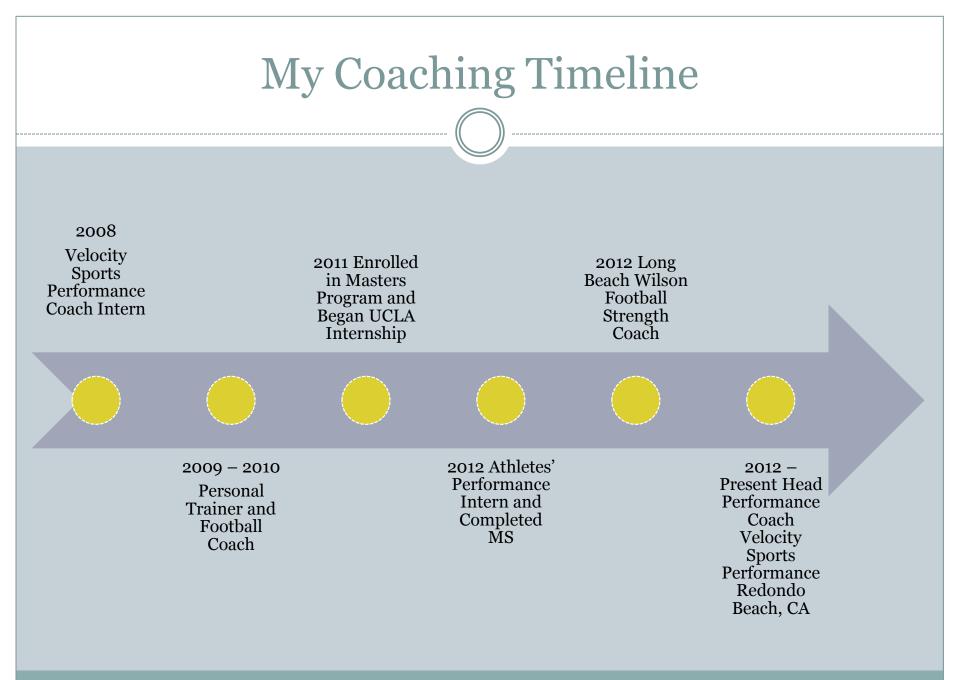
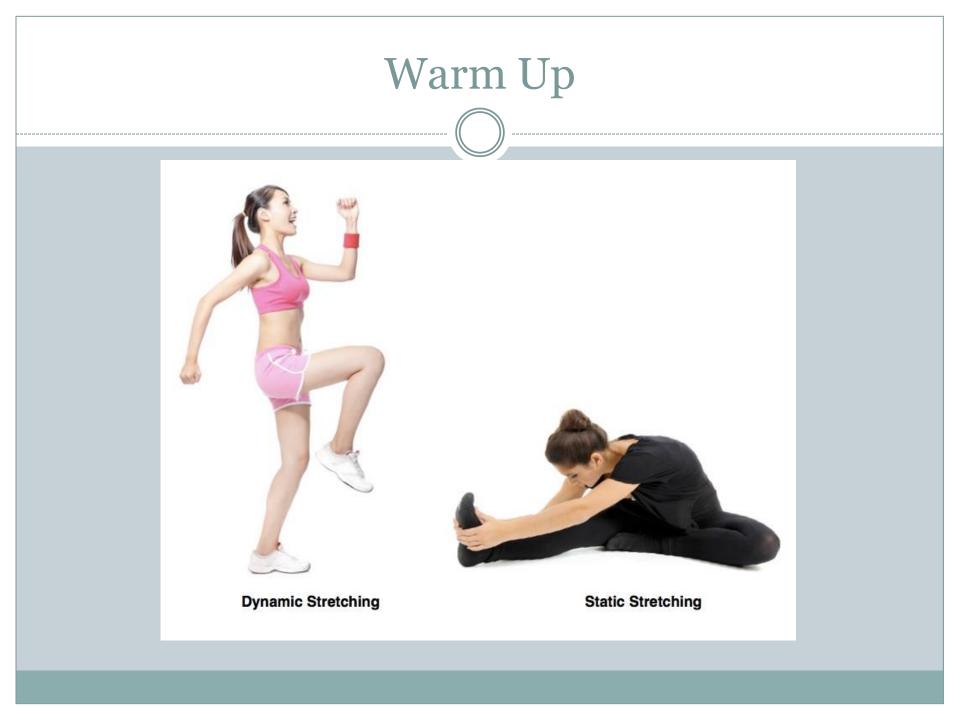
YOU HAVE NOT TAUGHT INTIL THEY HAVE LEARNED

