4♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

70.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 4.0 BB	-3.47 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-5.14 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-6.15 BB
All in to 98.0 BB	-6.23 BB
Check	-6.76 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and 4♣. Their derived set is 2, 4; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 11 / 7 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 34.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 4.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.67 BB. Compare raise to 4.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

056 · A♠ K♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

A♠

K♦

PUBLIC BOARD

Q♥

2♣

Q♦

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

62.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.99 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.98 BB
Check	+0.43 BB
All in to 39.0 BB	-2.66 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and Q♦. Their derived set is 2, Q; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 14 / 8 / 20. The uniform near-card share is 40.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.01 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

057 · 8♠ J♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

26.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 97.0 BB	+3.66 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.73 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+2.73 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+2.73 BB
Check	+2.45 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with K♦ and 9♦. Their derived set is K, 9, 7, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 18 / 11 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 68.1%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.93 BB. Compare all in to 97.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

058 · J♥ Q♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

J♥

Q♥

PUBLIC BOARD

4♥

J♦

3♠

12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

76.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+24.39 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+22.08 BB
All in to 94.0 BB	+19.36 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+19.18 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+18.48 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 94.0 BB remaining versus 94.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with J♦ and 3♠. Their derived set is J, 3, Q, T; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 15 / 12 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 57.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.31 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

059 · 8♦ 3♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

50.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+3.72 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.65 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+3.65 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+3.57 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	+1.80 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♦ and 9♦. Their derived set is 4, 9, J, 7; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 21 / 8 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 74.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.07 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

060 · 4♦ 6♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

4♦

6♥

PUBLIC BOARD

6♣

5♦

4♥

4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

78.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+4.02 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.60 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+2.01 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.92 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	+1.72 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 5♦ and 4♥. Their derived set is 5, 4, 7, 3; 7 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 10 / 8 / 16. The uniform near-card share is 48.9%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.41 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

061 · Q♦ A♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

79.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+5.01 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+5.01 BB
All in to 39.0 BB	+4.95 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+4.89 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 39.0 BB remaining versus 39.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 6♦ and 8♦. Their derived set is 6, 8, Q, 4; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 24 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

062 · T♣ 7♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

T♣

7♦

PUBLIC BOARD

T♥

T♦

7♠

4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

98.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+35.30 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+35.30 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+35.30 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+33.90 BB
All in to 98.0 BB	+30.92 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as full house. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♦ and 7♠. Their derived set is T, 7, 2, 5; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 11 / 28 / 8 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 83.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

063 · 6♥ 6♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

48.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+1.41 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.40 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.40 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+1.40 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	+1.19 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♦ and J♦. Their derived set is T, J, 6, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 23 / 12 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 74.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.01 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

064 · Q♥ 2♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

Q♥

2♣

PUBLIC BOARD

8♣

4♦

Q♠

6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

69.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+9.12 BB
All in to 97.0 BB	+7.48 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+6.24 BB
Check	+4.23 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+4.09 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♦ and Q♠. Their derived set is 4, Q, A, T; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 47 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 23 / 7 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 76.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.64 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with all in to 97.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

065 · 7♣ 7♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



24.0 BB

pot before action

12.0 BB

additional call

74.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Call 12.0 BB	+15.39 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	+15.05 BB
Raise to 30.0 BB	+15.05 BB
All in to 34.0 BB	+13.32 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 22.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as three of a kind. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 2 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 8♦ and 2♦. Their derived set is 8, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 13 / 16 / 11. The uniform near-card share is 41.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 12.00 / (24.00 + 12.00) = 33.3%. Sampled equity sits 41.1 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors paying the offered price. The call costs 12.00 BB and can lead to further street decisions. Use the range assumption and future plan to explain the forecast rather than treating the zone label as the reason by itself.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.34 BB. Compare call 12.0 bb with raise to 24.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

066 · 5♦ 5♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

51.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+3.02 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+2.89 BB
Check	+1.86 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.86 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	-1.79 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with A♥ and A♠. Their derived set is A, K, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 10 / 8 / 7 / 21. The uniform near-card share is 39.1%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.13 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

067 · 6♣ 9♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

29.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.03 BB
Check	+2.50 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.96 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	+1.94 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+0.68 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and 8♦. Their derived set is 2, 8; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 14 / 15 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 41.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 1.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.54 BB. Compare raise to 1.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

068 · K♥ J♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

K♥

J♦

PUBLIC BOARD

4♠

9♦

2♠

3♣

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

29.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 4.0 BB	+2.37 BB
Check	+1.54 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.54 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-0.44 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	-2.48 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♠ and 3♣. Their derived set is 2, 3; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 7 / 7 / 26. The uniform near-card share is 28.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 4.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.83 BB. Compare raise to 4.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

069 · 5♥ 5♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

48.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.09 BB
Check	+2.56 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.92 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+1.36 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	-0.73 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and T♦. Their derived set is 2, T; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 15 / 9. The uniform near-card share is 47.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 1.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.54 BB. Compare raise to 1.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

070 · K♦ 6♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

K♦

6♣

PUBLIC BOARD

4♥

6♦

5♦

3♣

6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

54.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 1.0 BB	+4.74 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+4.52 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+4.41 BB
Check	+3.69 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	+2.03 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 5♦ and 3♣. Their derived set is 5, 3, 6, 4; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 11 / 8 / 8 / 19. The uniform near-card share is 41.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 1.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.22 BB. Compare raise to 1.0 bb with raise to 3.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

071 · 5♠ 8♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

17.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.92 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+1.71 BB
Check	+1.19 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+0.73 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	-3.03 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 9♥ and 2♣. Their derived set is 9, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 15 / 16 / 10. The uniform near-card share is 43.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 1.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.21 BB. Compare raise to 1.0 bb with raise to 2.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

072 · 8♣ 7♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

8♣

7♣

PUBLIC BOARD

Q♠

J♣

T♣

J♠

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

32.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+2.79 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.67 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+2.67 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+2.67 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-16.24 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with T♣ and J♠. Their derived set is T, J, 6, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 22 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.1%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.11 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

073 · 8♣ 6♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



27.0 BB

pot before action

9.0 BB

additional call

50.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 45.0 BB	+24.80 BB
All in to 91.0 BB	+20.92 BB
Raise to 18.0 BB	+18.69 BB
Raise to 27.0 BB	+18.69 BB
Call 9.0 BB	+17.62 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 91.0 BB remaining versus 82.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 2 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with A♠ and 4♣. Their derived set is A, 4, 3, Q; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 16 / 7 / 10. The uniform near-card share is 63.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $9.00 / (27.00 + 9.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 25.6 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 45.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 3.88 BB. Compare raise to 45.0 bb with all in to 91.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

074 · A♣ 8♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

A♣

8♥

PUBLIC BOARD

T♠

8♦

J♥

A♦

12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

74.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 34.0 BB	+15.28 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+13.14 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+11.90 BB
Check	+7.62 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+7.62 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♥ and A♦. Their derived set is J, A, T, 5; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 24 / 10 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 78.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.14 BB. Compare all in to 34.0 bb with raise to 12.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

075 · 7♥ 3♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



24.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

5.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 88.0 BB	+0.35 BB
Check	-2.30 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	-2.33 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-4.30 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	-5.41 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 88.0 BB remaining versus 88.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 2 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 8♥ and Q♠. Their derived set is 8, Q, 5, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 18 / 11 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 67.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.65 BB. Compare all in to 88.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

076 · 4♦ J♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

36.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 34.0 BB	+3.50 BB
Check	+2.03 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+1.53 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+1.52 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.68 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 4♥ and 8♠. Their derived set is 4, 8, T, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 19 / 7 / 7. The uniform near-card share is 69.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.47 BB. Compare all in to 34.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

077 · K♣ 2♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

35.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 34.0 BB	+6.91 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+6.10 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+5.12 BB
Check	+3.73 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.44 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with Q♣ and 8♦. Their derived set is Q, 8, 5, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 18 / 12 / 3. The uniform near-card share is 67.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.81 BB. Compare all in to 34.0 bb with raise to 12.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

078 · 2♦ K♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

2♦

K♣

PUBLIC BOARD

8♦

Q♦

7♠

5♦

12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

25.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 34.0 BB	+2.07 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+1.43 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+1.38 BB
Check	+0.87 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.58 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 7♠ and 5♦. Their derived set is 7, 5, T, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 19 / 6 / 7. The uniform near-card share is 71.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.64 BB. Compare all in to 34.0 bb with raise to 12.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

079 · J♥ Q♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

76.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 94.0 BB	+20.94 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+20.09 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+8.70 BB
Check	+0.35 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.35 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 94.0 BB remaining versus 94.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 3♠ and 2♦. Their derived set is 3, 2; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 7 / 8 / 25. The uniform near-card share is 28.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.85 BB. Compare all in to 94.0 bb with raise to 12.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

o8o · 4♦ 6♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

4♦

6♥

PUBLIC BOARD

6♣

5♦

4♥

3♥

16.0 BB

pot before action

8.0 BB

additional call

44.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 8.0 BB	-16.79 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	-17.42 BB
Raise to 20.0 BB	-19.09 BB
Raise to 32.0 BB	-24.07 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	-24.07 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 28.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♥ and 3♥. Their derived set is 4, 3, 5; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 8 / 6 / 8 / 24. The uniform near-card share is 30.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $8.00 / (16.00 + 8.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 11.4 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 16.79 BB. Compare fold with call 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

o81 · Q♦ 8♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



24.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

25.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 12.0 BB	+1.87 BB
Check	+1.12 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.12 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	-6.17 BB
All in to 88.0 BB	-12.95 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 88.0 BB remaining versus 88.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and T♥. Their derived set is 2, T; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 16 / 13 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 45.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 12.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.75 BB. Compare raise to 12.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

082 · A♣ 9♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

A♣

9♥

PUBLIC BOARD

K♣

6♦

7♦

2♠

2.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

41.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 2.0 BB	+4.20 BB
Check	+2.83 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.83 BB
All in to 99.0 BB	-0.71 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 99.0 BB remaining versus 99.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 7♦ and 2♠. Their derived set is 7, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 14 / 14 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 43.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 2.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.37 BB. Compare raise to 2.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

