## Henley Bridge Club

## Tactical Bidding

21 July 2020

## Bidding

* Who are you competing with when you play Duplicate Bridge at our Club?

1. The opposition at the table; or $\mathbf{x}$
2. other pairs who have played or will play the same hands against others?

If you bid and play in the same contract as other pairs, your goal is to either:

1. Score more positive points than other pairs who make a contract; or
2. score less negative points than other pairs who do not make a contract.

As in all bridge forms, ideally you want to bid high enough to play a contract you can win
...but not bid to a higher level than other pairs who make their contract while you do not make yours.
In summary, bid realistically and make as many tricks as you can, whether you are in contract or defending.
NB If you are playing in a X-IMP or a Teams tournament, the scoring is different - more like an accumulation of points

## Tactical Bidding

* Tactical bidding brings a new dimension to competing.
- The purpose of tactical bidding is to bid over an opposition's contract bid if:

1. You expect the opposition to win their contract; and
2. you can bid higher to play in a contract, expecting the opposition to score less points through you losing a contract than they would have scored by winning their contract.
a You would usually only do this if the opposition have bid to the level of a game contract.

The best time to do this is when the opposition are vulnerable and you are not.

* You should expect to be doubled (for penalty) by the opposition.


## Before giving examples, let's cover the most relevant scores to consider:

1. Points for opposition making a game contract

| Contract | Non-vulnerable | Valnerable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4边 or 4 - s | 420 | 620 |
| 3 NT | 400 | 600 |
| 5*s or 5 s | 400 | $600$ |

or more if they win additional tricks
2. Points for opposition when you do not make a contract

| Tricks down | Not doubled |  | Doubled |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Not vulnerable | Vulnerable | Not vulneradle | Vulnerable |
| 1 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 2 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 500 |
| 3 | 150 | 300 | 500 | 800 |
| 4 | 200 | 400 | 800 | 1100 |
| 5 | 250 | 500 | 1100 | 1400 |

## Compare the scores for opposition making a game contract when they

 are vulnerable and you losing a contract when you are not vulnerable:| Opposition winning game <br> contract when vulnerable | Opposition score through you not <br> making your doubled contract |  | Advantage to you |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of tricks down | Score |  |
| $600-620$ | 1 | 100 | $500-520$ |
| $600-620$ | 2 | 300 | $300-320$ |
| $600-620$ | 3 | 500 | $100-120$ |
| $600-620$ | 4 | 800 | $180-200$ |
| $600-620$ | 5 | 1100 | $480-500$ |

Example: You gain a better score by going 3 tricks off in a 5 s contract, rather than letting opposition win a game contract, i.e. by winning only 8 tricks.

## Examole 1


¢93
K9753
-AK10
+1J93

| Bidding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West | North | East | South |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{?}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Example 2



## Example 3

|  | $\$ 106$ V $J 102$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dlr: West |  |  |
| vul: None | * 196653 |  |
|  | 95 |  |
|  | w North | \$852 |
|  | e 8 | V95 |
| -42 | s 8 | -K107 |
| ${ }_{-1087}$ | t South | SAKQJ2 |
|  | 494 |  |
|  | *AKQ8763 |  |
|  | * 8 |  |
|  | 2643 |  |


| Bidding: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West | North | East | South |  |
| $\boldsymbol{?}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