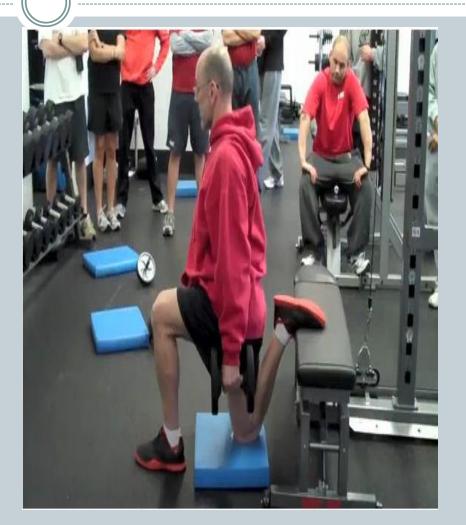




What exercises to implement



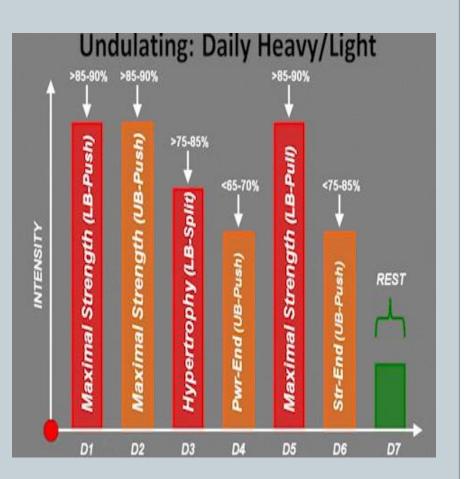




Periodization Schemes

Volume/Emphasis Wednesday Friday Monday High Moderate Low Heaw Light Key Moderate Three Peaked Microcycle Based on Movement Category Volume/Emphasis Session T Session L Session U Monday Wednesday Friday **High/Priority** Moderate/Major Low/Minor Total Body Key Lower Body Upper Body