083 · J♣ Q♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

38.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+0.51 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.46 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+0.46 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-0.20 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	-1.75 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with A♦ and A♠. Their derived set is A, K, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 9 / 7 / 7 / 23. The uniform near-card share is 34.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.05 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

084 · 2♦ K♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

2♦

K♦

PUBLIC BOARD

Q♣

3♥

6♦

2♣

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

45.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 8.0 BB	+4.64 BB
Check	+4.19 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+4.19 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+4.17 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-5.42 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 6♦ and 2♣. Their derived set is 6, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 15 / 11 / 15. The uniform near-card share is 43.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 8.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.45 BB. Compare raise to 8.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

085 · 7♦ 3♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

54.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 12.0 BB	+9.67 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+9.04 BB
Check	+8.81 BB
All in to 34.0 BB	+7.86 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+7.36 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♣ and 2♣. Their derived set is 4, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 10 / 8 / 22. The uniform near-card share is 34.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 12.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.62 BB. Compare raise to 12.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

086 · 8♠ J♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

8♠

J♥

PUBLIC BOARD

A♦

K♦

9♦

6♣

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

20.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 96.0 BB	+4.47 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+3.36 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+3.08 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.85 BB
Check	+1.50 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 9♦ and 6♣. Their derived set is 9, 6, K, 5; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 22 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 76.1%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.10 BB. Compare all in to 96.0 bb with raise to 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

087 · 8♦ 3♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

49.7%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 8.0 BB	+6.20 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+5.78 BB
Check	+4.34 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+4.34 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	+3.21 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 9♦ and T♣. Their derived set is 9, T, 4, 3; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 11 / 15 / 16 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 56.5%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 8.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.42 BB. Compare raise to 8.0 bb with raise to 4.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

o88 · T♣ 7♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

T♣

7♦

PUBLIC BOARD

T♥

T♦

7♠

K♥

4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

96.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+13.31 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+13.31 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+13.31 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+13.31 BB
All in to 98.0 BB	+10.24 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 98.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as full house. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 7♠ and K♥. Their derived set is 7, K, 5, 8; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 20 / 13 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 71.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

089 · 6♥ 6♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

2.0 BB

additional call

45.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+3.78 BB
Raise to 10.0 BB	+3.78 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+3.06 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	+3.04 BB
Call 2.0 BB	+1.88 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with J♦ and 4♥. Their derived set is J, 4, K, 9; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 23 / 9 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 80.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $2.00 / (6.00 + 2.00) = 25.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 20.0 percentage points above that baseline. Before the river, future betting and realization still affect the comparison.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with raise to 10.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

090 · Q♥ 2♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

Q♥

2♣

PUBLIC BOARD

8♣

4♦

Q♠

K♣

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

59.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	-0.68 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.68 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-0.98 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-1.11 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-10.67 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♠ and K♣. Their derived set is Q, K, T, 3; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 18 / 7 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 67.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

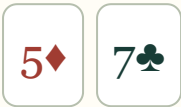
Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

091 · 5♦ 7♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

6.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+0.38 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.17 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	-0.17 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	-0.31 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	-2.38 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♣ and Q♥. Their derived set is T, Q, 7, 4; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 26 / 7 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 84.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.55 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

092 · 9♣ T♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

9♣

T♠

PUBLIC BOARD

5♣

4♦

K♠

Q♠

6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

28.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 3.0 BB	+4.97 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+4.97 BB
Check	+4.47 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+3.63 BB
All in to 97.0 BB	+2.67 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with K♠ and Q♠. Their derived set is K, Q, T, 3; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 46 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 18 / 7 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 67.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 3.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare raise to 3.0 bb with raise to 6.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

093 · 7♣ 7♥ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



58.0 BB

pot before action

22.0 BB

additional call

77.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Call 22.0 BB	+17.56 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 22.0 BB remaining versus 0.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as three of a kind. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 3 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♦ and Q♥. Their derived set is 2, Q; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 16 / 8 / 15. The uniform near-card share is 48.9%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $22.00 / (58.00 + 22.00) = 27.5\%$. Sampled equity sits 49.5 percentage points above that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors paying the offered price. The call costs 22.00 BB and closes this heads-up river response. Use the range assumption and future plan to explain the forecast rather than treating the zone label as the reason by itself.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 17.56 BB. Compare call 22.0 bb with fold, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

094 · 5♠ 8♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

5♠

8♦

PUBLIC BOARD

9♦

Q♥

9♥

2♣

Q♣

6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

17.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 6.0 BB	+2.26 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.76 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+1.76 BB
Check	+1.57 BB
All in to 37.0 BB	+0.49 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 37.0 BB remaining versus 37.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and Q♣. Their derived set is 2, Q; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 16 / 8 / 16. The uniform near-card share is 46.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 6.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.50 BB. Compare raise to 6.0 bb with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

095 · Q♠ J♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

19.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 4.0 BB	+2.41 BB
Check	+2.03 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.03 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	+2.03 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	-1.35 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♠ and 4♠. Their derived set is 3, 4, 5; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 9 / 8 / 7 / 21. The uniform near-card share is 37.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 4.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.38 BB. Compare raise to 4.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

096 · 5♥ 4♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

5♥

4♣

PUBLIC BOARD

7♠

5♠

9♠

3♠

2♣

24.0 BB

pot before action

12.0 BB

additional call

14.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 12.0 BB	-6.23 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	-21.66 BB
Raise to 30.0 BB	-21.66 BB
All in to 34.0 BB	-23.07 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 22.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 2 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♠ and 2♣. Their derived set is 3, 2; 4 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 7 / 6 / 26. The uniform near-card share is 28.9%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is 12.00 / (24.00 + 12.00) = 33.3%. Sampled equity sits 18.4 percentage points below that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 6.23 BB. Compare fold with call 12.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

097 · 5♠ Q♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



20.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

14.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	-0.55 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.55 BB
Raise to 20.0 BB	-1.68 BB
Raise to 10.0 BB	-2.10 BB
All in to 30.0 BB	-4.64 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 30.0 BB remaining versus 30.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 3♣ and A♣. Their derived set is 3, A, 2, K; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 7 / 6 / 18. The uniform near-card share is 46.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

098 · 8♠ Q♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

8♠

Q♣

PUBLIC BOARD

6♠

7♦

5♠

2♣

4♥

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

90.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 36.0 BB	+15.22 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+13.96 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+13.05 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+13.05 BB
Check	+9.07 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as straight. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and 4♥. Their derived set is 2, 4; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 11 / 7 / 21. The uniform near-card share is 37.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.27 BB. Compare all in to 36.0 bb with raise to 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

099 · 4♥ 6♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

57.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 12.0 BB	+4.49 BB
Check	+4.40 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+4.40 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+4.40 BB
All in to 34.0 BB	+1.69 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 34.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 6♥ and 2♥. Their derived set is 6, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 4 / 16 / 10 / 15. The uniform near-card share is 44.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 12.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.09 BB. Compare raise to 12.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

100 · 8♣ 7♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

8♣

7♣

PUBLIC BOARD

Q♠

J♣

T♣

J♠

9♠

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

64.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+8.78 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+8.78 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	+8.78 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+7.98 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	+2.41 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as straight. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♠ and 9♠. Their derived set is J, 9, 5, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 17 / 11 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 66.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

101 · 8♣ 7♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



16.0 BB

pot before action

PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

additional call

53.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 8.0 BB	-1.40 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	-4.66 BB
Raise to 20.0 BB	-12.44 BB
Raise to 32.0 BB	-19.83 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-34.63 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 88.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as straight. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with J♠ and 9♠. Their derived set is J, 9, 5, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 17 / 11 / 4. The uniform near-card share is 66.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $8.00 / (16.00 + 8.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 20.2 percentage points above that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.40 BB. Compare fold with call 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

102 · 5♦ 5♣ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

5♦

5♣

PUBLIC BOARD

9♣

4♦

A♥

A♠

9♦

18.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

2.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.23 BB
Check	-0.67 BB
Raise to 9.0 BB	-1.01 BB
All in to 31.0 BB	-2.43 BB
Raise to 18.0 BB	-3.94 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 31.0 BB remaining versus 31.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with A♠ and 9♦. Their derived set is A, 9, 8, 7; 8 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 16 / 14 / 3. The uniform near-card share is 62.2%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 1.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.43 BB. Compare raise to 1.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

103 · 6♣ 9♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



16.0 BB

pot before action

PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

additional call

3.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 8.0 BB	-3.46 BB
Raise to 20.0 BB	-11.53 BB
Raise to 32.0 BB	-12.28 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	-12.72 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	-14.70 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 28.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 8♦ and Q♦. Their derived set is 8, Q, 5, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 18 / 12 / 3. The uniform near-card share is 66.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $8.00 / (16.00 + 8.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 29.4 percentage points below that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 3.46 BB. Compare fold with call 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

104 · 8♥ 8♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

8♥

8♠

PUBLIC BOARD

5♠

4♥

Q♦

A♠

J♥

16.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

38.5%

sampld range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+5.63 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+5.63 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	+5.28 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+4.96 BB
All in to 92.0 BB	+3.44 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 92.0 BB remaining versus 92.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with A♠ and J♥. Their derived set is A, J, T, 5; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 22 / 10 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 77.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

105 · A♦ 9♦ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

24.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 12.0 BB	+4.46 BB
All in to 94.0 BB	+3.77 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+2.81 BB
Check	+2.75 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.75 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 94.0 BB remaining versus 94.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Rook has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with 5♠ and 7♠. Their derived set is 5, 7, T, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 13 / 17 / 8 / 7. The uniform near-card share is 66.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 12.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.69 BB. Compare raise to 12.0 bb with all in to 94.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

106 · 5♥ 5♠ vs Rook

YOUR POCKET

5♥

5♠

PUBLIC BOARD

K♣

7♠

2♣

T♦

J♥

44.0 BB

pot before action

36.0 BB

additional call

22.4%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 36.0 BB	-29.01 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 0.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Rook has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Rook.

