



TU RENDIMIENTO





TU RENDIMIENTO













ENFOQUE PERIODIZACION NADO INTENSIDAD

"All in all we're trying to **optimise the training load** to achieve the **highest level possible**."

"We do much of the same intensity around the year, which involves building the aerobic threshold."

"We go straight to intervals from the first week of training, and these intervals are the base during the year."

"We do vary the duration of the intervals and the races."

"Closer to races we do more training at race pace or above race pace."

"Studies in Norway show it doesn't matter what way you do the intervals, just that you do them throughout the year."

"Our primary focus is building the engine and training the physiology."

"We periodise in a way, but it's not directly following a specific model as I don't believe in that."

"I believe in variation in training."

"We do put different training loads at different times during the year, and we vary our training loads across disciplines."

"We try to stress that although we train together, it's at your individual intensity."

"We recommend that if you're having a bad day, go by yourself and keep to your intensity rather than trying to keep up with the group."

"This could be up to 75 minutes of threshold sets"

"In swimming we do high volume compared to most triathletes at 35,000 - 45,000m per week."

"A lot of this mileage is **low intensity**, but we do include sprints to have maximum speed practice."



"When we do threshold sets, we try to use longer intervals. E.g. 3x1500m at the same intensity."





"On camps we try to do around 6000-6500m swims, with at least one 7000m session per week."

"We have a lot of focus on intensity control in training."

"We started with heart rate monitors, but we now also use power meters on the bike and lactate testing on the run."

"Often we have to hold back a little in training

- particularly on long bike and runs."

"When we do intervals, lots of people do them too hard, so we focus on intensity control."

"Since we know threshold, pace and lactate, we can be strict and remain controlled in training."

"In intervals, we want the athletes at or below their lactate threshold."

Triathlon is an endurance sport so it's an aerobic sport
- you need to train at this level.

"In one way our training is polarized: we have a lot of volume at low intensity."

"We find that if you mix threshold sessions in two disciplines you can have a higher threshold than just in one discipline."

BRICK

"We normally do 1 brick session per week, but this increases closer to the race season."



IES | ABU DHABI | BERMUDA | YOKOHAMA | NOTTINGHAM | LEEDS | HAMBURG | EDMONTON | N



OLDCOAST.









What % of the training the guys do is specific for each one and what % is common? Thanks



Around 90% is common, depending on the time of the year



Ask anything

How do your athletes manage to be so consistent over the whole season?



Careful management of workload



Ask anything

joelfilliol 11h

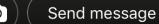
How do you master the workload of each athlete?



Paying close attention to how they respond daily and over time

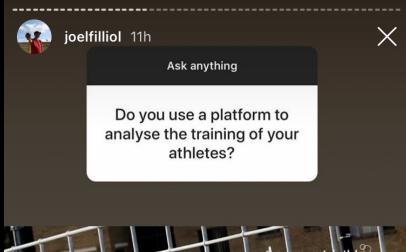






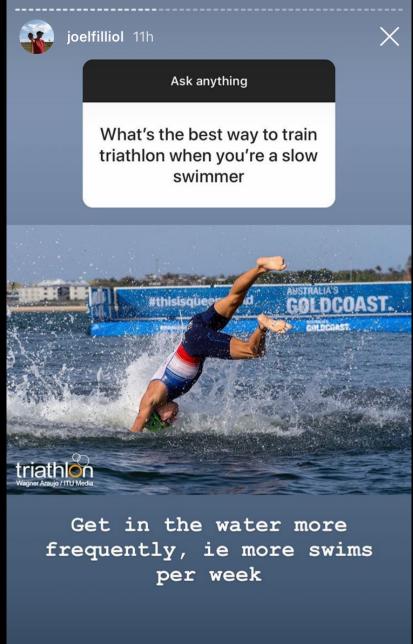








We use trainingpeaks









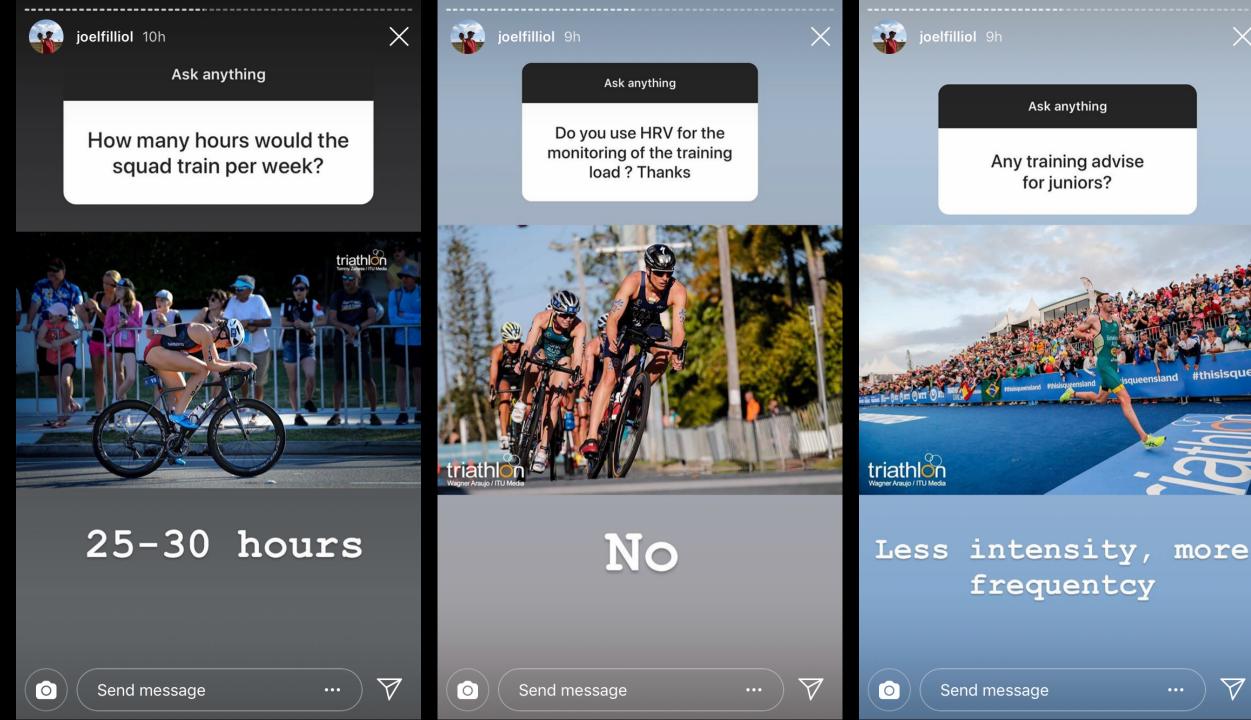
joelfilliol 10h

Do you analyze bike power meter data and HR of your athletes?



Yes power, HR not as much.

 \forall





Do you prefer sets?(8X1000) or rhythm changes (fartlek)? How many sets days per week?



