

Crash Course in Triathlon Training for Beginners

by David Glover & Krista Schultz





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Introduction

"It's all about the journey, not the outcome."

- Carl Lewis, 10x Olympic Medalist



Agenda

- Equipment for Triathlon
- Training for Triathlon
- Training Tips for Each Event
- Training Nutritional Guidelines

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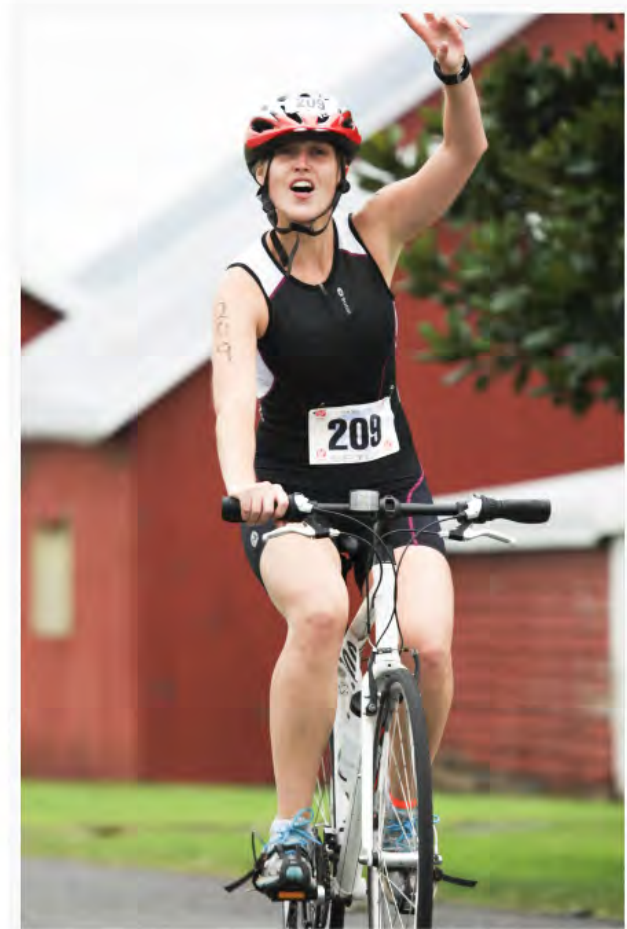
Equipment

"No matter how slow you go, you're still lapping everybody on the couch." - Unknown



What You Need

- Bicycle
- Bike helmet
- Running shoes
- Swim goggles
- Comfortable clothing



Nice to Have Equipment

- Wetsuit*
- Triathlon bike
- Aero wheels
- Clipless pedals
- Aero bars
- Aero helmet
- Heart rate monitor
- Bike speed, cadence, power
- Triathlon top and shorts



*May be required for cold swims

Race Day Checklist

RACE-DAY CHECKLIST: What to bring to every event

GENERAL

- ☐ USAT membership card
- ☐ Photo ID
- ☐ Registration confirmation
- ☐ Directions to venue
- ☐ Course map
- ☐ Money
- ☐ Race uniform
- ☐ Race numbers and timing chip
- ☐ Sunscreen
- ☐ Sunglasses
- ☐ Anti-chafing product
- ☐ Extra clothes
- ☐ Watch

TRANSITION GEAR

- ☐ Towel(s)/Transition mat
- ☐ Water bottle(s)
- ☐ Gels/energy bars and drinks/salt tablets

*Never worry about forgetting important items again.
Use this checklist to ensure you arrive at your next
race relaxed and prepared.*

SWIM GEAR

- ☐ Wetsuit
- ☐ Swim cap
- ☐ Goggles

BIKE GEAR

- ☐ Bike
- ☐ Helmet
- ☐ Bike shoes
- ☐ Bike gloves
- ☐ Tire pump
- ☐ Spare tube(s)
- ☐ CO2 cartridges
- ☐ Tools
- ☐ Bar-end plugs

RUN GEAR

- ☐ Running shoes
- ☐ Hat/visor
- ☐ Race number belt
- ☐ Socks

PERSONAL REMINDERS



Training for a Triathlon

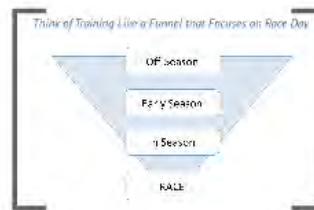
"The body conforms and adapts to the intensities and directions it is habitually subjected to."