Single Peak Microcycle Based on Intensity





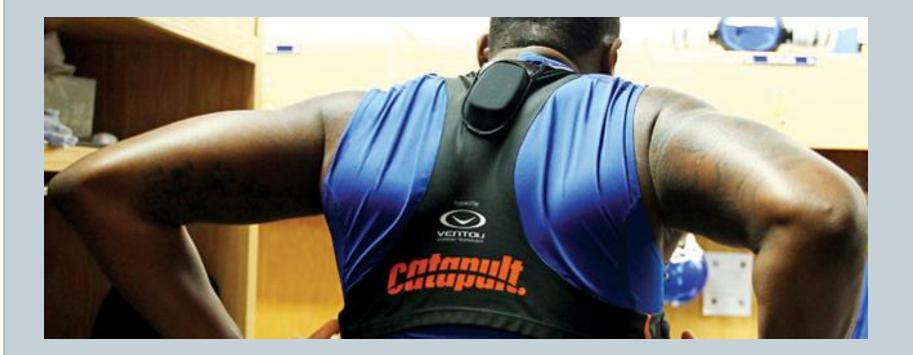
Energy System Development

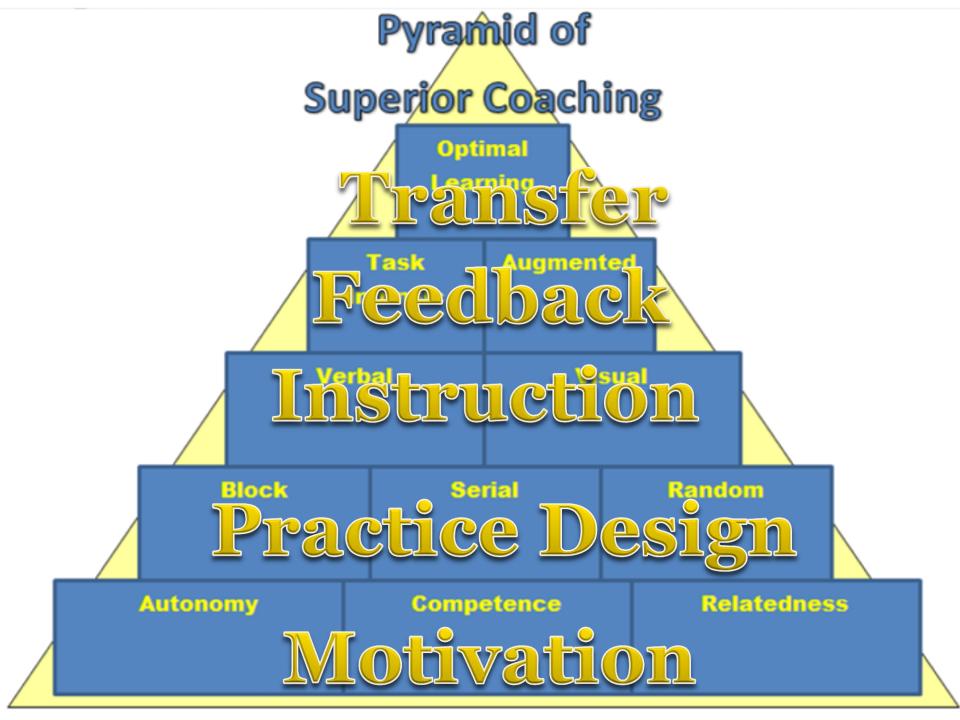






Athlete Monitoring/Data Collection





MO•TI•VA•TION:

The reason/s one has for acting or behaving in a particular way





"WHEN YOU WANT TO SUCCEED AS BAD AS YOU WANT TO BREATHE, THEN YOU'LL BE SUCCESSFUL."



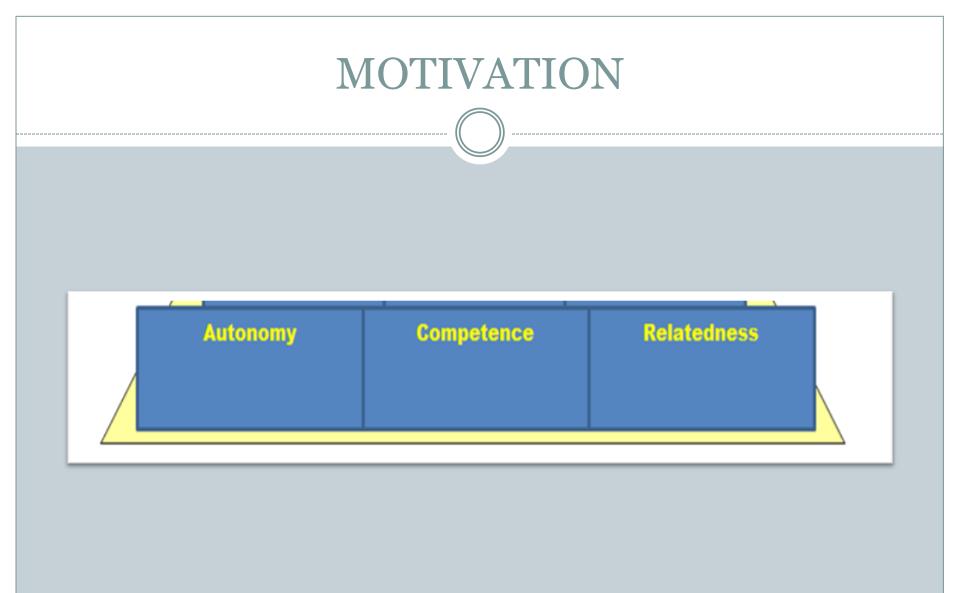
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Must come from Within

"SUCCESS IS NO ACCIDENT. IT IS HARD WORK, PERSEVERANCE, Learning, Studying, Sacrifice and Most of All, Love of What You are doing or learning to do."

-PELE



Self Determination Theory

• SDT proposes intrinsic motivation emerges with the presence of three basic psychological needs, and the environment can be manipulated by the coach to fuel people's perceptions of self-determined automony, competence, and relatedness.

