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CLASS DEVELOPMENT VS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

- The 3 C's
 The Follow Up
 Providing Feedback

CLASS DESIGN

- Warm upBody Of The Workout
- Class Wrap Up

DIFFERENT PROGRAMMING OPTIONS:

- Progressive programs
 Interval training
- HIIT
- SMIT
- Bootcamp

What we are going to cover DIFFERENT PROGRAMMING OPTIONS:



- PHAAMRAP

AWESOME ADD ONS TO ANY PROGRAM: • Partner work • Team Building

- Obstacle courses
 Circuits
 Isometric ladders
- Pyramids

FINAL NOTES ON PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:

· Create it, own it and love it!

QUIZ #4

ASSIGNEMENT #1:
Review assignment



What you need before we start 1. Water 2. Put your finger tips together 3. Take 3 deep breaths





Classes are generally:
• One off programming

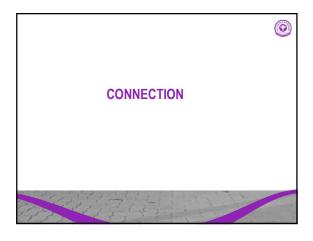
- No progression for clients
- No specific pattern or signature programming to you
- No commitment from clients



Program design needs to be more specific and designed around the 3 C's of program design

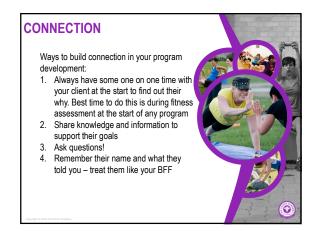
- 1. Connection
- 2. Community
- 3. Commitment





Connection is key as one of the leading driving forces for purchasing is emotion. If you do not develop a connection with your clients in and outside of class you will miss out on a very important step in program development.









BUILD YOUR COMMUNITY · Class unity



- Create a personal approach to the program
 Have a private members area or FB group
 Run challenges in class and outside of class to keep engagement
- Share recipes and treats
- Group effort of common goal to work towards (think mud run or 5k run etc to sign up as a team)
- Outside of sessions

BUILD YOUR COMMUNITY



Develop relationships with your clients and within your groups



BUILD YOUR COMMUNITY



Have personalized programs for your groups and clients to fit the goals



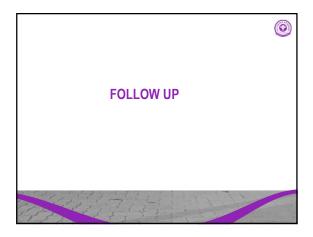
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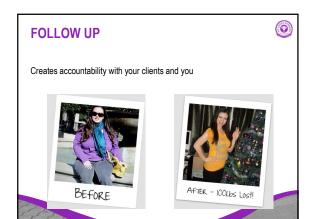


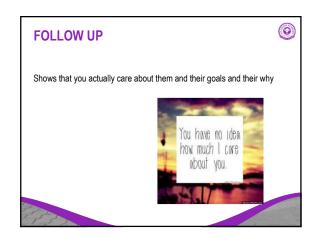


FOLLOW UP Follow up is just as important after the class as it is during the programming. Have a structure in place that is clear. Example: If you miss a class within the 8 week program I will email or call you to find out why There is no carry over for this class so make sure to show up Every week we will have a challenge for the weekend that we will check

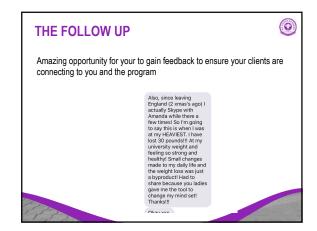
in Monday in class to be sure all completed it!

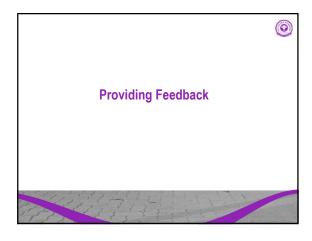
During the week you will be given your 8 week guide to follow outside of class for maximum results



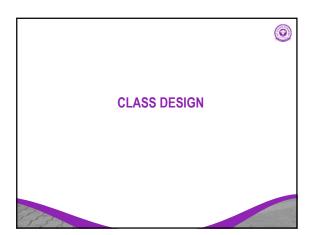






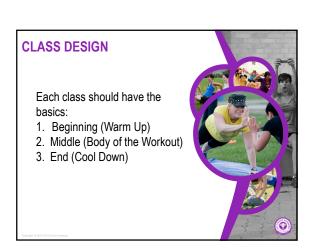


Providing feedback - Handle clients and their needs - Different goals - Discouraged from results - Emotional side to fitness - How to know when it is time to let go of a client



When developing your class it is important to have a flow or signature style you are building this will make your clients feel this is unique to you as well as become familiar with your approach.

CLASS DESIGN This does not mean to repeat the same class over and over again! If you are bored teaching it, they are bored taking it!



The warm up

What is a warm up?

Using a warm up is a way to prepare your body for physical activity.

Different types of warm ups

- Passive warm up
- General or non-specific warm up
- Specific warm up
- Dynamic warm up



Why warm ups rule!