- Wolfe's Law

Components to a Balanced Training Program

- Endurance
- Speed
- Strength
- Flexibility
- Recovery

"Recovery is the most important!"

Commit to What You Can Reasonably Do

Typical Roles

- Partner
- Sponsor
- Friend
- Coaches, Doctor
- The Crowd

Reasonable Is?

- What you truly perceive
- What others do not
- Set expectations which reality matches and more
- Take up a support role

Three Variables to a Workout - FIT

Frequency - how often?
Intensity - how hard?
Time - how long?

Key: Gradual increases over time

Perceived Effect is Always Available for Intensity

Intensity	Endurance	Speed	Strength	Flexibility	Recovery
Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
High	Low	High	High	High	Low

"The body conforms to the training and adapts to the intensity. But recovery is a gradual process and is not a linear one."

Don't Forget About Recovery...

"I would go as far as to describe recovery as the fourth discipline of a triathlon." - Christine Wadsworth

Recovery includes:

- Sleep
- Days off
- Easy, easy workouts
- Nutrition
- Massage, yoga, foam roller, etc.
- Having fun



Commit to What You Can Reasonably Do

Typical Roles

- Parent
- Spouse
- Friend
- Co-Worker, Boss
- Pet Owner

Reasonable Is?

- What are your priorities?
- Write them down...in order.
- Set expectations with family, friends and work.
- Line up a support base

Think of Training Like a Funnel that Focuses on Race Day



Components to a Balanced Training Program

- Endurance
- Speed
- Strength
- Flexibility
- Recovery*

*Perhaps the most important!



Three Variables to a Workout - FIT

Frequency - how often?

Intensity - how hard?

Time - how long?

Key: Gradual increases over time

Perceived Effort Is Always Available for Intensity

RPE	Description
6	
7	Very, very light
8	
9	Very light
10	
11	Fairly light
12	
13	Somewhat hard
14	
15	Hard
16	
17	Very hard
18	
19	Very, very hard
20	

"Tangible results in training are important,...but they are not as valuable indicator as perceived effort."

- Chrissie Wellington, 4x Ironman
World Champion

Set a Weekly Plan That Aligns to Your Goals, Schedule and Convenience

Example weekly schedule:

Workout	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Swim	Off	Swim		Swim	Swim		
Bike	Off		Bike		Bike	Bike	
Run	Off	Run		Run		BRICK	Run

Key Points:

- Try for 2-3 workouts in each sport per week
- Completing 70-80% of planned weekly workouts is usually good enough.

Don't Forget About Recovery...

“I would go as far as to describe recovery as the fourth discipline of a triathlete.” - Chrissie Wellington

Recovery includes:

- Sleep
- Days off
- Easy, easy workouts
- Relaxation
- Massage, yoga, foam roller, etc.
- Having fun



Training for Each Sport



"Knowing is not enough, we must apply. Willing is not enough, we must do."

-Goethe


Swimming May be the Most Difficult to Master!

Body moves through water in 4 dimensions:

- Forward
- Up/Down
- Side to Side
- Rotation

Swimming is a very technical sport. It requires a lot of practice and technique. Practice regularly to see progress. Swimmers should be able to swim 100m in 1:30 or less.

See www.enduranceworks.net/resources for more drills




Swimming Drill

Getting is Dependent on Power, Endurance & Efficiency

Pushing is important:

- Push through the top
- "Push" is not the same as "pull" (think: push vs. pull)

Improve endurance with drills



(If you push in a circle, you will end up where you started.)

Cycling drills teach efficiency and improve form



High Speed Cycling Drill



Single Leg Drill

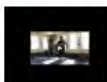
Running is Dependent on Technique and Fitness

What is good running form?