"Knowledge alone is not enough to get desired results. You must have the more elusive ability to teach and motivate. This defines a leader; if you can't teach and you can't motivate, you can't." – John Wooden

Autonomy

- People want to have choice and influence on their own path
- Don't want another boss, but a business partner

"if you work for someone, you punch the clock in and out and that's it. If you're working with someone, you will put in the extra hours" – John Wooden



Competence

 People want to feel that they can execute a task, even in the face of adversity, and eventually reach a level of mastery



Relatedness

• People want a social connection with a supportive group working towards the same goal



Chronicle / Lance Iversen

"They don't care how much you know until they know how much you care."-John Wooden

Autonomy Applied

- Provide controlled choice as often as possible
 - DB vs KB, Hang Clean vs Clean, Let them choose next weight, provide two fitness circuits to choose from
 - Get their input on the training process, what do they like vs what do they dislike
 - Avoid excessively controlling behavior

Competence Applied

• Create purposeful struggle in which the athlete is in the "sweet spot"

• Reinforce what they are doing right (Positive)

"Feedback is a single child, reinforce the good"

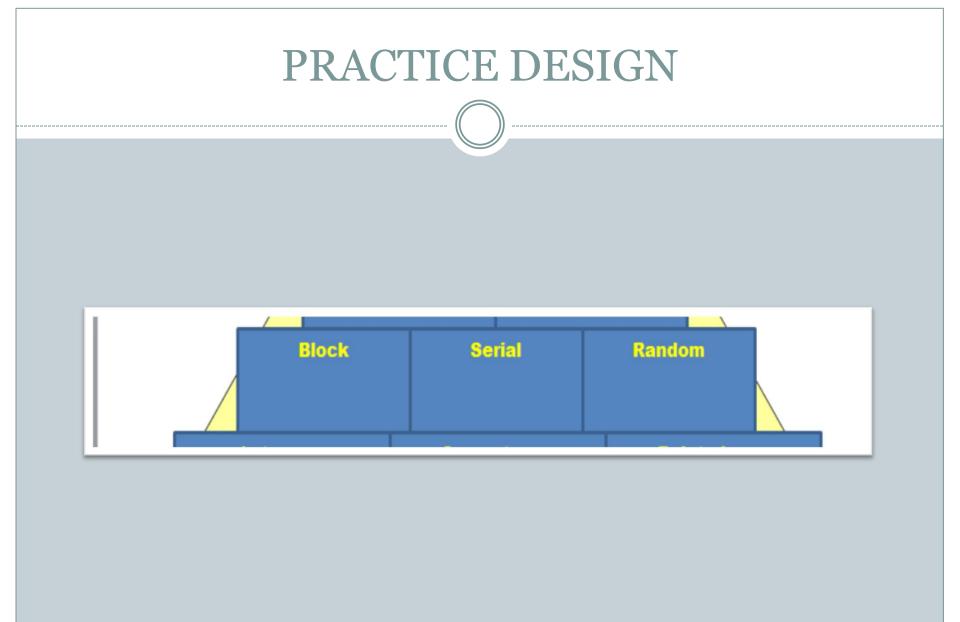
Relatedness Applied

 Group training environments create strongest opportunity for relatedness

• Implement cohesive group challenges

• Create opportunities for athlete interaction

"We rise as one, fall as one"



Practice Design

Goal is to design an environment that is optimal for learning

• Practice Variability and Contextual Interference

Blocked Practice

 Multiple movements trained within a week and single movements trained in a blocked order within a day.

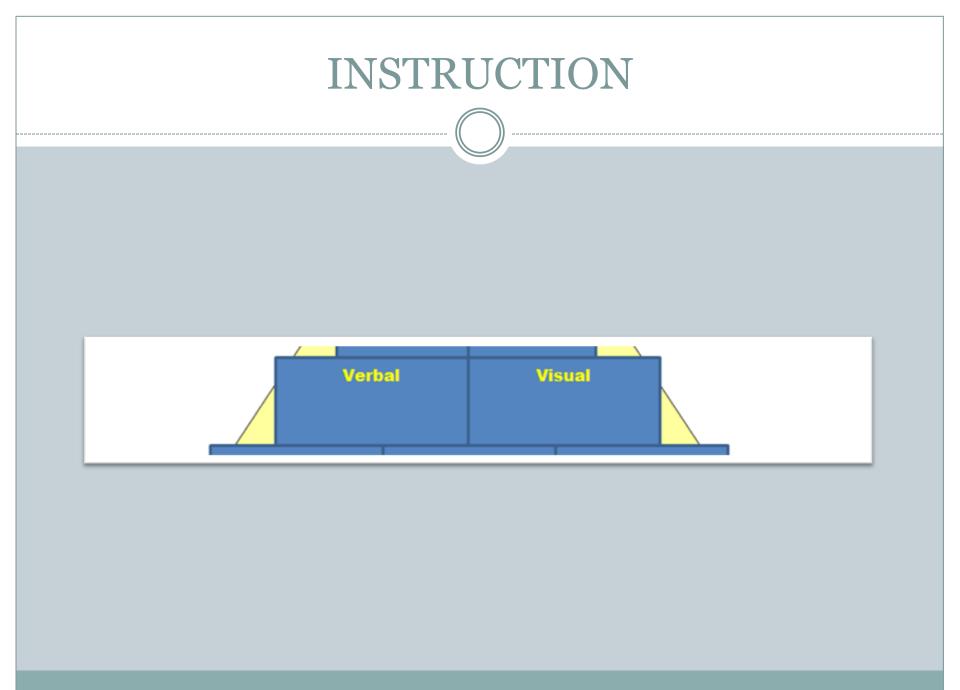
• Low contextual interference can result in auto-pilot