Between these two, rhythm changes over straight interval sets





Ask anything

What's the most important advice for someone who wants to be at your guys level



Consistent progression
over time with investment
in endurance foundation
(volume, frequency) and
racing at the right level
at the right time







Hi, I'm a junior and want to race as an elite one day but I didn't get into my national squad due to my age, any ti...



Don't rush, endurance sport is a long game only through consistent persistence over years can you see how far you can go







Ask anything

What's the most important thing in the relationship coach-athlete?



Mutual respect, trust, listening to each other.







Ask anything

How do you develop a swim-biker into a swimbike-runner?



Patiently over time, achieving long term consistency by avoiding injury, with the right loads for individual biomechanics



0



Most important session of an average training week?



Every day is important, no single session is most important







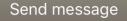
Ask anything

What should be different in transition from junior to U23 and U23 to Elite?



Nothing different, just continual progression over time, focusing on the right things (endurance / conditioning not speed)







joelfilliol 35m

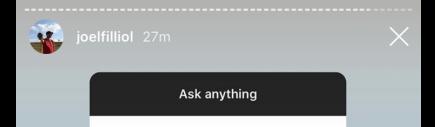
Ask anything

Do you have any tips for a freshly minted DTE with CC/WC level pros?



Everyone keeps showing up every day, week and month. Just keep doing it. No hero sessions, just consistently doing good work together.





Did you use power in running?



No





Ask anything

Do you have a big gym focus?



No



Send message



joelfilliol 14m

Ask anything

How frequently do you recommend gym sessions and when in the season?



Same as other times of the year, 2x, and keeping the loading lower according (maintenance) to overall training load and racing proximity.

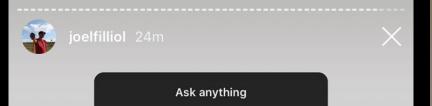


0



How often do you do lactate testing?

Not since 2006



Results of every race are not as good as usual(training). What do you think about the reason for this?



Training load is too high

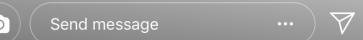
Ask anything

joelfilliol 25m

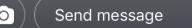
easy runs at what pace (percentage of 5K race pace)?



Easy is as slow as they want, by feel. Bigger problem is too fast, not too slow.





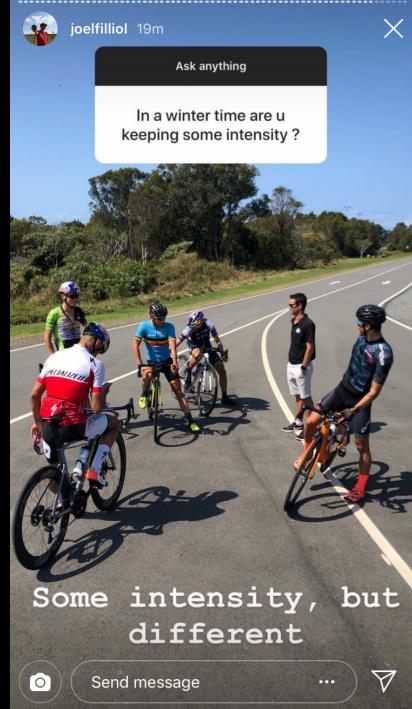














triath

0

Ask anything

Training differences between 'peaking' for one key race vs a year long series?



Managing training load over the season. Trying to peak is over-rated. Who can deliver near their regular best level under pressure is more important than reaching

Send message 1% ...







Ask anything

How many km a week they run? (Max and min)

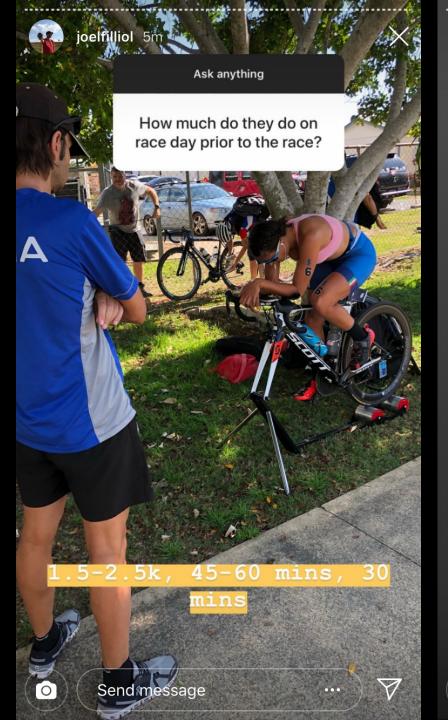


As few as 50k and as much as 110k depending time of year, travel and race proximity.



Send message







Some advice to a junior that didn't performed well in worlds last Saturday? Congrats btw

Review what was done in preparation vs what the performance outcome was, change something and go back to work.

Chances are high just not fit enough (conditioning)



Ask anything

What sort of volume /frequency would you recommend for a weak swimmer aiming for european cups?

Build up to 30km over 8 swims on 6 days





Any tips for juniors?

Consistency over the long term, ie avoid injury and illness, keep it simple and think fit and strong not fast







What do you consider your greatest coaching achievement?

Finding success with different athletes and across different circumstances over time.

Not being a one-hit wonder





If you could go back in time to you as a young coach and tell yourself 1 thing? What would it be?





If in doubt, leave it out

INJURY RISK

Review



The training—injury prevention paradox: should athletes be training smarter and harder? 8

Tim J Gabbett^{1, 2}

Author affiliations +



Abstract

Background There is dogma that higher training load causes higher injury rates. However, there is also evidence that training has a protective effect against injury. For example, team sport athletes who performed more than 18 weeks of training before sustaining their initial injuries were at reduced risk of sustaining a subsequent injury, while high chronic workloads have been shown to decrease the risk of injury. Second, across a wide range of sports, well-developed physical qualities are associated with a reduced risk of injury. Clearly, for athletes to develop the physical capacities required to provide a protective effect against injury, they must be prepared to train hard. Finally, there is also evidence that *under-training* may increase injury risk. Collectively, these results emphasise that reductions in workloads may not always be the best approach to protect against injury.

Main thesis This paper describes the 'Training-Injury Prevention Paradox' model; a phenomenon whereby athletes accustomed to high training loads have *fewer* injuries than athletes training at lower workloads. The Model is based on evidence that non-contact injuries are not caused by training per se, but more likely by an inappropriate training programme. Excessive and rapid increases in training loads are likely responsible for a large proportion of non-contact, soft-tissue injuries. If training load is an important determinant of injury, it must be accurately measured up to twice daily and over periods of weeks and months (a season). This paper outlines ways of monitoring training load ('internal' and 'external' loads) and suggests capturing both recent ('acute') training loads and more medium-term ('chronic') training loads to best capture the player's training burden. I describe the critical variable —acute:chronic workload ratio—as a best practice predictor of training-related injuries. This provides the foundation for interventions to reduce players risk, and thus, time-loss injuries.