- Relax
- Breathe
- Ventilate
- Relax

Drills, not form:

- Relax, breathe, and run
- Feet forward
- Feet off
- Lift the hip
- Relaxing



Warm Up Running Drills

Vary Run Speed to Improve Speed and Efficiency



Recommendation: Include BRICK workouts 1-2 times/week

Improve Form with Better Dynamic Stability



Three Core Drills: Stability

Finish Faster by Trunk/Thighing Faster

Trunk/Thighing faster = faster finish

Spinning up the trunk:

- Drills
- Drills
- Drills
- Drills



Drills of the trunk

Swimming May be the Most Difficult to Master

Body moves through water in 3 dimensions

Coach feedback is necessary for critique and correction

Drills are a way to break down freestyle into its component pieces

Practice sighting to swim straighter

Become comfortable in open water



Sighting Drill

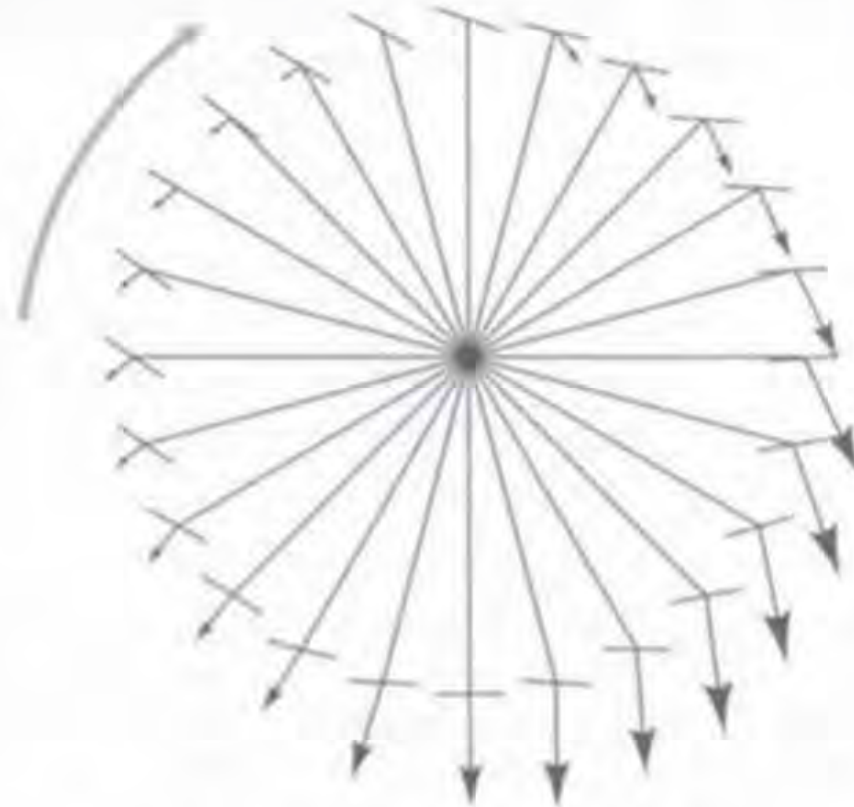
See www.enduranceworks.net/resources for more drills

Cycling Is Dependent on Power, Endurance & Efficiency

Pedaling economically:

- Push through at top
- “Scrape mud” from shoes at across the bottom - think “heels flat”

Improve economy with drills



Typical pedal force direction and magnitude

Cycling drills teach efficiency and improve form



High Speed Spinning Drill



Single Leg Drill

Running Is Dependent on Technique and Fitness

What is good running form?

- Relaxed
- Balanced
- Vertical alignment

Quick, easy fixes:

- Relax shoulders and face
- Look forward
- Run tall
- Minimize lateral movement
- Running drills



Warm Up Running Drills

Vary Run Speed to Improve Speed and Efficiency



Recommendation: Include BRICK workouts 1+/week

Improve Form with Better Dynamic Stability



Three Cues for Dynamic Stability

Finish Faster by Transitioning Faster

Transition time counts toward clock time.

Speeding up transitions:

- Simplify
- Order your gear
- Practice, practice, practice

Be wary of short cuts!!!



Nutrition Tips

"We must know, like farmers, we can't sow and reap the same day."— Anonymous

Why Do We care About Nutrition & Hydration During Training & Racing?