Dynamic references begin with T♦ and J♥. Their derived set is T, J, 6, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 20 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 75.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $36.00 / (44.00 + 36.00) = 45.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 22.6 percentage points below that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 29.01 BB. Compare fold with call 36.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

107 · 8♦ 3♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



4.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

4.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	-0.54 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.54 BB
Raise to 2.0 BB	-0.54 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-1.08 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	-1.99 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 38.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 9♦ and 2♦. Their derived set is 9, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 13 / 15 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 40.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

108 · 8♦ 3♥ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

8♦

3♥

PUBLIC BOARD

T♥

2♥

K♣

9♦

2♦

8.0 BB

pot before action

4.0 BB

additional call

4.0%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 4.0 BB	-1.63 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-6.39 BB
Raise to 10.0 BB	-10.63 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	-14.49 BB
All in to 38.0 BB	-20.95 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 38.0 BB remaining versus 34.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 9♦ and 2♦. Their derived set is 9, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 13 / 15 / 12. The uniform near-card share is 40.0%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $4.00 / (8.00 + 4.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 29.4 percentage points below that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.63 BB. Compare fold with call 4.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

109 · 3♥ T♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



6.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

14.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+0.43 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+0.43 BB
Raise to 3.0 BB	+0.43 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+0.19 BB
All in to 97.0 BB	-8.74 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 97.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with K♥ and 2♥. Their derived set is K, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 10 / 8 / 22. The uniform near-card share is 33.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

110 · 3♥ T♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

3♥

T♠

PUBLIC BOARD

6♥

Q♣

K♦

K♥

2♥

12.0 BB

pot before action

6.0 BB

additional call

11.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 6.0 BB	-2.05 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	-7.77 BB
Raise to 15.0 BB	-8.52 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	-21.65 BB
All in to 97.0 BB	-48.37 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 97.0 BB remaining versus 91.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with K♥ and 2♥. Their derived set is K, 2; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 10 / 8 / 22. The uniform near-card share is 33.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $6.00 / (12.00 + 6.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 21.5 percentage points below that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 2.05 BB. Compare fold with call 6.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

111 · 7♦ 3♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



58.0 BB

pot before action

22.0 BB

additional call

45.9%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 22.0 BB	-13.91 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 22.0 BB remaining versus 0.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as two pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 2♣ and 4♥. Their derived set is 2, 4; 5 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 5 / 10 / 8 / 22. The uniform near-card share is 33.3%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $22.00 / (58.00 + 22.00) = 27.5\%$. Sampled equity sits 18.4 percentage points above that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 13.91 BB. Compare fold with call 22.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

112 · 9♥ 6♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

9♥

6♦

PUBLIC BOARD

3♠

T♥

A♦

Q♥

2♦

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

9.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	-0.42 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	-0.42 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-0.62 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-0.77 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	-2.18 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♥ and 2♦. Their derived set is Q, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **UNLIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 14 / 7 / 18. The uniform near-card share is 44.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

113 · 9♥ 6♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



16.0 BB

pot before action

PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

additional call

8.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 8.0 BB	-5.16 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	-16.12 BB
Raise to 20.0 BB	-19.19 BB
Raise to 32.0 BB	-24.02 BB
All in to 36.0 BB	-24.59 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 28.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as high card. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♥ and 2♦. Their derived set is Q, 2; 6 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is UNLIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 6 / 14 / 7 / 18. The uniform near-card share is 44.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $8.00 / (16.00 + 8.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 25.2 percentage points below that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 5.16 BB. Compare fold with call 8.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

114 · T♣ 7♦ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

T♣

7♦

PUBLIC BOARD

T♥

T♦

7♠

K♥

3♠

8.0 BB

pot before action

4.0 BB

additional call

97.1%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 98.0 BB	+22.09 BB
Raise to 16.0 BB	+19.05 BB
Call 4.0 BB	+18.00 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+18.00 BB
Raise to 10.0 BB	+18.00 BB
Fold	+0.00 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 98.0 BB remaining versus 94.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as full house. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 2 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with K♥ and 3♠. Their derived set is K, 3, A, Q; 7 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 12 / 5 / 14. The uniform near-card share is 57.8%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $4.00 / (8.00 + 4.00) = 33.3\%$. Sampled equity sits 63.7 percentage points above that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 3.05 BB. Compare all in to 98.0 bb with raise to 16.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

115 · 6♥ 6♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



24.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

48.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 12.0 BB	+15.60 BB
Check	+14.24 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+14.24 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	+12.20 BB
All in to 28.0 BB	+12.20 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 28.0 BB remaining versus 28.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with 4♥ and 8♦. Their derived set is 4, 8, T, 6; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 11 / 19 / 7 / 8. The uniform near-card share is 66.7%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 12.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 1.36 BB. Compare raise to 12.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

116 · Q♥ 2♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

Q♥

2♣

PUBLIC BOARD

8♣

4♦

Q♠

K♣

5♣

8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

60.8%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Raise to 4.0 BB	+6.08 BB
Check	+5.73 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+5.73 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	+3.38 BB
All in to 96.0 BB	-10.85 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 96.0 BB remaining versus 96.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with K♣ and 5♣. Their derived set is K, 5, 3, T; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is UNLIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 24 / 7 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 84.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors raise to 4.0 bb. The target includes this street’s existing contribution. Compare the extra cost with the smaller and larger legal alternatives, and ask which responding hands make the chosen size productive.

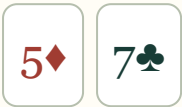
Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.35 BB. Compare raise to 4.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

117 · 5♦ 7♣ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



8.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

17.5%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ All in to 36.0 BB	+1.54 BB
Check	+1.13 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+1.13 BB
Raise to 8.0 BB	-0.49 BB
Raise to 4.0 BB	-0.57 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 36.0 BB remaining versus 36.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♥ and 7♥. Their derived set is Q, 7, 4; 9 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 9 / 22 / 14 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 68.9%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors its all-in preset. That preference deserves a continuing-range analysis: a large bet changes which hands call. The printed forecast comes from the fitted return model; this example supplies a question to investigate, rather than a separately proven shove rule.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.41 BB. Compare all in to 36.0 bb with check, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

118 · 9♣ T♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

9♣

T♠

PUBLIC BOARD

5♣

4♦

K♠

Q♠

J♣

12.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

97.6%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+16.00 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+16.00 BB
Raise to 6.0 BB	+16.00 BB
Raise to 12.0 BB	+15.76 BB
All in to 94.0 BB	+15.51 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are on the button, with 94.0 BB remaining versus 94.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as straight. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 0 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with Q♠ and J♣. Their derived set is Q, J, 8, 3; 10 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 14 / 20 / 11 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 75.6%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.00 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

119 · Q♦ 8♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET



PUBLIC BOARD



48.0 BB

pot before action

0.0 BB

additional call

20.3%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Check	+3.06 BB
Raise to 1.0 BB	+2.72 BB
All in to 76.0 BB	+1.37 BB
Raise to 24.0 BB	-3.35 BB
Raise to 48.0 BB	-4.02 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 76.0 BB remaining versus 76.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 0 raise(s) this street and 1 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♥ and 5♥. Their derived set is T, 5, K, 7; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is LIKELY, while the dynamic label is LIKELY. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 26 / 7 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 84.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

Checking costs zero additional chips. This makes a free continuation the baseline to compare with betting for value or pressure. A zero calling price describes the available check; it does not make every raise equally attractive.

The forest favors retaining the option to continue without adding chips now. A check can preserve later value or control commitment. Compare the printed betting alternatives and describe which worse hands would call each size.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The leading action changes when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 0.34 BB. Compare check with raise to 1.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

120 · Q♦ 8♠ vs Fern

YOUR POCKET

Q♦

8♠

PUBLIC BOARD

K♠

T♦

2♦

T♥

5♥

172.0 BB

pot before action

28.0 BB

additional call

17.2%

sampled range equity

Legal alternative	Forecast from this choice
♦ Fold	+0.00 BB
Call 28.0 BB	-9.32 BB

WSRF forecasts from 8,192-sample input equity. Fold baseline: zero additional return. These are estimates, separate from observed counterfactual payoffs.

You are in the big blind, with 28.0 BB remaining versus 0.0 BB. The visible cards evaluate as one pair. Fern has made 1 raise(s) this street and 2 across the hand. Public HUD inputs use the study priors: 60% VPIP, 40% PFR and 30% fold rate. They are assumptions supplied to the read, rather than a new measurement of Fern.

Dynamic references begin with T♥ and 5♥. Their derived set is T, 5, K, 7; 11 ranks are near. The pocket label is **LIKELY**, while the dynamic label is **LIKELY**. Among 45 unseen cards, the four distance counts are 12 / 26 / 7 / 0. The uniform near-card share is 84.4%, distinct from the showdown-equity estimate above.

The immediate call threshold is $28.00 / (172.00 + 28.00) = 14.0\%$. Sampled equity sits 3.2 percentage points above that baseline. At the river, a call realizes the modeled showdown share.

The forest favors preserving the remaining stack at this price. Its fold score is exactly zero from the present decision; earlier contributions belong to whole-hand accounting. Inspect whether the continuing range supports the negative forecasts assigned to paid alternatives.

Worked question

Can an input-sensitivity check help you inspect this recommendation?

Yes. The same action leads when only equity moves four percentage points down and up. The base forecast gap to the next alternative is 9.32 BB. Compare fold with call 28.0 bb, then name the opponent-range assumption you would test first. This probe checks local stability, rather than certifying action quality.