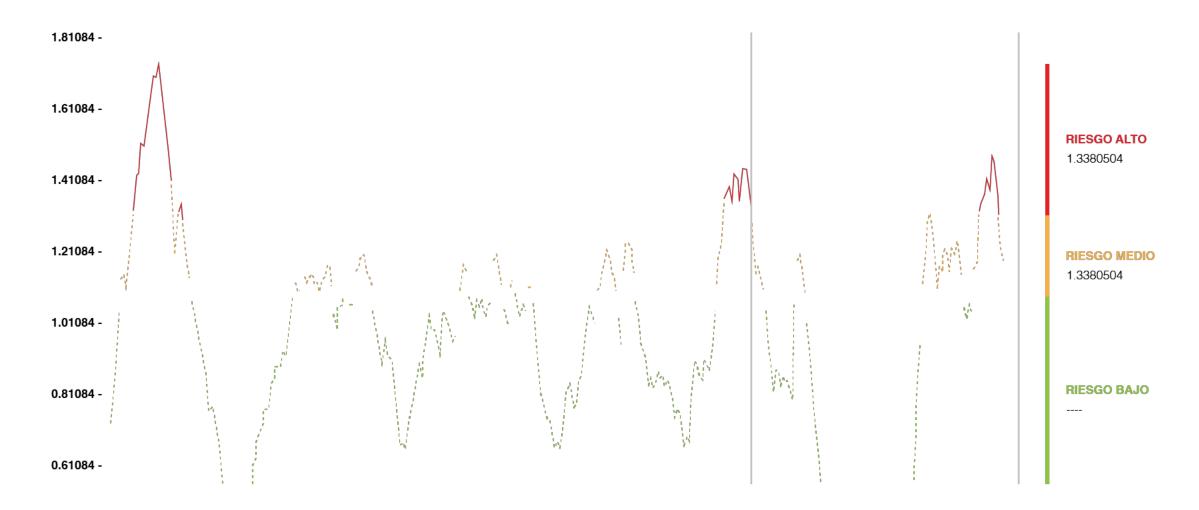


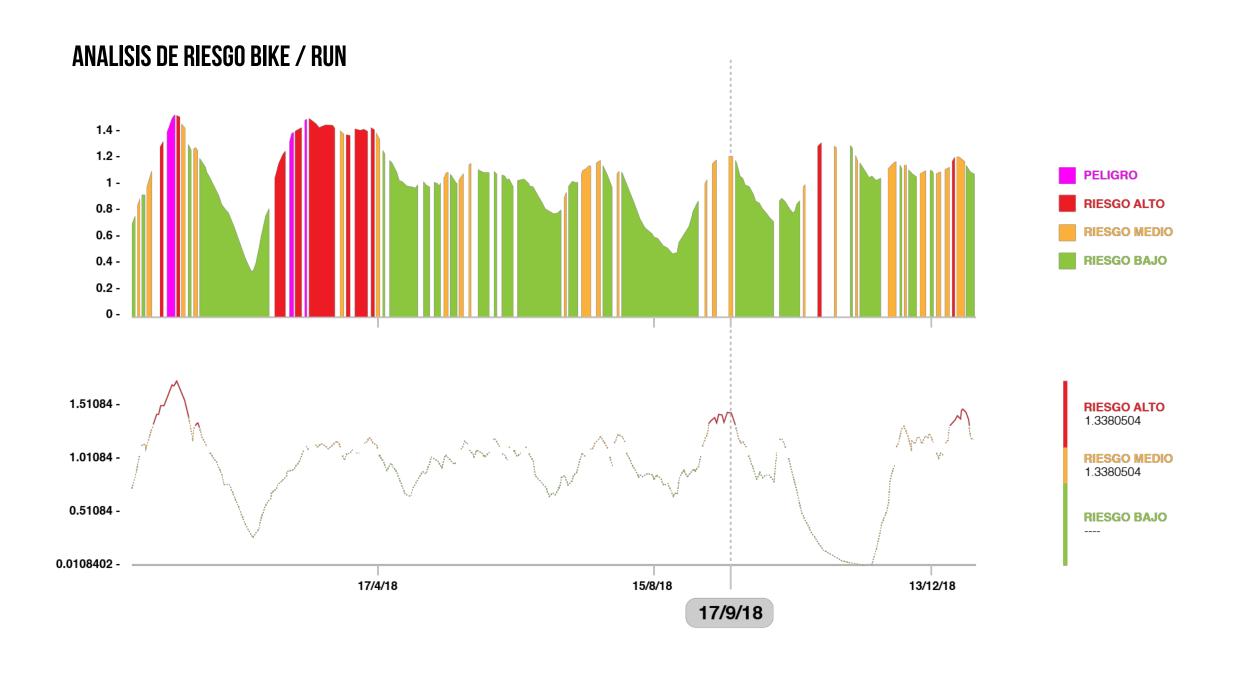
Following

When you are getting back into things, be patient. Resist the temptation to engage in "panic training," or suddenly putting forth heroic efforts to try forcing yourself back into prime shape. This road leads in one direction: injury, illness, and subsequently worse shape.

