

# slowroll poker

Preflop play in Pot Limit Omaha can be daunting. There are 270,725 hands to wade through, and the all-in equities of said hands run very closely together. A  $A A fK K f$  is arguably the best starting hand in PLO. Let's take a look at its equity against T 8  $\pounds 4 \pounds 2 \pounds$ . This garbage hand musters over 34% equity against an absolute monster. Edges get smaller as equities run closer together, which is why PLO feels more gamble-y than NLH. But there are still tactics you can use to maximise your edge preflop and set yourself up for success postflop. We'll talk about two preflop tactics in this article: pushing and pulling. These tactics can help give structure to the often-confusing world of preflop PLO. Let's get straight to it. Pushing vs pulling in Pot Limit Omaha. Pushing and pulling describe the two approaches we can take with a hand preflop. More specifically: Pushing: The act of fast-playing to reduce the number of players that will see a flop. Pulling: The act of calling to induce other players to call as well. If you're a No Limit Hold'em player, you've probably used similar tactics. Consider: All the times you've attempted to push multiple opponents out of the pot preflop by squeezing with a strong-but-vulnerable hand like  $AQo$ . The many times you've limped behind with a small pair to pull more opponents into the pot for when you spike a set. That said, figuring out which hands to pull and push with is more complicated in PLO than NLH. Let's dive into specifics. Which hands should you push with? with?