Price workshop 1

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 6 BB + call 2 BB = 8 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 6 BB. You must add 2 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 2 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$2 / 8$	25.0%
Higher equity scenario	$33.0\% \times 8 - 2$	+0.64 BB
Lower equity scenario	$19.0\% \times 8 - 2$	-0.48 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 2 BB	-2.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 2 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 4 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 6 BB. The new threshold is 40.0%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +0.64 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 25.0% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 2

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 8 BB + call 6 BB = 14 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 8 BB. You must add 6 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 3 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	6 / 14	42.9%
Higher equity scenario	50.9% × 14 – 6	+1.12 BB
Lower equity scenario	36.9% × 14 – 6	-0.84 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 3 BB	-3.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 3 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 8 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 8 BB. The new threshold is 50.0%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +1.12 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 42.9% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 3

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 10 BB + call 12 BB = 22 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 10 BB. You must add 12 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 4 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$12 / 22$	54.5%
Higher equity scenario	$62.5\% \times 22 - 12$	+1.76 BB
Lower equity scenario	$48.5\% \times 22 - 12$	-1.32 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 4 BB	-4.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 4 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 14 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 10 BB. The new threshold is 58.3%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +1.76 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 54.5% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 4

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 12 BB + call 20 BB = 32 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 12 BB. You must add 20 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 5 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$20 / 32$	62.5%
Higher equity scenario	$70.5\% \times 32 - 20$	+2.56 BB
Lower equity scenario	$56.5\% \times 32 - 20$	-1.92 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 5 BB	-5.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 5 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 22 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 12 BB. The new threshold is 64.7%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +2.56 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 62.5% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 5

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 14 BB + call 30 BB = 44 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 14 BB. You must add 30 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 6 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	30 / 44	68.2%
Higher equity scenario	76.2% × 44 – 30	+3.52 BB
Lower equity scenario	62.2% × 44 – 30	-2.64 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 6 BB	-6.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 6 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 32 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 14 BB. The new threshold is 69.6%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +3.52 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 68.2% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 6

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 18 BB + call 7 BB = 25 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 18 BB. You must add 7 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 7 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$7 / 25$	28.0%
Higher equity scenario	$36.0\% \times 25 - 7$	+2.00 BB
Lower equity scenario	$22.0\% \times 25 - 7$	-1.50 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 7 BB	-7.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 7 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 9 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 18 BB. The new threshold is 33.3%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +2.00 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 28.0% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 7

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 22 BB + call 16 BB = 38 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 22 BB. You must add 16 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 8 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$16 / 38$	42.1%
Higher equity scenario	$50.1\% \times 38 - 16$	+3.04 BB
Lower equity scenario	$36.1\% \times 38 - 16$	-2.28 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 8 BB	-8.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 8 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 18 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 22 BB. The new threshold is 45.0%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +3.04 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 42.1% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 8

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 26 BB + call 27 BB = 53 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 26 BB. You must add 27 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 9 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$27 / 53$	50.9%
Higher equity scenario	$58.9\% \times 53 - 27$	+4.24 BB
Lower equity scenario	$44.9\% \times 53 - 27$	-3.18 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 9 BB	-9.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 9 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 29 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 26 BB. The new threshold is 52.7%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +4.24 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 50.9% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 9

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 32 BB + call 40 BB = 72 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 32 BB. You must add 40 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 10 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$40 / 72$	55.6%
Higher equity scenario	$63.6\% \times 72 - 40$	+5.76 BB
Lower equity scenario	$49.6\% \times 72 - 40$	-4.32 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 10 BB	-10.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 10 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 42 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 32 BB. The new threshold is 56.8%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +5.76 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 55.6% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 10

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 38 BB + call 55 BB = 93 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 38 BB. You must add 55 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 11 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	55 / 93	59.1%
Higher equity scenario	67.1% × 93 – 55	+7.44 BB
Lower equity scenario	53.1% × 93 – 55	-5.58 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 11 BB	-11.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 11 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 57 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 38 BB. The new threshold is 60.0%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +7.44 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 59.1% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 11

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 42 BB + call 12 BB = 54 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 42 BB. You must add 12 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 12 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$12 / 54$	22.2%
Higher equity scenario	$30.2\% \times 54 - 12$	+4.32 BB
Lower equity scenario	$16.2\% \times 54 - 12$	-3.24 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 12 BB	-12.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 12 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 14 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 42 BB. The new threshold is 25.0%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +4.32 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 22.2% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 12

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 50 BB + call 26 BB = 76 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 50 BB. You must add 26 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 13 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$26 / 76$	34.2%
Higher equity scenario	$42.2\% \times 76 - 26$	+6.08 BB
Lower equity scenario	$28.2\% \times 76 - 26$	-4.56 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 13 BB	-13.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 13 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 28 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 50 BB. The new threshold is 35.9%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +6.08 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 34.2% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 13

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 62 BB + call 42 BB = 104 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 62 BB. You must add 42 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 14 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$42 / 104$	40.4%
Higher equity scenario	$48.4\% \times 104 - 42$	+8.32 BB
Lower equity scenario	$34.4\% \times 104 - 42$	-6.24 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 14 BB	-14.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 14 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 44 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 62 BB. The new threshold is 41.5%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +8.32 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 40.4% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 14

A river decision against Rook · LIKELY dynamic map

Pot 82 BB + call 60 BB = 142 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 82 BB. You must add 60 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 15 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$60 / 142$	42.3%
Higher equity scenario	$50.3\% \times 142 - 60$	+11.36 BB
Lower equity scenario	$36.3\% \times 142 - 60$	-8.52 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 15 BB	-15.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 15 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 62 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 82 BB. The new threshold is 43.1%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +11.36 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The LIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 42.3% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Price workshop 15

A river decision against Fern · UNLIKELY dynamic map

Pot 102 BB + call 80 BB = 182 BB contest

The river is complete. Your opponent has bet, and the pot already including that bet is 102 BB. You must add 80 BB to call. Assume this closes the action, the modeled equity counts ties correctly, and every chip in the pot is contestable. Your earlier contribution was 16 BB. Keep that earlier amount in the whole-hand record while comparing the current alternatives.

Step	Calculation	Result
Call threshold	$80 / 182$	44.0%
Higher equity scenario	$52.0\% \times 182 - 80$	+14.56 BB
Lower equity scenario	$38.0\% \times 182 - 80$	-10.92 BB
Fold from this decision	Additional return	0.00 BB
Fold from the hand start	Earlier investment: 16 BB	-16.00 BB

Work it before reading on

Explain why 16 BB belongs in the session result but not in the threshold numerator. Then change the offered call to 82 BB while keeping the already-existing pot at 102 BB. The new threshold is 44.6%. Identify the extra equity needed to accept the higher price under the same simplified river model.

Worked question

Can the higher-equity scenario justify a call under these stated assumptions?

Yes. Its expected incremental return is +14.56 BB, which exceeds the fold baseline. The conclusion follows from the assumed range equity and closed-action payoff. The UNLIKELY label remains an additional description; it leaves the arithmetic intact.

Now turn this into a model study. Ask what public line generated the opponent range, whether your hole cards remove important value combinations, and how sensitive the result is to a modest change in the equity estimate. A close forecast deserves careful range inspection. A larger arithmetic margin still depends on the range being appropriate.

Carry to the table

On your next river call, write P and C before looking at the coach. If you see approximately 44.0% as the price, recall this calculation. Compare your read with the forest, save the hand, and keep the eventual pot result as a separate observation. One clear price calculation is a useful session accomplishment.

Pressure workshop 1

River pressure with an explicit response model

2 BB risked into 6 BB · pure-bluff threshold 25.0%

You may bet 2 BB into 6 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
25.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
35.0% folds	+0.80 BB
Every response is a call	-2.00 BB
15% called equity and 35.0% folds	+1.77 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 6 - (1-f) \times 2$. Solving for zero gives $2 / 8$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 6 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 10 - 2]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 25.0%. If a credible model supplies 35.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +0.80 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 2

River pressure with an explicit response model

4 BB risked into 7 BB · pure-bluff threshold 36.4%

You may bet 4 BB into 7 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
36.4% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
46.4% folds	+1.10 BB
Every response is a call	-4.00 BB
15% called equity and 46.4% folds	+2.31 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 7 - (1-f) \times 4$. Solving for zero gives $4 / 11$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 7 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 15 - 4]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 36.4%. If a credible model supplies 46.4% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +1.10 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 3

River pressure with an explicit response model

6 BB risked into 8 BB · pure-bluff threshold 42.9%

You may bet 6 BB into 8 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
42.9% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
52.9% folds	+1.40 BB
Every response is a call	-6.00 BB
15% called equity and 52.9% folds	+2.81 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 8 - (1-f) \times 6$. Solving for zero gives $6 / 14$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 8 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 20 - 6]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 42.9%. If a credible model supplies 52.9% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +1.40 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 4

River pressure with an explicit response model

9 BB risked into 9 BB · pure-bluff threshold 50.0%

You may bet 9 BB into 9 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
50.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
60.0% folds	+1.80 BB
Every response is a call	-9.00 BB
15% called equity and 60.0% folds	+3.42 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 9 - (1-f) \times 9$. Solving for zero gives $9 / 18$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 9 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 27 - 9]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 50.0%. If a credible model supplies 60.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +1.80 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 5

River pressure with an explicit response model

15 BB risked into 10 BB · pure-bluff threshold 60.0%

You may bet 15 BB into 10 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
60.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
70.0% folds	+2.50 BB
Every response is a call	-15.00 BB
15% called equity and 70.0% folds	+4.30 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 10 - (1-f) \times 15$. Solving for zero gives $15 / 25$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 10 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 40 - 15]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 60.0%. If a credible model supplies 70.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +2.50 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 6

River pressure with an explicit response model

3 BB risked into 12 BB · pure-bluff threshold 20.0%

You may bet 3 BB into 12 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
20.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
30.0% folds	+1.50 BB
Every response is a call	-3.00 BB
15% called equity and 30.0% folds	+3.39 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 12 - (1-f) \times 3$. Solving for zero gives $3 / 15$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 12 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 18 - 3]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 20.0%. If a credible model supplies 30.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +1.50 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 7

River pressure with an explicit response model

7 BB risked into 14 BB · pure-bluff threshold 33.3%

You may bet 7 BB into 14 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
33.3% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
43.3% folds	+2.10 BB
Every response is a call	-7.00 BB
15% called equity and 43.3% folds	+4.48 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 14 - (1-f) \times 7$. Solving for zero gives $7 / 21$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 14 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 28 - 7]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 33.3%. If a credible model supplies 43.3% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +2.10 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 8

River pressure with an explicit response model

12 BB risked into 16 BB · pure-bluff threshold 42.9%

You may bet 12 BB into 16 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
42.9% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
52.9% folds	+2.80 BB
Every response is a call	-12.00 BB
15% called equity and 52.9% folds	+5.63 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 16 - (1-f) \times 12$. Solving for zero gives $12 / 28$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 16 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 40 - 12]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 42.9%. If a credible model supplies 52.9% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +2.80 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 9