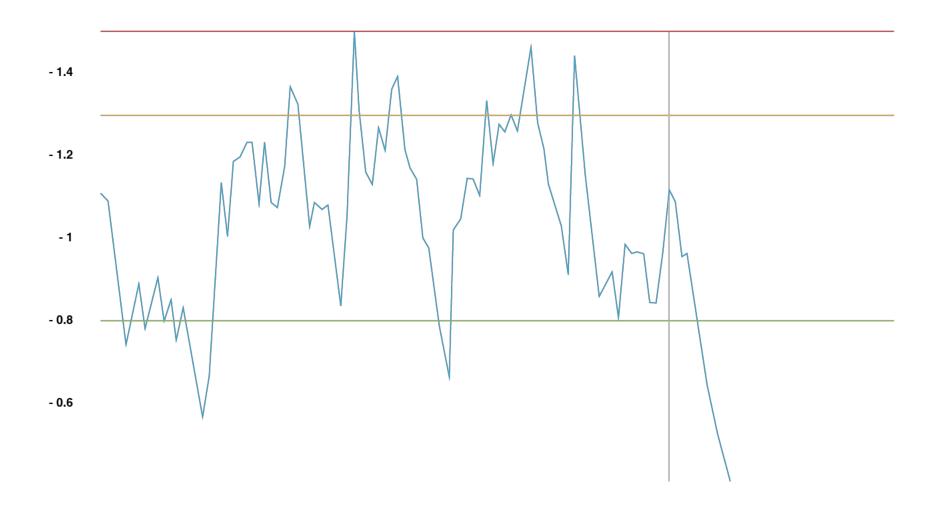
9:00 AM - 2 Jan 2019







DATA SERIES 20 WEEKS 1 TSS/DAY

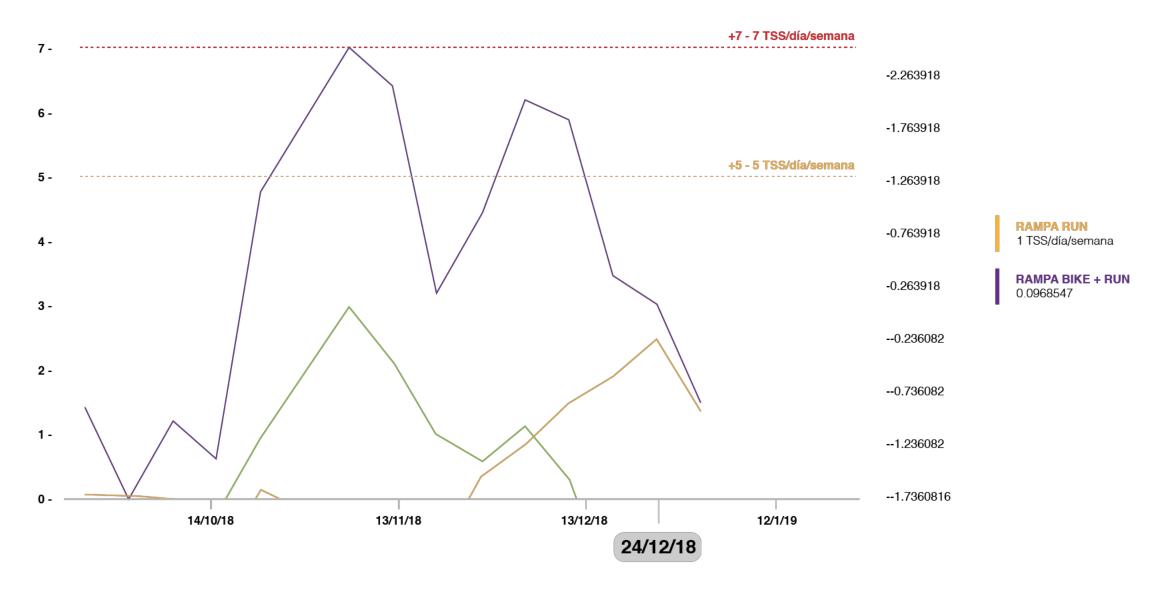


RIESGO ALTO 1.5

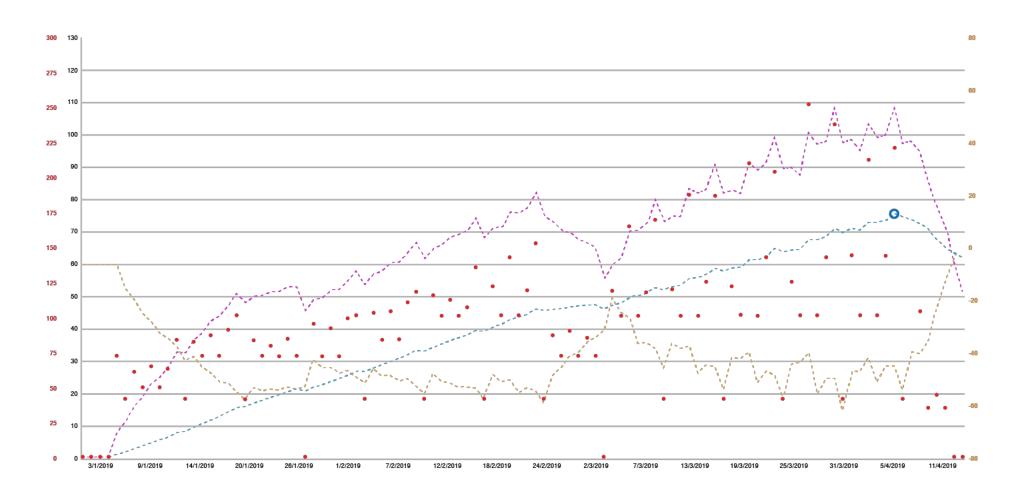
RIESGO MEDIO 1.3

RIESGO BAJO 0.8

20 WEEKS



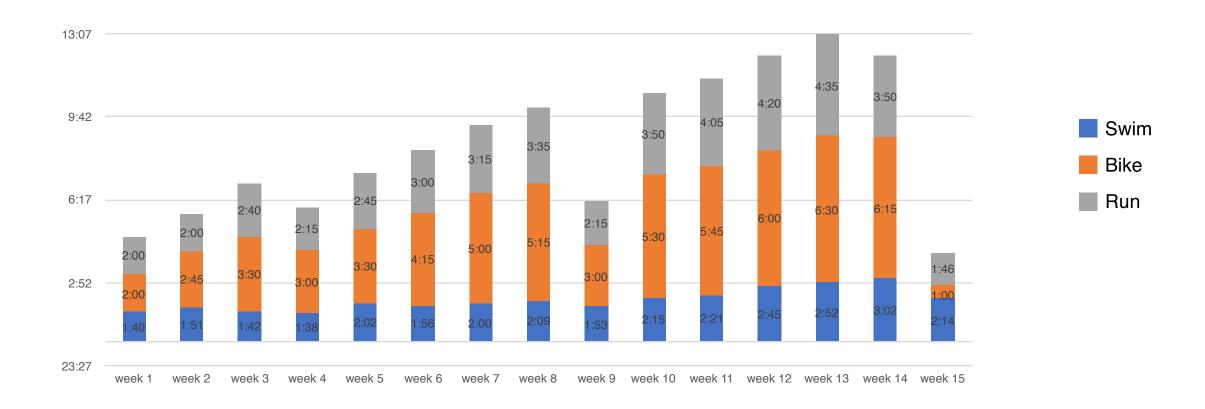
CONSTANCIA - 76 CTL



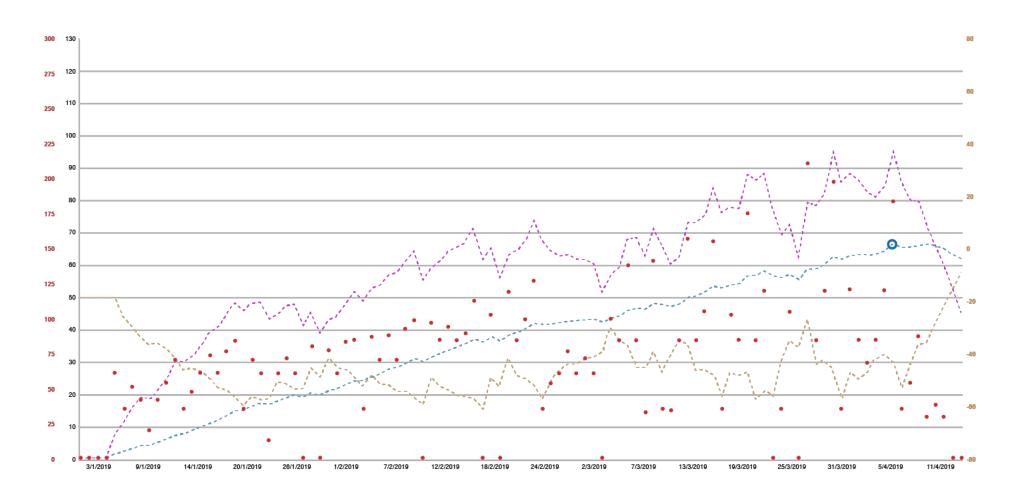


TSS 160
FATIGUE (ATL) 108
FITNESS (CTL) 76
FORM (TSB) -26

HORAS PROMEDIO A LA SEMANA - CONSTANCIA



INCONSTANCIA - 66 CTL





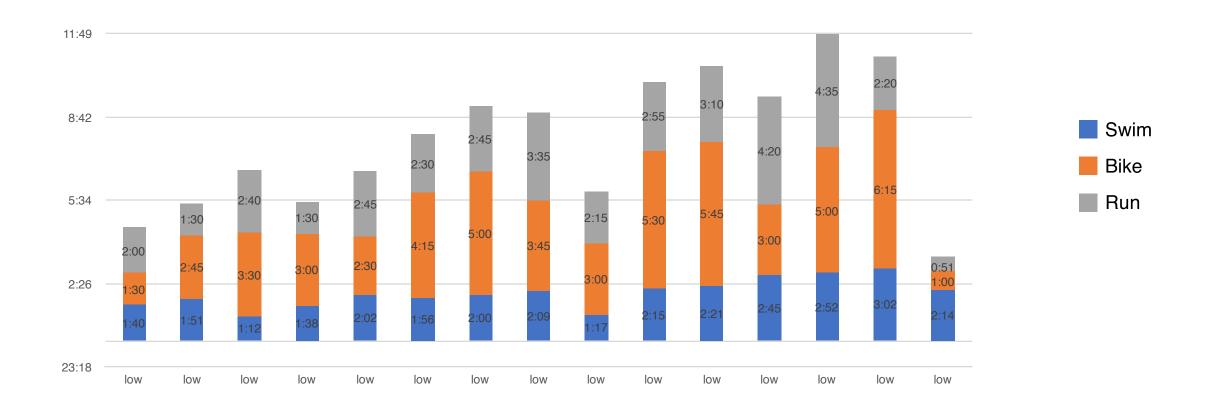
 TSS
 159

 FATIGUE (ATL)
 95