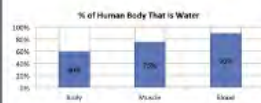
1. Provide fuel to muscles
2. Resist fatigue
3. Prevent overheating
4. Feel good
5. Maintain water and sodium levels



Carbohydrates (glucose) are best consumed around training sessions



Proper Hydration Is Essential for Performance



Target: Replace 90% of fluid lost during exercise

Dehydration as much as 2% impacts performance negatively

Measure body weight before and after exercise to determine weight loss

Example:
 - Weight before exercise: 170 lbs
 - Weight after exercise: 165 lbs
 - Loss = 170 - 165 = 5 lbs
 % Loss = 5 / (75 * 160) = 3.1%



Replace Electrolytes When You Hydrate, too

Sweat loss and sodium loss are highly individual

Consider increasing sodium intake to:

- Salt water
- Electrolyte containing
- Plasma swelling to hands and feet from exertion



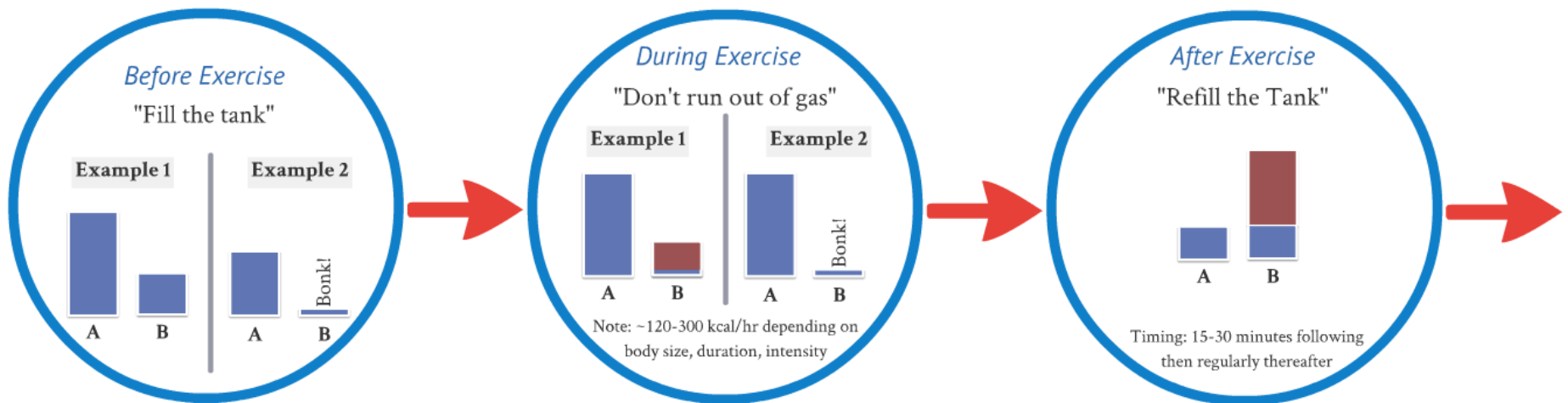
ACSM recommends consuming 500-700 mg sodium for every 32 oz. of water during activity exceeding one hour

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2. Resist fatigue
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Carbohydrates (glucose) are best consumed around training sessions



Before Exercise

"Fill the tank"

Example 1



A



B

Example 2



A



Bonk!

B



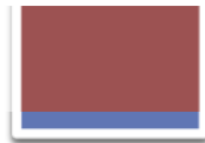
During Exercise

"Don't run out of gas"

Example 1

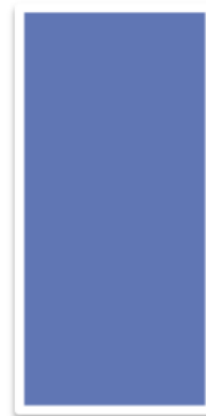


A



B

Example 2



A



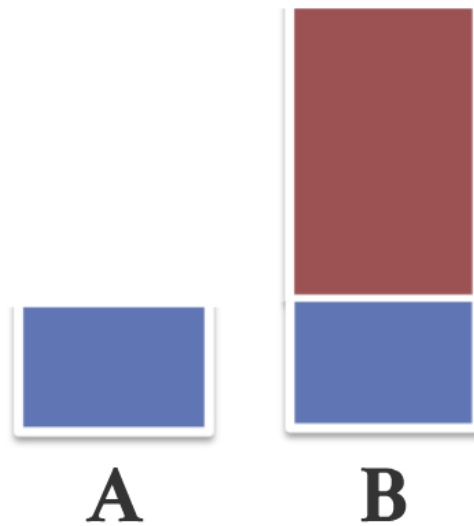
Bonk!