River pressure with an explicit response model

19 BB risked into 19 BB · pure-bluff threshold 50.0%

You may bet 19 BB into 19 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
50.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
60.0% folds	+3.80 BB
Every response is a call	-19.00 BB
15% called equity and 60.0% folds	+7.22 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 19 - (1-f) \times 19$. Solving for zero gives $19 / 38$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 19 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 57 - 19]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 50.0%. If a credible model supplies 60.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +3.80 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 10

River pressure with an explicit response model

33 BB risked into 22 BB · pure-bluff threshold 60.0%

You may bet 33 BB into 22 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
60.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
70.0% folds	+5.50 BB
Every response is a call	-33.00 BB
15% called equity and 70.0% folds	+9.46 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 22 - (1-f) \times 33$. Solving for zero gives $33 / 55$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 22 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 88 - 33]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 60.0%. If a credible model supplies 70.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +5.50 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 11

River pressure with an explicit response model

6 BB risked into 24 BB · pure-bluff threshold 20.0%

You may bet 6 BB into 24 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
20.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
30.0% folds	+3.00 BB
Every response is a call	-6.00 BB
15% called equity and 30.0% folds	+6.78 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 24 - (1-f) \times 6$. Solving for zero gives $6 / 30$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 24 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 36 - 6]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 20.0%. If a credible model supplies 30.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +3.00 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 12

River pressure with an explicit response model

14 BB risked into 28 BB · pure-bluff threshold 33.3%

You may bet 14 BB into 28 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
33.3% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
43.3% folds	+4.20 BB
Every response is a call	-14.00 BB
15% called equity and 43.3% folds	+8.96 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 28 - (1-f) \times 14$. Solving for zero gives $14 / 42$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 28 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 56 - 14]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 33.3%. If a credible model supplies 43.3% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +4.20 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 13

River pressure with an explicit response model

26 BB risked into 34 BB · pure-bluff threshold 43.3%

You may bet 26 BB into 34 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
43.3% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
53.3% folds	+6.00 BB
Every response is a call	-26.00 BB
15% called equity and 53.3% folds	+12.02 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 34 - (1-f) \times 26$. Solving for zero gives $26 / 60$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 34 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 86 - 26]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 43.3%. If a credible model supplies 53.3% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +6.00 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 14

River pressure with an explicit response model

44 BB risked into 44 BB · pure-bluff threshold 50.0%

You may bet 44 BB into 44 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
50.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
60.0% folds	+8.80 BB
Every response is a call	-44.00 BB
15% called equity and 60.0% folds	+16.72 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 44 - (1-f) \times 44$. Solving for zero gives $44 / 88$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 44 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 132 - 44]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic LIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 50.0%. If a credible model supplies 60.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +8.80 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Pressure workshop 15

River pressure with an explicit response model

81 BB risked into 54 BB · pure-bluff threshold 60.0%

You may bet 81 BB into 54 BB. For the first calculation, assume your hand has zero showdown share when called, both players can match the bet, and the hand ends after a call. Your opponent either folds or calls. This isolates the price of immediate folds so you can inspect it before adding richer poker considerations.

Response assumption	Incremental expected return
60.0% folds	0.00 BB at the exact break-even point
70.0% folds	+13.50 BB
Every response is a call	-81.00 BB
15% called equity and 70.0% folds	+23.22 BB

The pure-bluff formula is $f \times 54 - (1-f) \times 81$. Solving for zero gives $81 / 135$. If the hand retains 15% equity when called, use $f \times 54 + (1-f) \times [0.15 \times 216 - 81]$. This second model describes a different payoff; keeping the formula visible makes the change traceable.

Make the assumption visible

Write three plausible calling hand classes and three plausible folding hand classes for a board of your choice. Then describe how holding an ace, a paired board rank or a missed draw card might change their relative counts. The desired result is a response model you can inspect. A dynamic UNLIKELY label can accompany that model, while the actual range supplies the action-dependent detail.

Worked question

Can a smaller required fold rate make a modest bluff attractive under a supported response model?

Yes. The threshold here is 60.0%. If a credible model supplies 70.0% folds under the stated zero-called-equity assumption, the forecast becomes +13.50 BB. This is a conditional calculation, ready to compare with measured responses.

To study this at the lab, record bet size, pot size, street, opponent, zone and response for every scheduled example. Include calls as well as folds. Grouping only successful bluffs would answer a different question. A complete response record lets you compare the assumption with the observed frequency, then examine whether the model generalizes to fresh hands.

Replay prompt

Choose a smaller legal bet and recompute the required folds. The response frequency can also change with size, so keep each threshold next to its own response assumption. This is how an imaginative pressure idea becomes a measurable sizing experiment.

Removal workshop 1

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 17$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$17 / 47$	36.2%
Both near	$17 \times 16 / (47 \times 46)$	12.6%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 17 \times 30 / (47 \times 46)$	47.2%
At least one near	$1 - 30 \times 29 / (47 \times 46)$	59.8%
Both far	$30 \times 29 / (47 \times 46)$	40.2%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 6, 11, 7, 23 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 16 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 34.8%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 17, giving 37.0%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 2.511 and the standard deviation is 1.687. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 2

YOUR CARDS

9♦

6♣

PUBLIC CARDS

9♠

3♠

5♣

2
1

3
0

4
0

5
0

6
0

7
1

8
2

9
3

T
4

J
5

Q
4

K
3

A
2

Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 21$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$21 / 47$	44.7%
Both near	$21 \times 20 / (47 \times 46)$	19.4%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 21 \times 26 / (47 \times 46)$	50.5%
At least one near	$1 - 26 \times 25 / (47 \times 46)$	69.9%
Both far	$26 \times 25 / (47 \times 46)$	30.1%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 13, 8, 8, 18 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 20 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 43.5%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 21, giving 45.7%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 2.000 and the standard deviation is 1.689. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 3

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 36$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$36 / 47$	76.6%
Both near	$36 \times 35 / (47 \times 46)$	58.3%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 36 \times 11 / (47 \times 46)$	36.6%
At least one near	$1 - 11 \times 10 / (47 \times 46)$	94.9%
Both far	$11 \times 10 / (47 \times 46)$	5.1%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 13, 23, 8, 3 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 35 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 76.1%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 36, giving 78.3%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.021 and the standard deviation is 0.838. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 4

YOUR CARDS

7♥

3♠

PUBLIC CARDS

5♣

J♥

8♥

2
2

3
1

4
0

5
0

6
1

7
1

8
0

9
1

T
1

J
0

Q
1

K
2

A
3

Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 35$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$35 / 47$	74.5%
Both near	$35 \times 34 / (47 \times 46)$	55.0%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 35 \times 12 / (47 \times 46)$	38.9%
At least one near	$1 - 12 \times 11 / (47 \times 46)$	93.9%
Both far	$12 \times 11 / (47 \times 46)$	6.1%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 13, 22, 8, 4 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 34 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 73.9%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 35, giving 76.1%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.064 and the standard deviation is 0.885. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 5

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 17$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$17 / 47$	36.2%
Both near	$17 \times 16 / (47 \times 46)$	12.6%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 17 \times 30 / (47 \times 46)$	47.2%
At least one near	$1 - 30 \times 29 / (47 \times 46)$	59.8%
Both far	$30 \times 29 / (47 \times 46)$	40.2%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 6, 11, 8, 22 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 16 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 34.8%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 17, giving 37.0%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 2.447 and the standard deviation is 1.648. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 6

YOUR CARDS

J♥

Q♥

PUBLIC CARDS

4♥

J♦

3♠

2
1

3
0

4
1

5
2

6
3

7
3

8
2

9
1

T
0

J
0

Q
0

K
1

A
2

Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 27$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$27 / 47$	57.4%
Both near	$27 \times 26 / (47 \times 46)$	32.5%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 27 \times 20 / (47 \times 46)$	50.0%
At least one near	$1 - 20 \times 19 / (47 \times 46)$	82.4%
Both far	$20 \times 19 / (47 \times 46)$	17.6%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 12, 15, 12, 8 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 26 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 56.5%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 27, giving 58.7%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.340 and the standard deviation is 1.037. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 7

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 5 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 47$ unknown identities, of which $K = 35$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$35 / 47$	74.5%
Both near	$35 \times 34 / (47 \times 46)$	55.0%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 35 \times 12 / (47 \times 46)$	38.9%
At least one near	$1 - 12 \times 11 / (47 \times 46)$	93.9%
Both far	$12 \times 11 / (47 \times 46)$	6.1%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 12, 23, 12, 0 cards, which sum to 47. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 34 near cards remain among 46 unknown cards, giving 73.9%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 35, giving 76.1%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.000 and the standard deviation is 0.715. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 8

YOUR CARDS

K♥J♦

2030415263748596T5J4Q3K2A1

PUBLIC CARDS

4♠9♦2♠3♣

Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 6 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 46$ unknown identities, of which $K = 13$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$13 / 46$	28.3%
Both near	$13 \times 12 / (46 \times 45)$	7.5%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 13 \times 33 / (46 \times 45)$	41.4%
At least one near	$1 - 33 \times 32 / (46 \times 45)$	49.0%
Both far	$33 \times 32 / (46 \times 45)$	51.0%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 6, 7, 7, 26 cards, which sum to 46. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 12 near cards remain among 45 unknown cards, giving 26.7%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 13, giving 28.9%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 2.848 and the standard deviation is 1.829. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 9

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 6 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 46$ unknown identities, of which $K = 29$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$29 / 46$	63.0%
Both near	$29 \times 28 / (46 \times 45)$	39.2%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 29 \times 17 / (46 \times 45)$	47.6%
At least one near	$1 - 17 \times 16 / (46 \times 45)$	86.9%
Both far	$17 \times 16 / (46 \times 45)$	13.1%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 13, 16, 7, 10 cards, which sum to 46. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 28 near cards remain among 45 unknown cards, giving 62.2%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 29, giving 64.4%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.348 and the standard deviation is 1.184. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 10