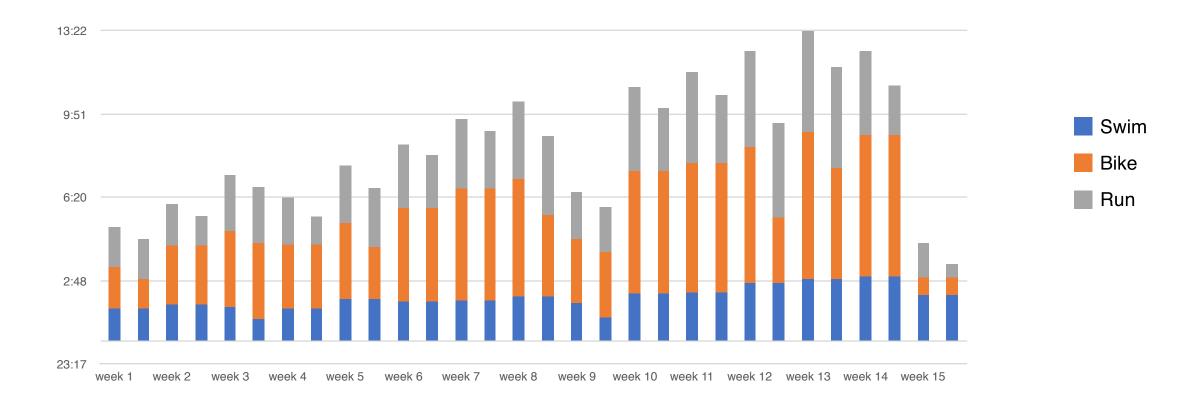
 FITNESS (CTL)
 66

 FORM (TSB)
 -20

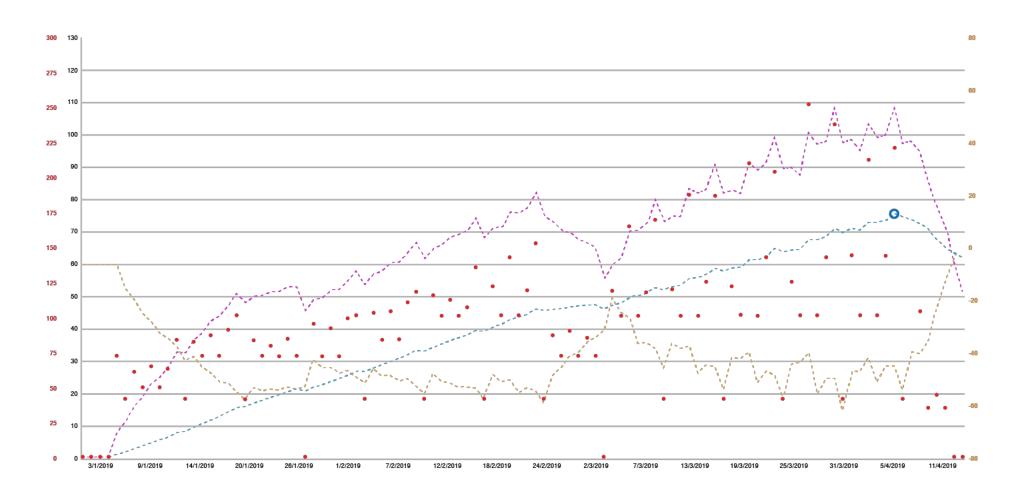
HORAS PROMEDIO A LA SEMANA - INCONSTANCIA



TITLE



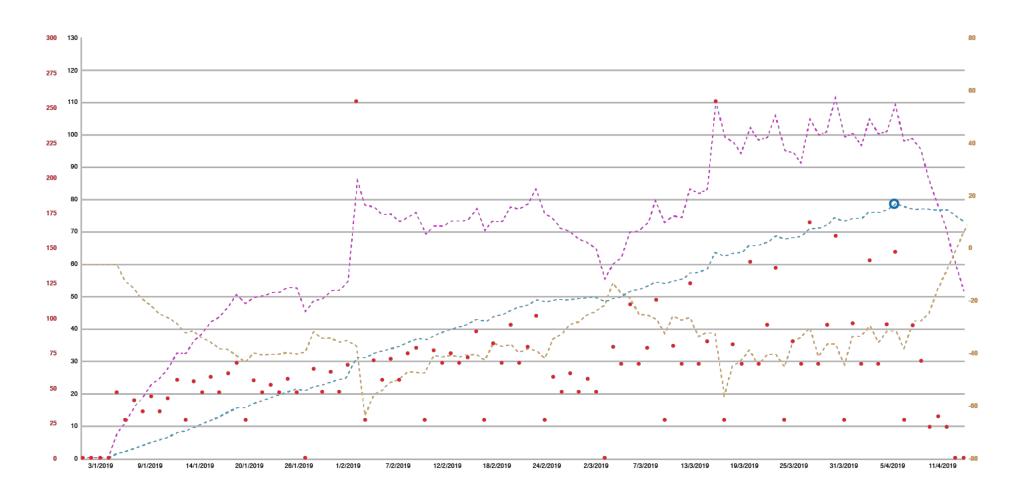
CONSTANCIA - 76 CTL





TSS 160
FATIGUE (ATL) 108
FITNESS (CTL) 76
FORM (TSB) -26

2X 4 H BIKE





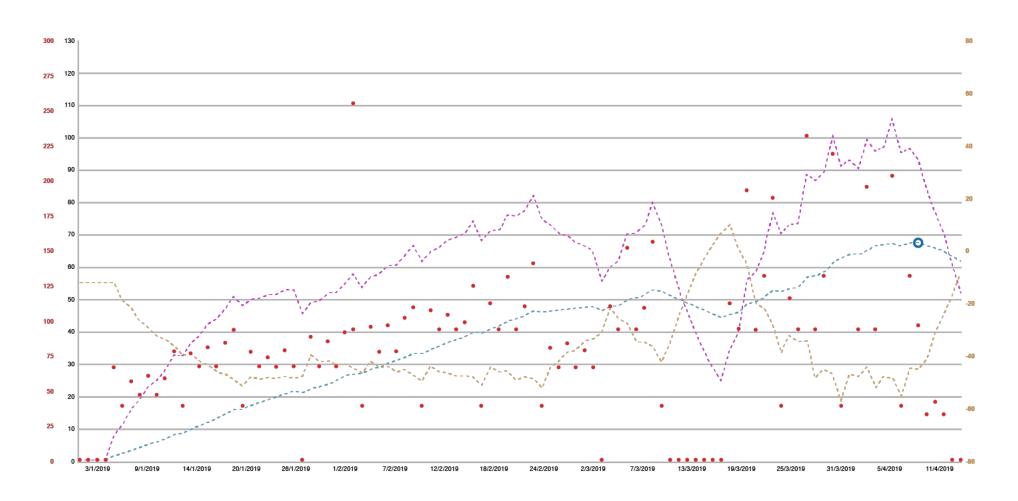
 TSS
 160

 FATIGUE (ATL)
 109

 FITNESS (CTL)
 79

 FORM (TSB)
 -24

LESION 1 SEMANA





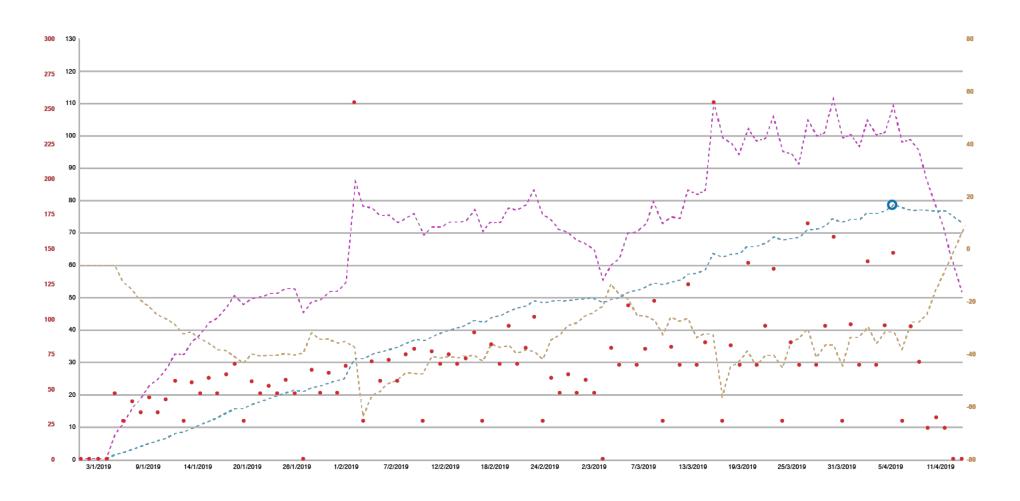
 TSS
 76

 FATIGUE (ATL)
 93

 FITNESS (CTL)
 67

 FORM (TSB)
 -29

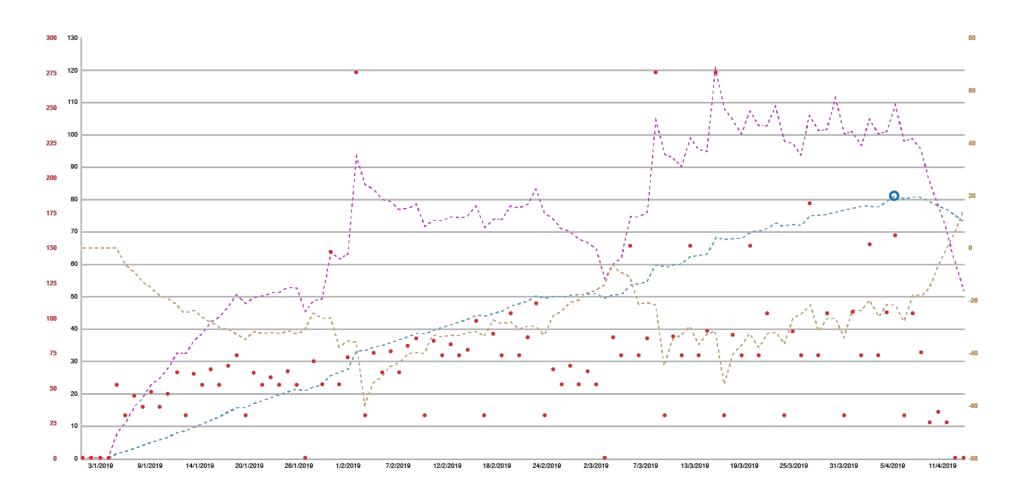
