

## **Plyometrics**



Minimal time between lengthening & shortening
Neural & elastic properties - rapid force production
Increase firing rate of motor units
Contractile element - tension on elastic component
Store ~ release of mechanical energy



#ideaworld

## **Plyometrics**

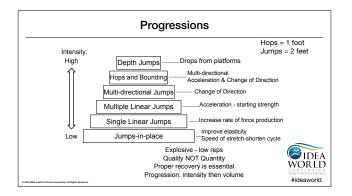
Plyometrics = Power & rate of force production Warm-up (low intensity) Agility and coordination Power and Speed

## Skill development NOT Conditioning

Precautionary Guidelines (NSCA):

- Squat 1½ times body weight
   Complete 5 squat repetitions at 60 % of their own body weight in 5 sec.
  - Non-fatigued state to reduce the risk of injury





## **Progressing Intensity**

Exercise	Weeks	Reps	Sets	Rest Interval	
Box Jumps Squat Jumps	1-3	2-8	2-6	30 sec 2 min.	
Long Jumps Lateral Jumps	4-6	2-8	2-6	30 sec 2 min.	
Multi- directional Jumps	7-9	2-8	2-6	30 sec 2 min.	
Bounding Depth Jumps	10-12	2-8	2-6	45 sec 3 min.	@IDE
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Workout
Warm-up:

Multi-planar
Facilitation - motor units
Prepare tissues

Workout:

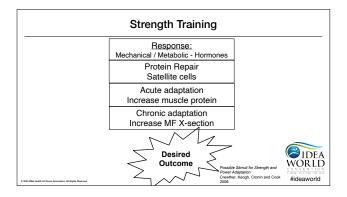
Squats - Squat jumps Plank - Explosive push-ups Rows - Slams

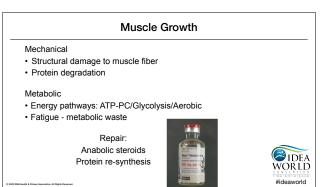
> Cool-down: Static stretching

Percussion gun (flush tissues) Compression clothing - venous return



Exercise	Intensity (RM)	Sets	Reps	Rest Interval
Heavy goblet squat & Box jumps	6RM	3	4-6 Each	90 sec.
Resisted push-ups & Explosive chest passes	Bodyweight & band	3	Fatigue	
	Med ball ~5% BW		4-6	
Pull-ups & Med-ball slams	Bodyweight	3	Fatigue	
	Med ball ~5% BW		4-6	
RFE Split squats & Lunge jumps	6RM	3	6	
• , ,			4-6	
Lunge jumps Shoulder press & Med ball push presses	6RM Med ball ~5%	3	4-6 6	





## **Energy Supply**

Energy Source	Glycolysis (Anaerobic)	Oxidation (Aerobic)
1 molecule glucose (blood)	2 ATP	38 ATP
1 molecule glycogen (muscle)	3 ATP	39 ATP
1 molecule fat (3 in a triglyceride)	NA	129 ATP (1 triglyceride = 387 ATP)

All 3 energy pathways work at same time specific to muscles involved Limiting factor - ATP produced by each pathway Fatigue:

Loss of ATP & build-up of H+ (hydrogen) - acidosis Sodium bicarbonate - buffers H+ - delays fatigue



## Strength Defined

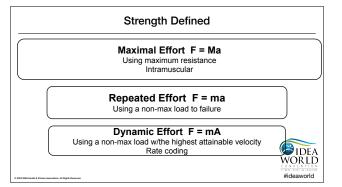
"Strength is the ability to exert force"
Essentials of Strength & Conditioning, 4th Ed.

Haff & Triplett, editors, 2016

"Ability to exert maximum maximorum external force"
Science and Practice of Strength Training







## Components of Strength

#### Intramuscular Coordination

Activation of individual fibers

"Hidden potential"—recruit fast motor units

## Motor Unit Recruitment

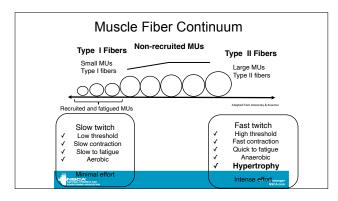
Size principle—small units first, demands for higher F met by larger MUs

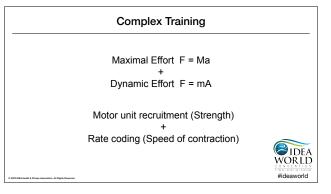
#### Rate Coding

Discharge frequency of motor neurons Increase in firing rate increases force and power production



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# Muscle Timing: Contract - Relax Timing: Contraction & Relaxation of Muscle

- √'Turning off' muscle may be more important than 'turning on'
- ✓A muscle that cannot relax quickly will slow down the athlete

#### 'Superstiffness' - Stuart McGill

- ✓ Muscles + fascia = mechanical springs (conserve ATP)
- ✓If spring is too compliant, limits elastic energy storage
- √A pre-contraction level muscle stiffness for optimal storage and recovery of elastic energy



		3 Day 'Split'	
	Day	Stimulus	
	1	Force Production (strength or power) High Stress	
	2	Core Training – Unloaded Bodyweight movement, yoga, Pilates Low-Moderate Stress	
	3	Energy Pathway: Interval Steady state <b>Moderate-High Stress</b>	
	4	Off Low Intensity – Active Recovery	WORLD
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We	ekly Schedule	
Day	Workout	7
Mon.	Complex Workout	
Tues.	Yoga	
Wed.	Steady-State cardio	
Thurs.*	Complex Workout	
Fri.*	Yoga	
Sat.*	HIIT Group workout	<b>SIDEA</b>
Sun.	Low intensity SS or REST	WORLD SONVENTION #ideaworld

## Yearly Schedule

Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Base strength 6 weeks	Base strength 6 weeks	Endurance strength 6 weeks	Base strength 6 weeks
Hypertrophy 6 weeks	Complex training 6 weeks	Hypertrophy 6 weeks	Complex Training 6 weeks
orce production	Force production	Active recovery	Force production
ncrease volume	Enhance definition	Increase volume	Winter sports prep