B

Note: ~120-300 kcal/hr depending on
body size, duration, intensity

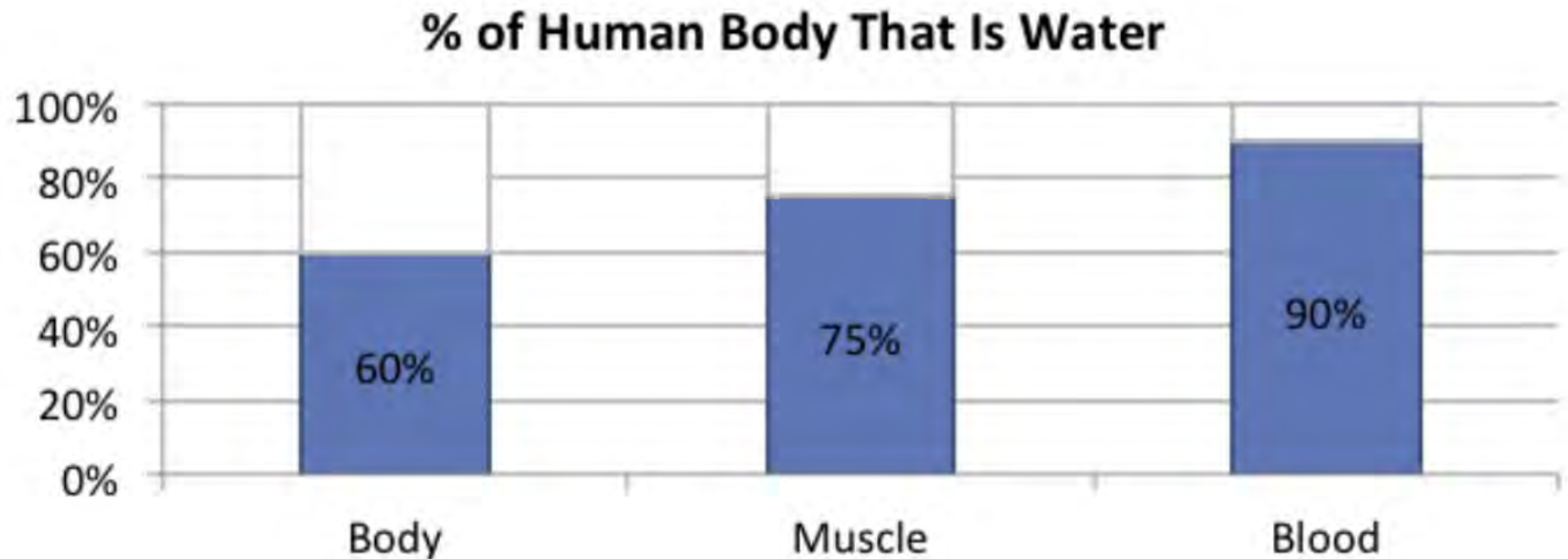
After Exercise

"Refill the Tank"



Timing: 15-30 minutes following
then regularly thereafter

Proper Hydration Is Essential for Performance



Target: Replace 90% of fluid lost during exercise

Dehydration as much as 2% impacts performance negatively

Measure body weight before and after exercise to determine weight loss

Example:

- Weight before exercise: 170 lbs
- Weight after exercise: 165 lbs
- Loss = $170 - 165 = 5$ lbs

$$\% \text{ Loss} = 5 / 170 * 100\% = 2.9\%$$



Replace Electrolytes When You Hydrate, too

Sweat loss and sodium loss are highly individual

Consider increasing sodium intake if:

- Salty sweater
- Experience cramping
- Notice swelling in hands and feet from exercise



ACSM recommends ingesting 500-700 mg sodium for every 32 oz. of water during activity exceeding one hour

...and don't forget...

Always, always thank
the race volunteers.

Just do your best.

Have fun!



Success!!!



Thank you for attending!