2X 4 H BIKE 1X 2H RUN





FATIGUE (ATL) 109
FITNESS (CTL) 79
FORM (TSB) -24

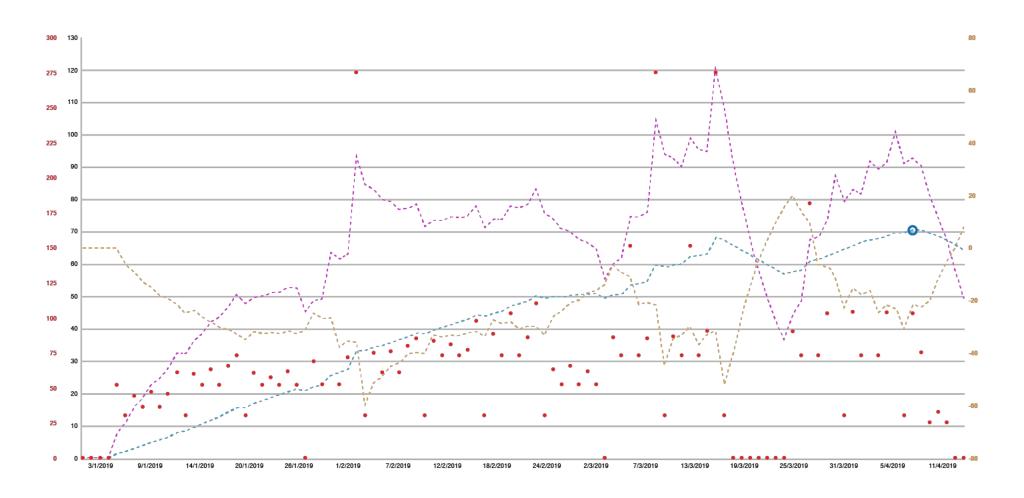
2X 4 H BIKE 2X 2H RUN





TSS	16
FATIGUE (ATL)	10
FITNESS (CTL)	8
FORM (TSB)	-2

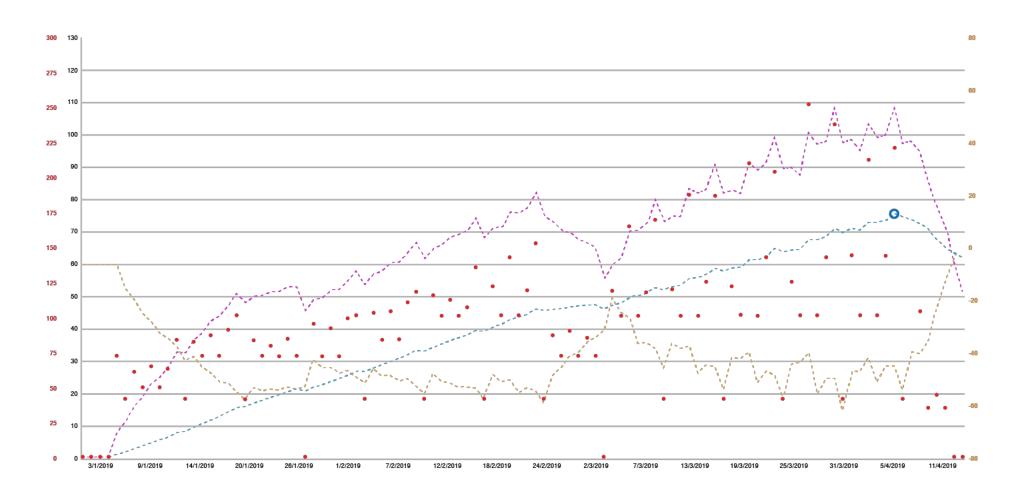
2X 4 H BIKE 2X 2H RUN — 1 SEMANA LESION





TSS	10
FATIGUE (ATL)	Q
FITNESS (CTL)	7
FORM (TSB)	-2

CONSTANCIA - 76 CTL

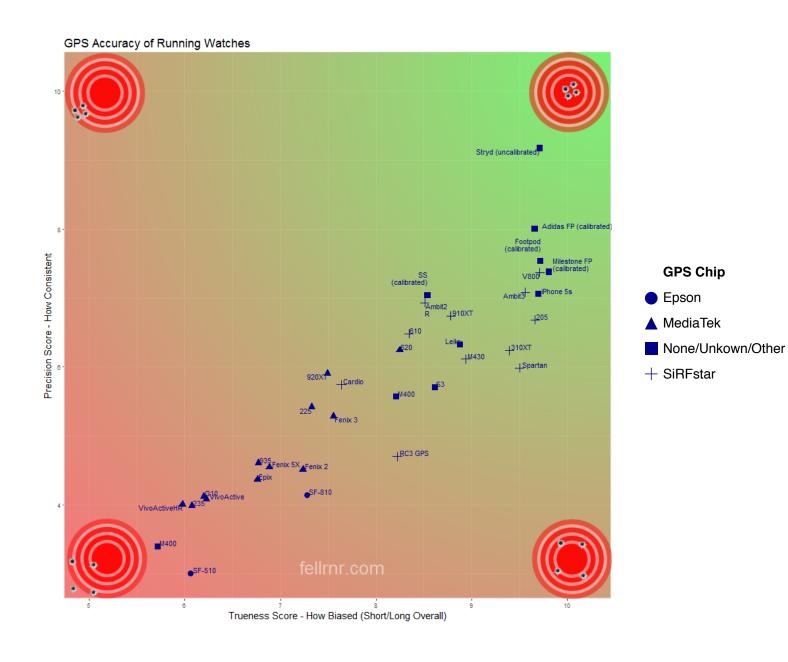


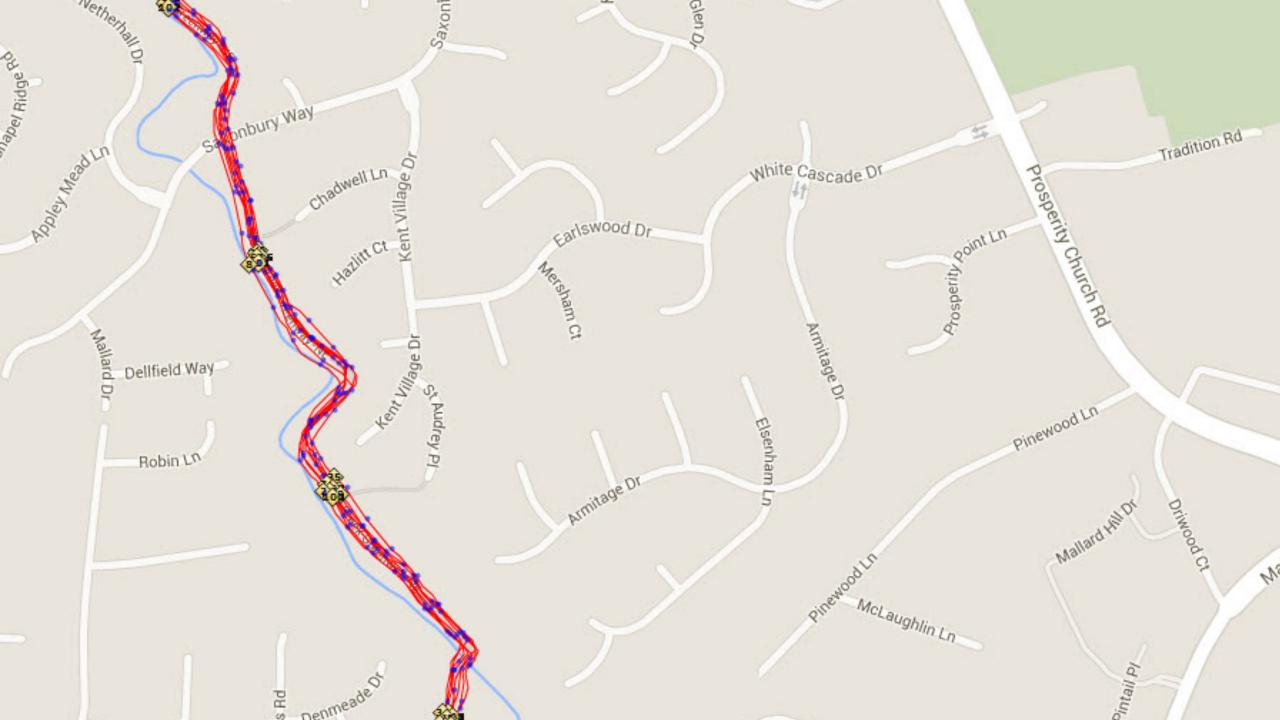


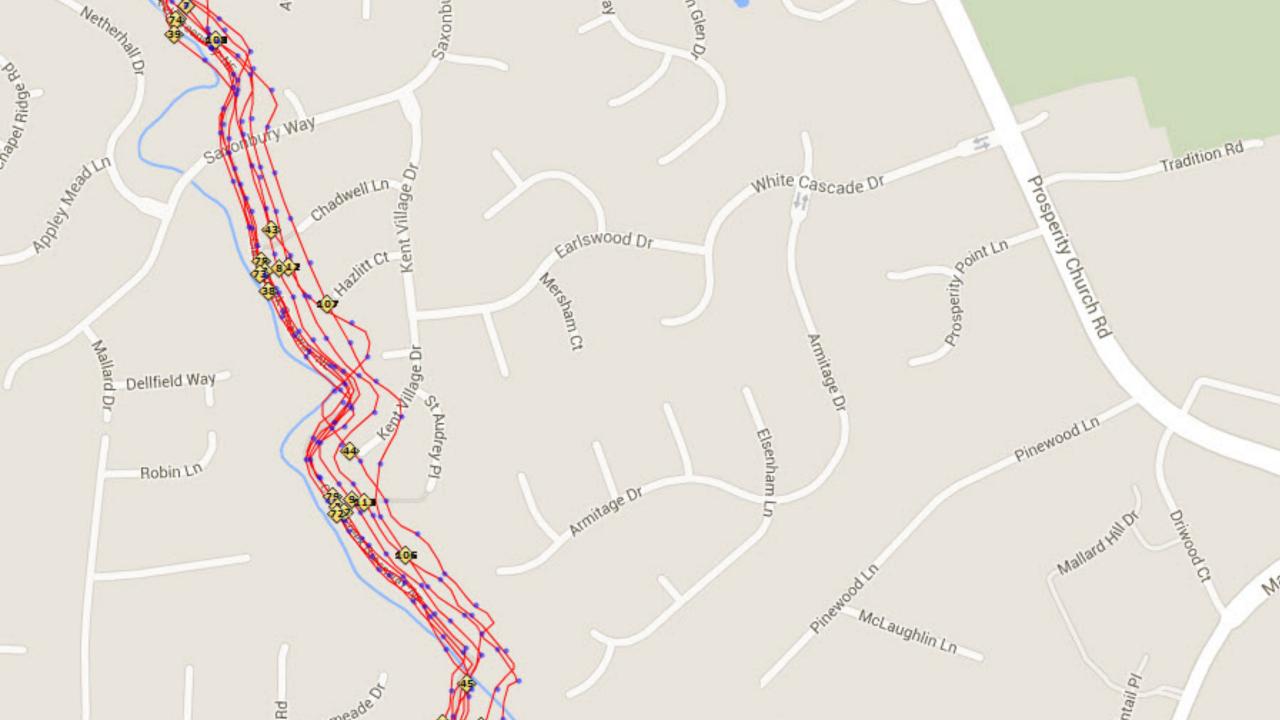
TSS 160
FATIGUE (ATL) 108
FITNESS (CTL) 76
FORM (TSB) -26

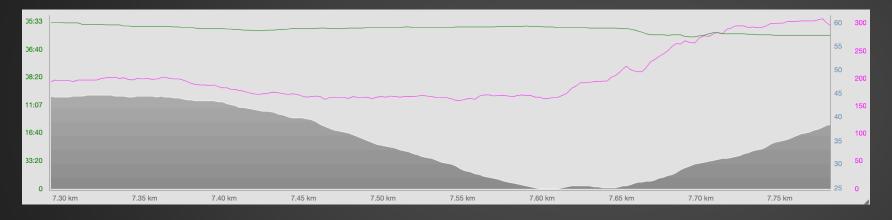




