

Looks good on paper!







What does this tell us?

Do we need to throw out everything we have done?

NO!

Athletics competition occurs in an information-rich, dynamic environment that requires complex coordination patterns to produce optimum performance



Periodization is a concept not a model	
Process	
Process	
Process	

Planned Performance Training			
Sequence and timing of the application of the training stimulus			
Interaction & interdependence of the training components			
Timing Not Time - When you do what you do			
Being ready on the day			

- Starting F	oint -
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What is the end product ?

"What's coming Next? All we know is that no one knows." Collins & Hansen, Good by Choice
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The Performance Garden	
With Training - You Plant the Seeds	
With Rest/Recovery - You Allow Plants To Grow	
With Intelligence & Common Sense - You Allow Plants To Bear Fruit (Bill Sands)	



Next Year
Next Month
Next Week
Tomorrow
Taday
loday
/

# Quad

### Reality

We MUST recognize that competition drives the system

We must know and be able to predict number of competitions to achieve peak performance

## Window of Adaptation Developing Athlete



Elite Athlete



Progression Variables	
Change Volume	
Change Intensity	
Increase Frequency of Workouts or of Specific Workouts	
Change the Proportion of Workouts	
Make Training More Difficult by Going to Altitude or Heat & Humidity	
Variation	
Hard/Easy	
Fast/Slow Simple/Complex	
Heavy/Light Work/Rest	
All with a purpose!	
Accumulation	
Day to Day	
Week to Week	
Month to Month	
Fiolial to Fiolial	
Year to Year	
Individualization	



Individual Response	
Fast & Slow Adapters	
Responders & Non Responder	



The Transmission		
The fitness effect of training is slow changing & long lasting while fatigue effect of training is of shorter duration but of greater magnitude.		
The two factors fitness & fatigue are immediate training effects of every workout. Most immediate effect of any workout is fatigue, but the long term effect is the adaptive charges (Fitness) in the		



Adaptation Time
Tasks that require complete recovery NEURAL
Tasks that can be trained with incomplete recovery METABOLIC
Training Effects
Acute - Those that occur during the exercise

Immediate - Changes from a single workout

Cumulative - Changes from a series of workouts

Training Effects	
Delayed - Changes over time	
Residual - Retention of changes after cessation of training	

Adaptation Time
Flexibility - Day to Day
Strength - Week to Week
Speed - Month to Month
Work Capacity - Year to Year

#### **Detraining Time Frames**

Days I to 2 - Beta-endorphine & adrenaline levels drop. Mood affected negatively.

Days 3 to 5 - Muscles lose elasticity. Aerobic capabilities drop 5% by fifth day off.

Days 7 to 9 - Body's ability to use oxygen drops by 10%

Day 10 - Body's metabolic rate begins to drop.

Day I I to I3 - Max HR & cardiac output decline by 15%. Start to see first appreciable loss in muscle tone.

#### **Detraining Time Frames**

Days 14 to 16 - Mitochondrial activity (energy production) in cells begins to decrease rapidly. Loss of muscle, strength & metabolic rate occurs.

Days 17 to 19 - Blood becomes less efficient at thermoregulation. Forced to spend excess energy to cool off.

Days 20 to 21 - V02 max drops as much as 20%

Day 22 to 25 - 10 to 15% loss of muscle mass & lost mass replaced by fat.

Day 27 to 29 - Muscles strength drops by as much as 30%



Stimulus Threshold	
Think & look for optimum, not maximum	
Less is often more	



Formation for Microscyce Plan           Microscyce Pl	
Factors to Consider in Developing a Plan	
Gender	
Chronobiology	





# Peaking ? Preaking starts with the first training session of the year's





"The best way to predict the future is to invent it." <sub>Alan Kay</sub>	
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Sports Training Systems	
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