

Writing Workouts with Energy Systems

## Background

## - When:

- After planning your season, week by week
- Why:
- To match your goals to the physiological state and development of the athlete
- How
- Create sets where the number repeats, the speed achieved and the amount of rest given will determine the energy system being used

TRAINING CATEGORIES

| Energy System | Pulse Rate | Sharps <br> Stress <br> Score* | Work:Rest Ratio | \% Velocity | Lactate | Set Duration | Suggested Repeat Distances | Set Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REC | UP TO 120 | 0 | CHOICE | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 80 \% \\ \text { THRESHOLD } \\ \text { SPEED } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0 TO 2MM/L | ANY | ANY | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 400 \\ & \text { CHOICE } \end{aligned}$ |
| EN1 | 120-150 | 2 | REST 10-30 | 95\%THRESH OLD SPEED | 1 TO 3 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \text { TO } 60+ \\ \text { MIN } \end{gathered}$ | 300 TO 1,000 | 4 TO $8 \times 600$ |
| EN2 | 140-170 | 2 | REST 10-40 | THRESHOLD ENDURANCE SPEED | 3 TO 5 | $\underset{\text { MIN }}{15 \text { TO } 60+}$ | 100 TO 500 | $\begin{gathered} 6 \text { TO } 10 \times \\ 400 \end{gathered}$ |
| EN3 | 160-180 | 6 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 20 \text { SEC REST } \\ \text { TO } 1: 1 \end{array}$ | 104 TO 107\% THRESHOLD SPEED | 4 TO 8 | 15 TO 30 MIN | 50 TO 300 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { TO } 10 x \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |
| SP1 | MAX | 8 | MAX | USE A \% OF MAXIMUM VELOCITY | 6 TO 12 | ? | 50 TO 200 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { TO } 10 \mathrm{X} \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |
| SP2 | MAX | 8 | MAX | USE A \% OF MAXIMUM VELOCITY | 10 TO 18 | ? | 50 TO 100 | 4 T0 $6 \times 100$ |
| SP3 | MAX | 4 | MAX | 100 TO 110\% MAXIMUM VELOCITY | 2 TO 3 | ? | 10 TO 25 | 4 TO $8 \times 25$ |

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## Great Britain

## Training Categories

| Training Zone | Sweetenham \& Atkinson | Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { HR } \\ \text { (BBM) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RPE } \\ (6-20) \end{gathered}$ | Olbrecht |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | A1 | Low intensity aerobic swimming. Used for warm up, swim down and skill development. | >50 | <9 | AERC |
|  | A2 | Base aerobic training. Improves fitness and enhances Lactate Removal. | 40-50 | 10-12 |  |
| 2 | AT | Maximal Lactate Steady State. Improves the ability to swim with equilibrium of Lactate Production \& Removal. | 20-30 | 14-15 |  |
| 3 | MVO2 | High intensity work at approximately VO2max (the highest rate of oxygen consumption attainable during maximal or exhaustive exercise). Improves VO2 max and Aerobic Power. | 5-20 | 17-19 | AERP |
| 4 | LP | Training intensity results in the maximal speed of lactate build up. Enhances the ability to produce lactic acid. | 0-10 | 17-19 | ANC |
|  | LT | High intensity work with medium rest to improve buffering. Used to develop the ability to tolerate lactic acid in the muscles. | 0-10 | 19-20 | ANP |
| 5 | Basic Speed | Sprint swimming. Used to improve ATP-PC energy production and fast-twitch muscle fibre recruitment. | N/A | N/A | SPRINT |

## Energy <br> Systems

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## Guidelines for Interval Training Sets

| Distance | Mid-Distance | Sprint | Energy <br> System |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3000-5000$ | $3000-4000$ | $2000-3000$ | EN1 |
| $2000-4000$ | $2000-3000$ | $1500-2400$ | EN2 |
| $1500-3000$ | $1200-2000$ | $800-1600$ | EN3 |
| $800-1200$ | $600-1000$ | $600-800$ | SP1 |
| $400-800$ | $400-800$ | $400-600$ | SP2 |
| $100-200$ | $100-300$ | $100-300$ | SP3 |

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## 807n <br> EN1 (Aerobic)

- Below Threshold
- Repeats
- 200 meters and up
- Rest Times
- 20-30 Secs
- Heart Rate
- 130-150 BPM during swimming