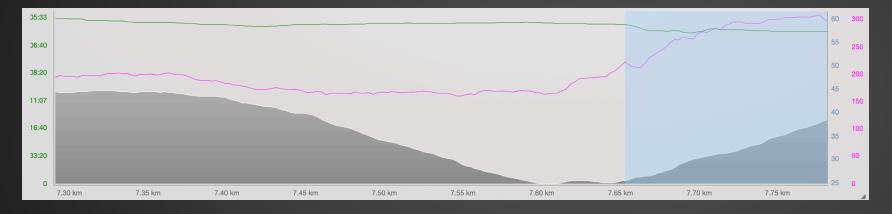




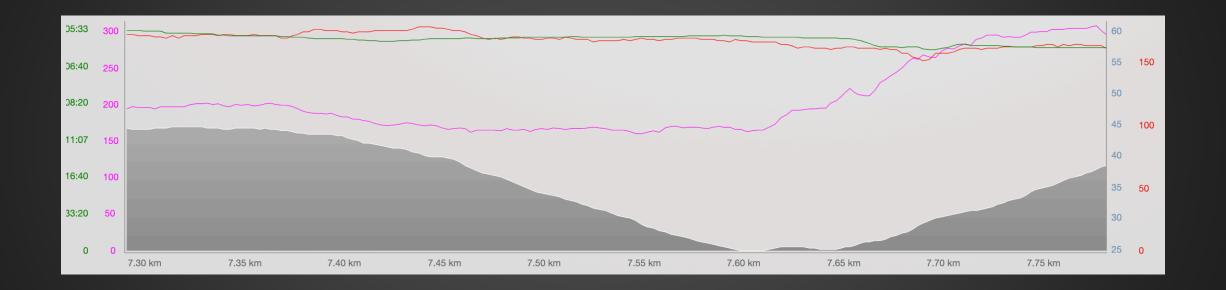




completa						
Duration Distance 02:54 0.49 km			TSS 3			
Work	36 kJ		IF	0.91		
NP	209 W		VI	1.01		
Pa:Hr	-2.98%		EF	75.09		
El. Gain	6 m		Grade	-2.1%		
El. Loss	16 m		VAM	116 m/h		
W/kg	3.13					
	MIN	AVG	MAX			
Power	160	206	308	W		
Heart Rate	151	167	178	bpm		
Cadence	85	90	92	rpm		
Speed	9.81	10.1	10.7	kph		
Pace	06:07	05:55	05:35	min/km		
Elevation	25	35	45	m		



final						
Duration 00:48		Distance 0.13 km		TSS 1		
Work	13 kJ		IF	1.21		
NP	279 W		VI	1.02		
Pa:Hr	3.22%		EF	104.63		
El. Gain	11 m		Grade	8.3%		
El. Loss			VAM	795 m/h		
W/kg	4.16					
	MIN	AVG	MAX			
Power	212	274	308	W		
Heart Rate	151	160	164	bpm		
Cadence	85	87	91	rpm		
Speed	9.81	9.62	10.3	kph		
Pace	06:07	06:14	05:48	min/km		
Elevation	25	31	38	m		



Last 90 Days

Time to Exhaustion @ FTP (TTE) mFTP
h:m:s
0:31:48
303

Last 90 Days

Endurance Readiness - FM 34% Endurance Readiness - 30K 47% Endurance Readiness - HM 67%

Last 90 Days

FM kJ Requirement* kJ 3,445 30K kJ Requirement* kJ 2,449 HM kJ Requirement* kJ 1,722

Last 90 Days

Maximum Workout kJ 1,157