YOUR CARDS

2♦

K♣

PUBLIC CARDS

8♦

Q♦

7♠

5♦

2
2

3
1

4
0

5
0

6
1

7
0

8
1

9
1

T
0

J
1

Q
2

K
3

A
3

Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 6 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 46$ unknown identities, of which $K = 33$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$33 / 46$	71.7%
Both near	$33 \times 32 / (46 \times 45)$	51.0%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 33 \times 13 / (46 \times 45)$	41.4%
At least one near	$1 - 13 \times 12 / (46 \times 45)$	92.5%
Both far	$13 \times 12 / (46 \times 45)$	7.5%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 14, 19, 6, 7 cards, which sum to 46. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 32 near cards remain among 45 unknown cards, giving 71.1%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 33, giving 73.3%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.130 and the standard deviation is 1.013. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 11

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 6 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 46$ unknown identities, of which $K = 16$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$16 / 46$	34.8%
Both near	$16 \times 15 / (46 \times 45)$	11.6%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 16 \times 30 / (46 \times 45)$	46.4%
At least one near	$1 - 30 \times 29 / (46 \times 45)$	58.0%
Both far	$30 \times 29 / (46 \times 45)$	42.0%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 9, 7, 7, 23 cards, which sum to 46. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 15 near cards remain among 45 unknown cards, giving 33.3%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 16, giving 35.6%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 2.457 and the standard deviation is 1.753. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 12

YOUR CARDS

T♣7♦

2
2

3
2

4
1

5
0

6
1

7
0

8
0

9
1

T
2

J
2

Q
1

K
0

A
1

PUBLIC CARDS

T♥T♦7♠K♥

Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 6 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 46$ unknown identities, of which $K = 33$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$33 / 46$	71.7%
Both near	$33 \times 32 / (46 \times 45)$	51.0%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 33 \times 13 / (46 \times 45)$	41.4%
At least one near	$1 - 13 \times 12 / (46 \times 45)$	92.5%
Both far	$13 \times 12 / (46 \times 45)$	7.5%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 13, 20, 13, 0 cards, which sum to 46. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 32 near cards remain among 45 unknown cards, giving 71.1%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 33, giving 73.3%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.000 and the standard deviation is 0.752. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 13

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 7 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 45$ unknown identities, of which $K = 22$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$22 / 45$	48.9%
Both near	$22 \times 21 / (45 \times 44)$	23.3%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 22 \times 23 / (45 \times 44)$	51.1%
At least one near	$1 - 23 \times 22 / (45 \times 44)$	74.4%
Both far	$23 \times 22 / (45 \times 44)$	25.6%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 6, 16, 8, 15 cards, which sum to 45. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 21 near cards remain among 44 unknown cards, giving 47.7%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 22, giving 50.0%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.911 and the standard deviation is 1.363. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 14

YOUR CARDS

8♠

Q♣

PUBLIC CARDS

6♠

7♦

5♠

2♣

4♥

2
0

3
1

4
0

5
1

6
2

7
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8
4

9
5

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5

J
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K
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Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 7 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 45$ unknown identities, of which $K = 17$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$17 / 45$	37.8%
Both near	$17 \times 16 / (45 \times 44)$	13.7%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 17 \times 28 / (45 \times 44)$	48.1%
At least one near	$1 - 28 \times 27 / (45 \times 44)$	61.8%
Both far	$28 \times 27 / (45 \times 44)$	38.2%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 6, 11, 7, 21 cards, which sum to 45. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 16 near cards remain among 44 unknown cards, giving 36.4%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 17, giving 38.6%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 2.467 and the standard deviation is 1.707. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Removal workshop 15

YOUR CARDS



PUBLIC CARDS



Rank above · circular distance below · shaded cells are zero or one away

Use the last two public board cards as dynamic references. Remove all 7 visible cards from the physical deck. This leaves $N = 45$ unknown identities, of which $K = 30$ are near. In this exercise, draw uniformly from that unknown pool without replacement. The second draw is a counting experiment; on a river board it can be imagined as inspecting two unknown identities rather than dealing another legal street.

Question	Exact expression	Probability
First draw near	$30 / 45$	66.7%
Both near	$30 \times 29 / (45 \times 44)$	43.9%
Exactly one near	$2 \times 30 \times 15 / (45 \times 44)$	45.5%
At least one near	$1 - 15 \times 14 / (45 \times 44)$	89.4%
Both far	$15 \times 14 / (45 \times 44)$	10.6%

Check that both-near, exactly-one-near and both-far probabilities sum to one. The four distance buckets contain 12, 18, 12, 3 cards, which sum to 45. These two checks test different parts of the arithmetic: one checks a partition of two-card outcomes, while the other checks the visible-card removal accounting.

Worked question

Can conditional removal change the second draw’s near frequency?

Yes. After a near first draw, 29 near cards remain among 44 unknown cards, giving 65.9%. After a far first draw, the near count stays 30, giving 68.2%. The update follows which bucket lost a card.

The current distance mean is 1.133 and the standard deviation is 0.884. Describe them in distance units, then separately describe the poker hand you are trying to improve. A near-card event is defined by the references; a winning event requires comparing evaluated hands against an opponent range.

For a range-conditioned extension, sample the hidden opponent pocket according to public betting evidence and remove those sampled cards before drawing a runout. Repeat across the weighted possibilities. This additional modeling step is how card-removal arithmetic connects with the live equity estimator. The uniform calculations above remain a clean baseline that you can verify exactly.

Commitment workshop 1

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	8 BB
Your bet on this street	2 BB
Current street target	4 BB
Your remaining stack	40 BB
Opponent remaining stack	30 BB
Last full raise increment	2 BB
Candidate raise-to target	8 BB

Additional call 2 BB · additional raise cost 6 BB

A raise to 8 BB includes the 2 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 6 BB now. The increase above the current target is 4 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 2 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 6 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 34 BB. The opponent would face 4 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 14 BB, and after that matching call it would be 18 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(40, 30 + 2)$	32 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$6 / (8 + 32)$	15.0%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 40 - 32)$	8 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 8 BB target but an existing contribution of 3 BB, the actor would add 5 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 2

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	11 BB
Your bet on this street	3 BB
Current street target	7 BB
Your remaining stack	43 BB
Opponent remaining stack	32 BB
Last full raise increment	3 BB
Candidate raise-to target	13 BB

Additional call 4 BB · additional raise cost 10 BB

A raise to 13 BB includes the 3 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 10 BB now. The increase above the current target is 6 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 3 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 10 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 33 BB. The opponent would face 6 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 21 BB, and after that matching call it would be 27 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(43, 32 + 4)$	36 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$10 / (11 + 36)$	21.3%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 43 - 36)$	7 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 13 BB target but an existing contribution of 4 BB, the actor would add 9 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 3

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	14 BB
Your bet on this street	4 BB
Current street target	10 BB
Your remaining stack	46 BB
Opponent remaining stack	34 BB
Last full raise increment	4 BB
Candidate raise-to target	18 BB

Additional call 6 BB · additional raise cost 14 BB

A raise to 18 BB includes the 4 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 14 BB now. The increase above the current target is 8 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 4 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 14 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 32 BB. The opponent would face 8 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 28 BB, and after that matching call it would be 36 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(46, 34 + 6)$	40 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$14 / (14 + 40)$	25.9%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 46 - 40)$	6 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 18 BB target but an existing contribution of 5 BB, the actor would add 13 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 4

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	17 BB
Your bet on this street	5 BB
Current street target	7 BB
Your remaining stack	49 BB
Opponent remaining stack	36 BB
Last full raise increment	2 BB
Candidate raise-to target	17 BB

Additional call 2 BB · additional raise cost 12 BB

A raise to 17 BB includes the 5 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 12 BB now. The increase above the current target is 10 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 2 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 9 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 37 BB. The opponent would face 10 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 29 BB, and after that matching call it would be 39 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(49, 36 + 2)$	38 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$12 / (17 + 38)$	21.8%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 49 - 38)$	11 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 17 BB target but an existing contribution of 6 BB, the actor would add 11 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 5

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	20 BB
Your bet on this street	2 BB
Current street target	6 BB
Your remaining stack	52 BB
Opponent remaining stack	38 BB
Last full raise increment	3 BB
Candidate raise-to target	18 BB

Additional call 4 BB · additional raise cost 16 BB

A raise to 18 BB includes the 2 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 16 BB now. The increase above the current target is 12 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 3 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 9 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 36 BB. The opponent would face 12 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 36 BB, and after that matching call it would be 48 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(52, 38 + 4)$	42 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$16 / (20 + 42)$	25.8%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 52 - 42)$	10 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 18 BB target but an existing contribution of 3 BB, the actor would add 15 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 6

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	23 BB
Your bet on this street	3 BB
Current street target	9 BB
Your remaining stack	55 BB
Opponent remaining stack	40 BB
Last full raise increment	4 BB
Candidate raise-to target	23 BB

Additional call 6 BB · additional raise cost 20 BB

A raise to 23 BB includes the 3 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 20 BB now. The increase above the current target is 14 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 4 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 13 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 35 BB. The opponent would face 14 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 43 BB, and after that matching call it would be 57 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(55, 40 + 6)$	46 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$20 / (23 + 46)$	29.0%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 55 - 46)$	9 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 23 BB target but an existing contribution of 4 BB, the actor would add 19 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 7

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	26 BB
Your bet on this street	4 BB
Current street target	6 BB
Your remaining stack	58 BB
Opponent remaining stack	42 BB
Last full raise increment	2 BB
Candidate raise-to target	22 BB

Additional call 2 BB · additional raise cost 18 BB

A raise to 22 BB includes the 4 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 18 BB now. The increase above the current target is 16 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 2 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 8 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 40 BB. The opponent would face 16 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 44 BB, and after that matching call it would be 60 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(58, 42 + 2)$	44 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$18 / (26 + 44)$	25.7%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 58 - 44)$	14 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 22 BB target but an existing contribution of 5 BB, the actor would add 17 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 8

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	29 BB
Your bet on this street	5 BB
Current street target	9 BB
Your remaining stack	61 BB
Opponent remaining stack	44 BB
Last full raise increment	3 BB
Candidate raise-to target	27 BB

Additional call 4 BB · additional raise cost 22 BB

A raise to 27 BB includes the 5 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 22 BB now. The increase above the current target is 18 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 3 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 12 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 39 BB. The opponent would face 18 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 51 BB, and after that matching call it would be 69 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(61, 44 + 4)$	48 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$22 / (29 + 48)$	28.6%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 61 - 48)$	13 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor’s existing street bet. With the same 27 BB target but an existing contribution of 6 BB, the actor would add 21 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent’s response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 9