## EN1 (Aerobic)

## - Goal

- To swim amounts just below Anaerobic Threshold (AT) and use fat metabolism as energy
- Sets can be at least 30 minutes for top juniors, longer for accomplished swimmers
- Partial recovery and progressive stress is reflected in HR
- Results
- Increased general endurance and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ capacity for all muscle fibers (mainly Slow Twitch)
- Allowing better Glycogen \& ATP storage in ST muscle
- Note
- More work for distance, less for sprinters
- Repeats
- 100 m to 400 m
- Rest Times
- 20 to 50 seconds or longer
- Heart Rate
- 165 to 180 BPM during swimming


## EN2 (LA Steady State)

- Goal
- To achieve lactate steady state velocity
- Threshold but below $\mathrm{VO}_{2}$ Max
- Results
- Improved ability to swim with an equilibrium of lactate production and removal
- Note
- Average time for the set of repeats is the determinant of the training effect
- As the set improves, so does the average race pace
- There should be caution as to the limits of this training, especially with sprinters

Sprint Training (SP1, SP2)

## - Repeats

- 10-50 meters
- Rest
- Long rest, to return towards rested state
- Work:Rest ratio= 1:6+
- 30 seconds for 10-15 meters
- 40+ seconds for 25 s
- 2-3+ minutes for 50 s and 100 s


## Sprint Training (SP1, SP2)

## - Goal

- To improve maximum speed
- Recruit new Fast Twitch Muscles
- Improve buffering FT Muscles (recovery)
- Improve ability to use speed for multiple bouts
- Note
- Improve rested speed not fatigued speed
- $\quad \mathrm{SP}^{3}$ special training


## Common Set Types \&

 Training Effects- Short rest intervals
- Descending \& ascending
- Mixed sets \& rotations
- Long repeats \& sprints together



## Things to Consider When Planning Workouts

- Biological Age
- Early maturers achieve shorter distance times earlier due to early AN Capacity
- Late maturers handle aerobic load better
- Gender
- Difference in flotation ability affects cardiopulmonary system and a subsequent difference in HR
- Body Type
- Ratio between arms, legs and torso
- Body weight of each will be a factor is performance in both aerobic and anaerobic sets
- Training History
- Previous training defines current physiological makeup of an athlete
- Athletes with limited aerobic background will required more \& different stimulation
- Others may respond to initial anaerobic stimulation almost immediately for Workout Creation

| Energy System | Duration of Set | Repeat Distance | Rest | HR | LA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EN1 | 15-90 min | 300-4000 | 10-30s | 50 BBM | 1-3 LA |
| EN2 | 15-50 min | 100-2000 | 10-40s | 40-30 BBM | 2-3 LA |
| EN3 | 8-30 min | 100-800 | 30-90s | 30-20 BBM | 4-10 LA |
| SP1 | 5-20 min | 50-200 | 1:1-1:2 W:R | Max HR | 10-16 LA |
| SP2 | 5-10 | 25-100 | 1:2-1:6 W:R | Max HR | 10-20 LA |

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## 82 Fn <br> Writing a Set: Part 1

- What type of adaptation are you targeting?
- Choose and energy category
- How long do you want the set to last?
- How far is each repeat?
- How many repeats (similar to \#2)?



## Writing a Set: Part 2

- How much rest?
- Consider the speed you want, the physiological response to your swimmer, and the adaptation that you want to cause or extend
- Then choose the amount of rest you require
- Set the Intensity
- Tell the swimmer the desired pace or effect (HR) desired
- Set the requirement for all aspects (beginning, end \& average) of the set
- Convert the desired rest into a send-off interval

Overview

## 82 Fus <br> Writing a Set: Part 3

REMEMBER
All training can have secondary effects


## Some Pre-Workout Rules and Ideas

- Warmup
- Recovery from last workout/EN1
- Pre set?
- Main set
- AT, $\mathrm{VO}_{2}$ Max, SP
- Warm down
- Lactate recovery


## Sample Weekly Plan: Distance Swimmers

|  | MON | TUES | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT | SUN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AM | EN2 + <br> EN3 <br>  <br> kicking | Best Stroke EN1 | Off | Rec. \& drills <br> EN1 | Rec. EN1 and Kick | EN3 <br> Main <br> Training | Off |
| PM | Rec. \& SP3 | EN3 <br> Main <br> Training | EN1 \& Rec. | IM or Best Stroke SP1 | EN1 and EN2 <br> Drills | Off | Off |

Overview

## Energy <br> Systems

## Write Your Own

## Write your own workout!



## Conclusion

## Questions?



