



Over-Calling

Over-Call: To call after at least one other player has already called a raise.

- In addition to squeezing, we can also over-call when there is an open-raise and at least one caller already in the hand.
- Over-calling is typically something we don't want to do very often in tougher games where our opponents are apt to squeeze over-calls.
- But, in weaker, more passive games, this is a strategy we can use to play more hands against weaker opponents that will be likely to make costly mistakes post-flop.



Over-Calling Strategy

- Our strategy for over-calling is going to be similar to over-limping:
 - In general, over-calling is a good strategy when we have a medium strength or weaker hand that plays well in multi-way pots in passive games.
 - This is generally going to include weaker suited Broadway hands that aren't strong enough to 3-bet for value, small to medium pocket pairs, suited connectors, suited one-gappers, and suited aces.



Always Consider Players Left to Act

- Whenever we're considering over-calling, we need to consider the players left to act.
 - If there are aggressive 3-bettors left to act that are likely to squeeze, we should fold because we'll end up having to fold to a 3-bet a majority of the time.
 - Conversely, if there are loose passive players left to act that will also most likely over-call, we should be more inclined to call because our implied odds go up with more players in the hand.
- Furthermore, the more players there are left to act, the more conservative our over-calling range should be.
 - The more players there are left to act, the more likely one of them will have a premium hand worth 3-betting us with.
 - Conversely, the fewer the players left to act, the wider our over-calling range should be because we're less likely to be 3-bet.