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	32 BB
Your bet on this street	2 BB
Current street target	8 BB
Your remaining stack	64 BB
Opponent remaining stack	46 BB
Last full raise increment	4 BB
Candidate raise-to target	28 BB

Additional call 6 BB · additional raise cost 26 BB

A raise to 28 BB includes the 2 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 26 BB now. The increase above the current target is 20 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 4 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 12 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 38 BB. The opponent would face 20 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 58 BB, and after that matching call it would be 78 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(64, 46 + 6)$	52 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$26 / (32 + 52)$	31.0%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 64 - 52)$	12 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 28 BB target but an existing contribution of 3 BB, the actor would add 25 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 10

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	35 BB
Your bet on this street	3 BB
Current street target	5 BB
Your remaining stack	67 BB
Opponent remaining stack	48 BB
Last full raise increment	2 BB
Candidate raise-to target	27 BB

Additional call 2 BB · additional raise cost 24 BB

A raise to 27 BB includes the 3 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 24 BB now. The increase above the current target is 22 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 2 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 7 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 43 BB. The opponent would face 22 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 59 BB, and after that matching call it would be 81 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(67, 48 + 2)$	50 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$24 / (35 + 50)$	28.2%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 67 - 50)$	17 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor’s existing street bet. With the same 27 BB target but an existing contribution of 4 BB, the actor would add 23 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent’s response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 11

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	38 BB
Your bet on this street	4 BB
Current street target	8 BB
Your remaining stack	70 BB
Opponent remaining stack	50 BB
Last full raise increment	3 BB
Candidate raise-to target	32 BB

Additional call 4 BB · additional raise cost 28 BB

A raise to 32 BB includes the 4 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 28 BB now. The increase above the current target is 24 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 3 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 11 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 42 BB. The opponent would face 24 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 66 BB, and after that matching call it would be 90 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(70, 50 + 4)$	54 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$28 / (38 + 54)$	30.4%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 70 - 54)$	16 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 32 BB target but an existing contribution of 5 BB, the actor would add 27 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 12

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	41 BB
Your bet on this street	5 BB
Current street target	11 BB
Your remaining stack	73 BB
Opponent remaining stack	52 BB
Last full raise increment	4 BB
Candidate raise-to target	37 BB

Additional call 6 BB · additional raise cost 32 BB

A raise to 37 BB includes the 5 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 32 BB now. The increase above the current target is 26 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 4 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 15 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 41 BB. The opponent would face 26 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 73 BB, and after that matching call it would be 99 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(73, 52 + 6)$	58 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$32 / (41 + 58)$	32.3%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 73 - 58)$	15 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 37 BB target but an existing contribution of 6 BB, the actor would add 31 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 13

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	44 BB
Your bet on this street	2 BB
Current street target	4 BB
Your remaining stack	76 BB
Opponent remaining stack	54 BB
Last full raise increment	2 BB
Candidate raise-to target	32 BB

Additional call 2 BB · additional raise cost 30 BB

A raise to 32 BB includes the 2 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 30 BB now. The increase above the current target is 28 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 2 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 6 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 46 BB. The opponent would face 28 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 74 BB, and after that matching call it would be 102 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(76, 54 + 2)$	56 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$30 / (44 + 56)$	30.0%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 76 - 56)$	20 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 32 BB target but an existing contribution of 3 BB, the actor would add 29 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 14

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	47 BB
Your bet on this street	3 BB
Current street target	7 BB
Your remaining stack	79 BB
Opponent remaining stack	56 BB
Last full raise increment	3 BB
Candidate raise-to target	37 BB

Additional call 4 BB · additional raise cost 34 BB

A raise to 37 BB includes the 3 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 34 BB now. The increase above the current target is 30 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 3 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 10 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 45 BB. The opponent would face 30 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 81 BB, and after that matching call it would be 111 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(79, 56 + 4)$	60 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$34 / (47 + 60)$	31.8%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 79 - 60)$	19 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 37 BB target but an existing contribution of 4 BB, the actor would add 33 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a LIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Commitment workshop 15

Read a raise-to display as an additional investment.

Visible quantity	Amount
Pot already in the middle	50 BB
Your bet on this street	4 BB
Current street target	10 BB
Your remaining stack	82 BB
Opponent remaining stack	58 BB
Last full raise increment	4 BB
Candidate raise-to target	42 BB

Additional call 6 BB · additional raise cost 38 BB

A raise to 42 BB includes the 4 BB you have already placed on this street. You add 38 BB now. The increase above the current target is 32 BB, which meets the listed minimum increment of 4 BB. The minimum full raise-to target is 14 BB. These are three distinct amounts: target, additional cost and raise increment.

After choosing the candidate raise, your remaining stack would be 44 BB. The opponent would face 32 BB more to match your new target, assuming their street bet equals the current target. The pot immediately after your payment would be 88 BB, and after that matching call it would be 120 BB. Keeping the timeline explicit prevents the same chips from being counted twice.

Normalized reading	Calculation	Value
Contestable remaining amount	$\min(82, 58 + 6)$	64 BB
Cost / (pot + contestable amount)	$38 / (50 + 64)$	33.3%
Uncalled extra if you shove	$\max(0, 82 - 64)$	18 BB

Worked question

Can two raises with the same target have different additional costs?

Yes. The cost is the target minus the actor's existing street bet. With the same 42 BB target but an existing contribution of 5 BB, the actor would add 37 BB. The engine tracks those contributions explicitly and settles uncalled excess.

Now place this sizing exercise in a UNLIKELY dynamic zone. Explain which worse hands call the candidate size, which better hands continue and what the next street might cost. The normalized commitment is a useful model feature, while the opponent's response determines whether the investment is productive.

At the live table, custom sizes deserve their own response analysis. Printed forecasts apply to the listed preset actions.

Fresh deals, frozen players

Player	Opponent	Hands	BB/100	95% block interval
Served checkpoint 3	TAG	160,000	+10.47	+1.67 to +19.27
Final-round zones	TAG	160,000	+7.31	-10.60 to +25.23
Zone-free control	TAG	160,000	+31.84	+22.45 to +41.23
Conventional reference	TAG	160,000	-35.96	-43.17 to -28.75
Served checkpoint 3	LAG	160,000	+18.13	+13.02 to +23.24
Final-round zones	LAG	160,000	+6.72	-0.77 to +14.22
Zone-free control	LAG	160,000	+29.55	+17.56 to +41.55
Conventional reference	LAG	160,000	-16.24	-21.53 to -10.95

Each policy-opponent cell contains 160,000 hands across eight independently seeded 20,000-hand blocks. Each deck is played with both button positions. Forty- and hundred-big-blind starts are balanced within every block. The local observation priors reset at the start of each block, allowing block-to-block variation to contribute to the uncertainty estimate.

The interval is the mean of block BB/100 values plus or minus a Student t multiplier for seven degrees of freedom times the standard error across blocks. This treats the independent match block as the statistical unit. It is different from pretending that every decision in a hand is a fresh independent sample. The result still describes these opponents and this simulator.

Controlled contrast	TAG delta	LAG delta
Final zones minus zone-free	-24.52	-22.83
Served checkpoint minus reference	+46.43	+34.38

The controlled zone contrast compares final-round fits on the same replay dataset. The served player is an earlier checkpoint selected on validation, so its absolute return answers a different question. Read the next pages before turning a positive return or a zone-group association into a claim about which representation caused it.

Worked question

Can a fresh experiment be valuable when it sharpens the next training question?

Yes. It can show which matchups are stable, where uncertainty remains, and whether the proposed representation earned an incremental advantage. Those are actionable directions for a new training design.

Double the sampling budget

Player	Opponent	Hands	BB/100	95% block interval
Served checkpoint 3	TAG	40,000	+14.75	+2.98 to +26.52
Final-round zones	TAG	40,000	-3.79	-9.93 to +2.36
Zone-free control	TAG	40,000	+36.84	+16.23 to +57.44
Conventional reference	TAG	40,000	-35.92	-45.20 to -26.64
Served checkpoint 3	LAG	40,000	+12.67	-17.23 to +42.57
Final-round zones	LAG	40,000	+16.81	-21.71 to +55.33
Zone-free control	LAG	40,000	+17.82	-25.19 to +60.83
Conventional reference	LAG	40,000	-14.36	-22.24 to -6.47

This pass uses 256 range-equity samples per action, twice the main evaluation budget. Each cell has four independent blocks of 10,000 hands. The 95% interval uses the Student t multiplier for three degrees of freedom. The smaller number of blocks makes these intervals especially sensitive to block variation; keep their width visible.

More equity samples change the input seen by the policies, including conventional opponents. This experiment therefore examines the whole matchup at a larger sampling budget. It is not a pure test of only the served forest’s numerical precision. The seeds are separate from the main pass, and the model files stay frozen in both.

The 120 printed study examples use a still larger 8,192-sample equity estimate to make their individual forecasts easier to inspect. A study ranking at that budget need not match every 128-sample live recommendation. The book states the budget on the page so that a difference has an explicit explanation to investigate.

Worked question

Can a sampling sensitivity pass reveal a useful robustness question?

Yes. Compare both the sign and interval of each contrast, then inspect whether different public ranges or thresholds might explain a change. A stable point estimate is encouraging; a wider interval calls for a more precise experiment. Neither outcome requires changing a frozen model during its test.

What the zones added here

Opponent	Pass	Zone delta BB/100	95% block interval
TAG	main	-24.52	-44.17 to -4.88
TAG	sensitivity	-40.62	-62.82 to -18.42
LAG	main	-22.83	-30.65 to -15.00
LAG	sensitivity	-1.01	-62.35 to +60.34

A positive delta favors the final-round zone fit; a negative delta favors the zone-free control. Both were fit to the same final replay rows with equal total tree capacity. The comparison removes the distance columns and street-by-zone routing together. The fitting random seeds differ, so this is one paired fit comparison, rather than a complete distribution over independently trained models.

The experiment can support a conclusion about these trained policies without settling every possible zone design. If a contrast favors the control, a productive next step is to inspect data support in each specialized pool, alternative sharing across zones, target quality and action coverage. Collecting more hands without changing those questions may simply repeat the same limitation.