We'll post the recording at: www.schooloftri.com/library

Next webinar:

- 5/7: Tips for Racing Your First Full or Half Triathlon

Need a training plan? www.enduranceworks.net/training-plans

Please contact us with any questions:

David Glover - david@schooloftri.com

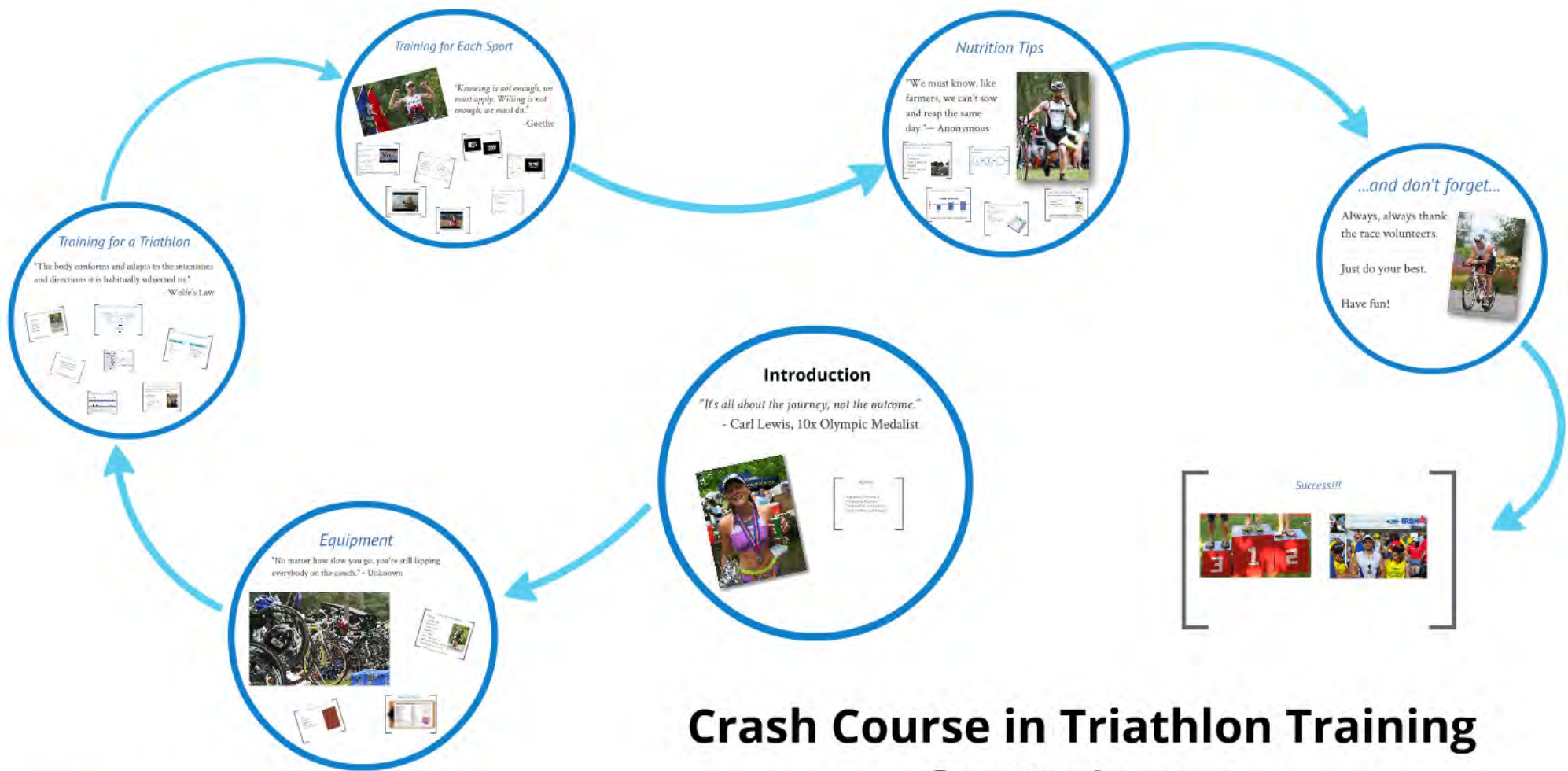
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