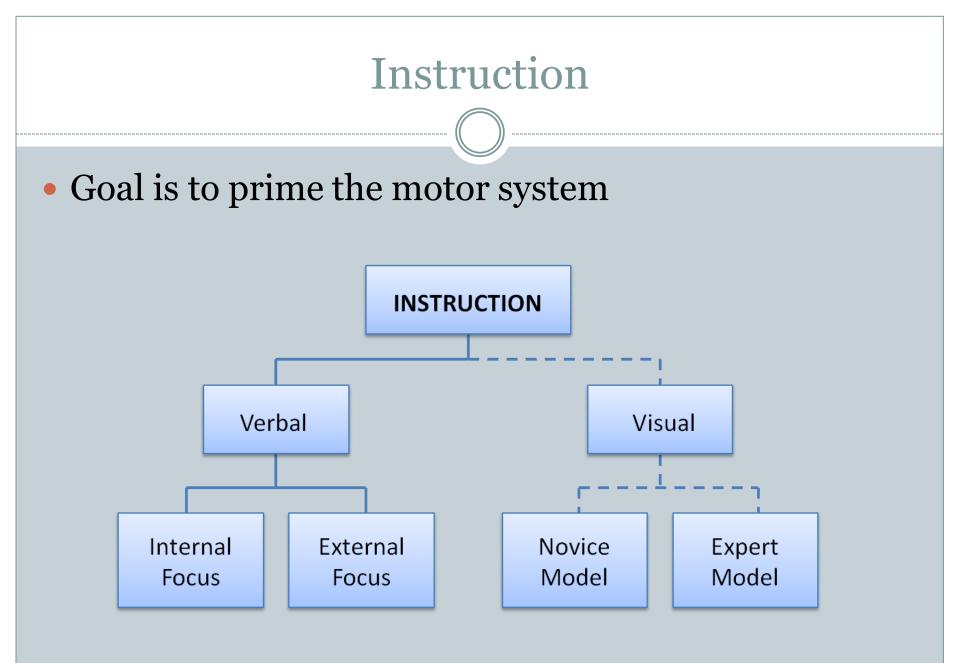
Serial Practice

• Multiple movements trained in a pre-determined series within a session

Random Practice

• multiple movements trained or sequenced in a randomized order within a session.





Visual Instruction

• Expert Model

Novice Model

Verbal Instruction

• Internal Focus

• Body parts, focus attention somewhere between head and heel.

External Focus

• Outcome based, use environment around the body

Cuing

Goal: to immediately improve performance and transfer

Internal focus revolves around biomechanics, anatomy, but do our athletes know this language?

Why this phenomenon?

Constrained action hypothesis

focus on internal process constrains the automatic motor processes that allow for coordination to emerge

Microchoking

Make it Stick

• When we teach skills we can put things into short term memory (working memory) or long term memory (hard drive)





3 rules of Instruction

1. Be a minimalist

say the most with absolute least, let the drill do the talking and the athlete do the walking.

2. Create context

your athletes know nothing without context

3. Make Mental Monsters

When athlete does something profound, you do something profound. Lock it in so they never forget it.