Likely-pocket and unlikely-pocket returns are descriptive groups with different starting-hand compositions. A likely group can earn more even if the zone representation adds no incremental policy advantage. The controlled comparison is designed to separate those questions. Its result belongs beside, rather than underneath, the attractive conditional pattern.

The fresh test is reserved for reporting. It does not promote a new model, tune a threshold or search many adjustments and announce the best. Future candidates should use new training and validation namespaces, with their final tests kept separate. That gives each later result a clean interpretation.

Worked question

Can a representation remain an interesting research direction while a particular fit needs improvement?

Yes. A method can supply a useful language, an inspectable feature family and a concrete experimental program. Policy advantage is then something each implementation earns from outcomes. Keeping that distinction visible helps the next iteration become more informative.

Read the conditional pattern

Opponent	Pocket zone	Hands	BB/100	Positive BB	Negative BB
TAG	UNLIKELY	31,331	-0.71	55981.5	-56205.5
TAG	LIKELY	128,669	+13.20	371051.0	-354072.0
LAG	UNLIKELY	31,035	-15.40	68071.0	-72849.5
LAG	LIKELY	128,965	+26.20	377073.5	-343282.5

These are complete-hand returns for the served checkpoint in the main extension, grouped by the pocket map determined before betting. Positive and negative columns sum the favorable and unfavorable outcomes separately. They are totals, so group size affects their magnitude. BB/100 normalizes by the number of hands in the group.

Dynamic action counters answer another question: how often did the policy fold, call, raise or commit all its remaining stack while a particular dynamic map was active? A single hand can contain several dynamic decisions and can move between labels. These action counts therefore use decisions as their denominator, while the table above uses whole hands.

The receipt also accumulates the final hand return for hands whose first all-in commitment occurred in each dynamic zone. It does not provide a dedicated count of those first-all-in hands. Dividing that total by every all-in decision would mix two denominators. A future all-in study should add a distinct hand count and action-conditioned continuation estimates before reporting an average for that cohort.

Your central aim—productive commitment in favorable situations and controlled losses elsewhere—becomes a sharper test when the state and action policy are specified before outcomes. Compare complete policy returns first, then use conditional records to explain where differences emerged. This lets both halves of the commitment idea receive fair attention.

Worked question

Can a useful descriptive pattern guide the next experiment without being treated as a causal result?

Yes. It identifies a cohort to investigate. Match the available information, compare policies with fresh deals and preserve all outcomes. Then ask whether the intended adjustment improved that cohort and the overall return together.

Reproduce the experiment

Artifact	Purpose
training/report.json	Original training, validation, selection and fresh test
training/extension-protocol.json	Design registered before extension seeds ran
training/extension.json	All match blocks, contrasts, counts and source hashes
training/studies.json	120 public views, model forecasts and sensitivity probes
models/player.json	Frozen served WSRF forest
guide/manifest.json	Page inventory and book generation metadata

The project source includes tools/train.py, tools/sim.py, tools/extend.py, tools/studies.cjs and the guide generators. Raw replay reservoirs and per-hand return arrays remain outside the public static deployment. The public report contains seeded block receipts and file hashes so the experiment can be inspected without distributing private workspace paths or unrelated documents.

Training uses a bounded reservoir of recent completed decisions. The target subtracts the stack immediately before the action from the final stack, then divides by pot plus callable effective stack. Folding has exactly zero incremental value at selection. The model does not train on a fabricated reward assigned merely because a zone is named likely.

The evaluator was checked against all five-card category totals and sampled seven-card best-five comparisons. Browser and compiled-simulator parity cover full hand sequences, actions, zone features, equity sampling and forest predictions around split boundaries. Guide checks independently recompute printed counts and probability partitions, then inspect all 300 physical print sheets for overflow.

Local repeatability does not replace outside benchmarking. The opponent policies are engineered sparring partners with transparent public-information logic. Their skill has not been ranked against professional players or an equilibrium solver. New opponent families would provide a valuable generalization test for future editions.

Worked question

Can someone inspect the numbers without receiving the training replay archive?

Yes. The downloadable public receipts show protocol, seeds, block results and model identity. The project source supplies the generators. That separation keeps the website compact while leaving the reported claims traceable.

A vocabulary worth keeping

Term	Meaning in this edition
Pocket zone	Fixed reference ranks from your hole cards; whole-hand grouping label
Dynamic zone	Hole-card references preflop, then final two public board cards
Near	Circular rank distance zero or one to any derived reference
LIKELY	At least seven near rank positions out of thirteen
UNLIKELY	Six or fewer near rank positions out of thirteen
Range equity	Estimated showdown share against a modeled opponent pocket distribution
Price	Additional call divided by the pot after that call
Forecast	WSRF estimate of incremental return from an available action
Outcome	Observed complete-hand chip return
Block interval	Uncertainty summary across independently seeded match blocks
Ablation	Controlled removal of distance features and zone routing together
Validation	Deals used to choose a checkpoint before the fresh final test
Sensitivity probe	An intentional input change used to inspect recommendation stability
Adaptive training	Offline exploratory play, replay, refitting and checkpoint selection

Use these terms consistently in conversation, code and hand notes. A compact vocabulary works best when it preserves the distinctions that matter to a decision. If an idea needs a new meaning, give that meaning a separate field rather than silently changing an old label.

Worked question

Can a shared vocabulary make an unconventional method easier to explore together?

Yes. It lets another player reconstruct your map, repeat your calculation and identify the exact assumption they would test. The conversation can then move from labels to usable experiments.

Find a rank map quickly

Each entry is the printed page for its unordered rank pair. Read either orientation of the two ranks.

Rank	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T	J	Q	K	A
2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	22	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
4	23	35	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
5	24	36	47	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
6	25	37	48	58	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
7	26	38	49	59	68	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
8	27	39	50	60	69	77	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
9	28	40	51	61	70	78	85	91	92	93	94	95	96
T	29	41	52	62	71	79	86	92	97	98	99	100	101
J	30	42	53	63	72	80	87	93	98	102	103	104	105
Q	31	43	54	64	73	81	88	94	99	103	106	107	108
K	32	44	55	65	74	82	89	95	100	104	107	109	110
A	33	45	56	66	75	83	90	96	101	105	108	110	111

The ninety-one map pages cover thirteen pocket-pair classes and seventy-eight unpaired rank classes. Each unpaired class includes both its suited and offsuit versions, giving the familiar 169 starting-hand class descriptions. Physical combinations differ: six per pocket pair, four per suited unpaired class and twelve per offsuit unpaired class. Their sum is 1,326 possible unordered two-card holdings.

$$13 \times 6 + 78 \times (4 + 12) = 1,326$$

This coverage is a map catalogue rather than an opening-range chart. An opening policy also needs position, stack depth, size options, opponent behavior and equity. Use the atlas to reconstruct the distance features; use the decision studies to see how those features accompany a complete public state.

Worked question

Can the atlas represent every starting rank class without duplicating the same map for each suit pattern?

Yes. Suits leave this rank construction unchanged. The page therefore reports the shared map and preserves suit distinctions in the surrounding poker discussion. The model separately receives whether the hole cards are suited.

Definitions derive from the author's executable LRO zone rule. Source filenames and SHA-256 receipts appear in training/guide-provenance.json. Text and worked examples in this edition were created for this independent lab.

Design the next learning round

1 · Improve action evidence

Collect controlled continuation rollouts for several legal actions from the same public state. Preserve opponent-range assumptions and account for hidden-state sampling. This would test the action forecasts more directly than fitting only the actions chosen during exploratory trajectories. Keep that new target separate from the existing completed-return target for a fair comparison.

2 · Share strength across zones

Compare a shared forest with distance features, street-only routing with those features, and the current street-by-zone specialization. The present ablation removes features and routing together. A factorial experiment would help identify whether a useful feature signal is being weakened by sparse specialized pools. Repeat fitting seeds to measure training variability.

3 · Stress the opponent model

Hold out new TAG and LAG parameter sets, introduce additional sizing mixes and test different public-range assumptions. A policy that improves against one pair of engineered opponents can still be exploiting a narrow response pattern. Generalization earns confidence through variety that stays separate from training.

4 · Price the commitment hypothesis

Specify exactly which likely states permit larger commitments and which unlikely states invite smaller exposure. Compare with the same base player under a fixed validation plan. Record total return, losses, positive returns and distinct first-all-in hand cohorts. Report every scheduled contrast, including adjustments that would benefit from further work.

Worked question

Can the next training round begin with a sharper question than simply adding more hands?

Yes. The current receipts show where the uncertainty lives. A new target, shared representation or held-out opponent family can make the next million hands answer a more useful question. The frozen served player remains available while candidates earn promotion.

Your next ten hands

One small theme. Ten complete records. A better question at the end.

Hands	Try this at the table
1–2	Name pocket and dynamic references before opening the rankings.
3–4	Write the call price, then compare with the sampled equity.
5–6	Describe which opponent hands continue against a larger size.
7–8	Inspect a model action gap and change one range assumption in your explanation.
9–10	Save a quiet hand and an exciting hand, then review both with the same care.

Choose Fern for selective pressure or Rook for wider pressure. Keep the starting depth fixed for this short exercise so one theme stays easy to follow. The table saves your session on this device, and the hand-history download gives you a portable record. Revealing opponent cards is available for practice; the policy inputs remain limited to public information.

After the ten hands, write one thing you can now explain more clearly, one decision that surprised you and one experiment you would like to try. The session total belongs in the notebook, but ten hands are a practice sample rather than a precise estimate of long-run performance. The scheduled evaluation supplies the larger performance record.

The spirit of the zone method is a compact language for exploring a complicated decision space. This edition makes that language executable, pairs it with familiar price and range reasoning, and gives it real model forecasts and fresh match results. An enjoyable learning system can be imaginative about possibilities and specific about the evidence it has gathered.

Worked question

Can the next surprising hand become the start of a better idea?

Yes. Keep the visible state, explain your preferred action and ask what observation would change your mind. Then turn the idea into a small reproducible test. That is how this field guide stays useful after the last printed page.

Read the room.
Explore the zones.
Find your next good decision.