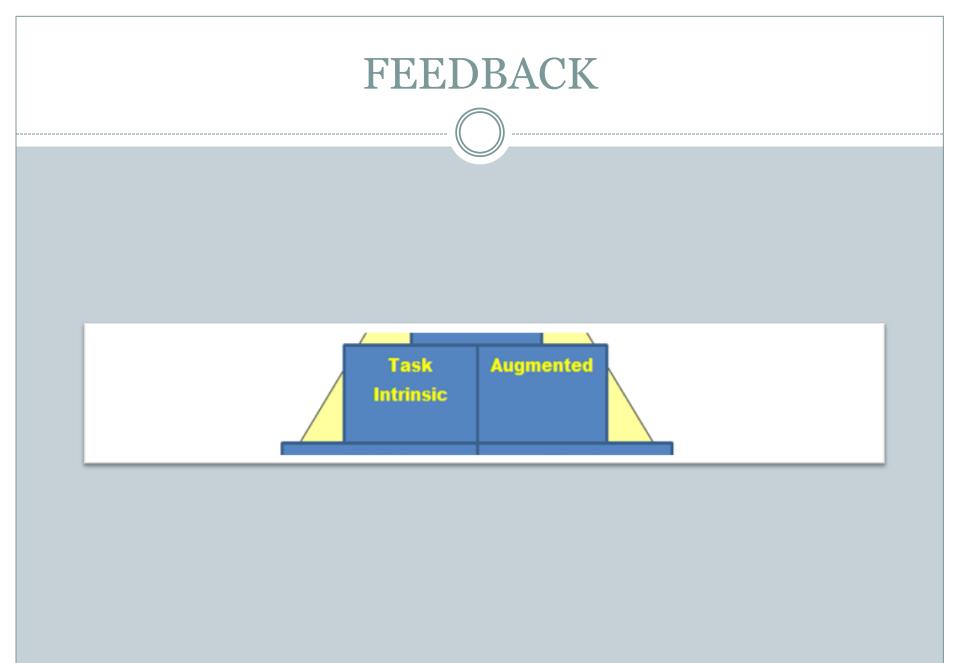
How to apply to coaching

• Performance Cuing Formula

Direction Distance

Description

Weightroom: Call attention to implement





• Task intrinsic

• Visual, auditory, tactile, or proprioceptive

Augmented Feedback

- Knowledge of results (quantitative)
- Knowledge of performance (qualitative)

• Internal Focus: 33% feedback is better than 100% (every rep)

• External Focus: 33% and every rep are equally effective

We want to hand the keys over to the athlete not create high coach dependency

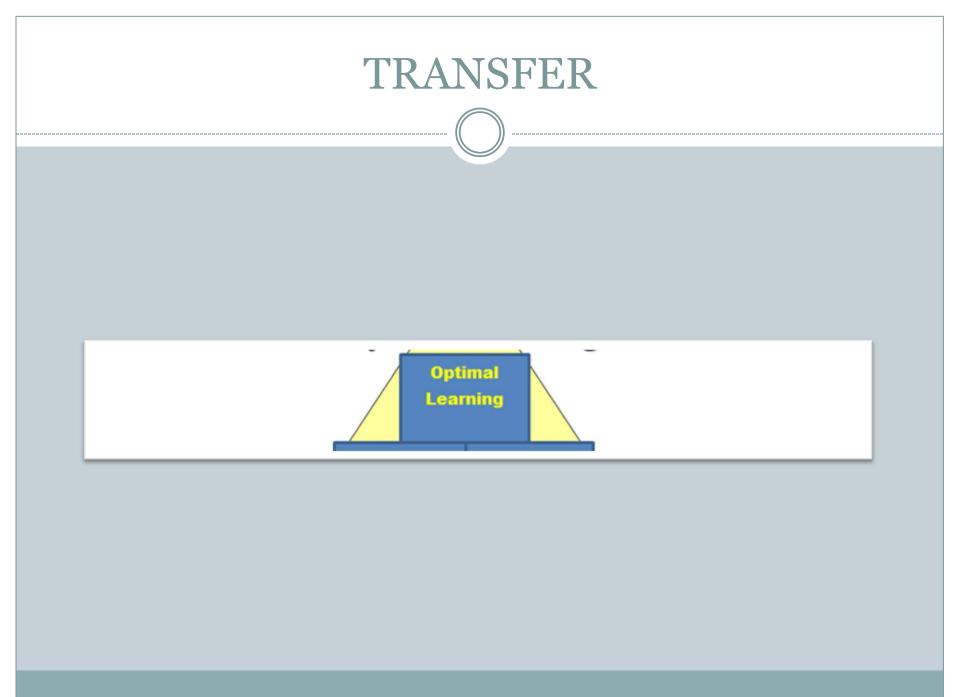
Terminal Feedback Methods

 Bandwidth feedback – feedback only given when performance reaches a limit

Summary/Average Feedback – Only given after a certain number of trials

• Fading Feedback – more at beginning, less at end

Self-Selective feedback



Our job is to create an environment where the athlete can become motivated themselves

And remember...You have not taught until they have learned