- · Gets blood flowing and heart pumping
- Get your head in the game
- Prepares the body for the work ahead
- Increases blood flow to the muscles
- Promotes sweating
- Increase overall coordination
- Get like Gumby and get ready to rock your workout
- Decrease potential for injury and overall



Body of the class

The training portion of the workout and should be more intense then the warm up or cool down portion.

The body of the class is just as important as the warm up and cool down but for different reasons:

- Portion where you are breaking down muscle tissue to be rebuilt leaner and stronger

 Building up cardiovascular systems and heart

 Burning the majority of calories throughout the



Body of the class

- Cardiovascular or endurance training
- Strength TrainingBalance
- Flexibility

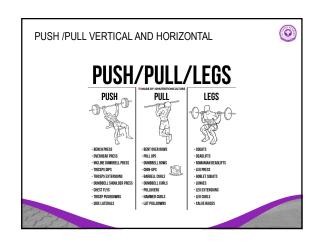
This area of the workout will vary greatly from person to person depending on fitness level and goals.



Tips for programming development in the body of the workout



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	John		Primary Movers	Primary Movers
	Elbos		Bioeps	Tricege
	Should	or	Pectoralis Major	Posterior Deltoids
	Should	er.	Detoids, Supraspentia	Latissimus Dorsi
	Should	er	Subocaputaris, Teres major	Infraspinatus, Teres Minor.
	Scapul	3 0	Upper Trapezius	Lower Trapezius, Pectoralis Minor
	Scapul	96	Md-Trapezius. Rhamboids	Pectoralis Minor. Serridus Anterior
	Spine		Rectus Abdominis	Erector Spinae
			Biopsoss, Rectus Femoris	Gluteus Mazimus, Hamatiriga
	Hp		Gluteun Medius	Hip Adductors
- 60	Knee		Harnstrings	Quadriceps
	Ankle		Tibial's Anterior	Gastrocnemius, Soleus
	Ankk		Tibialis Anterior, Tibialis Posterior	Extensor Digitorum Longus, Peroneals

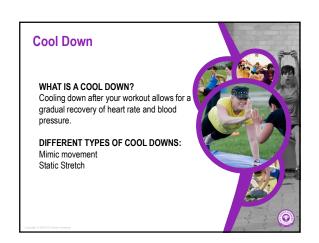












Purpose of the cool down

- Get the blood flowing freely back to the heart
- heart

 Bringing the heart rate back down to about 100-120 beats per minute

 Reduces the lactic acid build up

 Reduce possibility of injury

 Always have a consistent "closer"



Class wrap up

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- Use this time to engage Talk about program details Take a personal approach
- Celebrate your chicks
- Share your vision and message
- Next session teaser





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Different Programming Options

Modalities for Training

- Progressive Programs
- Interval Training
- HIIT
- SMIT
- Tabatas
- Bootcamp
- PHA
- AMRAP



Progressive programs

- Traditionally used in strength workouts
- Increase weight resistance over time to have more "gains"
- Proper form is #1
- Cardio can also be progressive



Progressive programs

Three main types of progressive resistance exercises

- 1. Isotonic
- 2. Isometric
- 3. Isokinetic



Interval programs

What is this?

Simply put, short bursts of intensity followed by a recovery period or lighter

Create workouts by changing the time, intensity or duration of each interval based on goals, target heart rate and peak oxygen intake.



Interval programs

Pros:

- · Burns more calories
- Improves aerobic capacity
- Nothing fancy required
- Keeps things interesting

Cons:

- Too intense for some people
- Not following the right flow can lead to injury
- Point of view on a workout



HIIT

What is HIIT?

Training method where you give it 100% of your effort and intensity for short bursts and then have active recovery

- Increases metabolism
- Quick = no more gym rat
- No equipment necessary Improved glucose and fat burning

- Can be too intense for some peeps
 If not working at max effort will not get maximum results or true effect



SMIT

What is SMIT?

Supramaximal Interval Training is performing at a maximum effort for a burst of movement followed by full rest periods.

- Pros:
 More beneficial for active people
- Great for women
- Improve speed, endurance and agility
- No equipment required

Cons:

- Too intense for some peeps
- Timing is tough to determine
- Can become repetitive and boring



Tabatas

What are Tabatas?

They are a form of HIIT training where you work at your maximum effort for shorter periods of time to raise your VO2 max levels with short rest periods in between.

How to teach them:

Simply put it is 20 seconds as big as you can go and then a 10 second rest period for a total of 8 rounds.

Create more challenge:

- Add weights
 Up tempo
 Use tools to create awareness of heart rate
- Count reps



Bootcamp

What is bootcamp?

Type of interval training with short intense bursts of cardio followed by strength recovery. Usually based around calisthenics and includes a variety of drills and basic movements such as push ups, lunges, squats, pull ups and sprinting.

- Offer a more varied workout
 Create a community
 Little to no equipment required
 Improve strength and conditioning

- · Too intense
- · Ballistic movements can cause injury
- Program design can be challenging



PHA TRAINING What is PHA Training: PHA is also known as Peripheral Heart Action Training. Method is to focus on upper body than lower body movements with no rest in between each exercise fording the heart to pump blood to upper than lower PHA forces blood to circulate quickly through the body, increasing caloric expenditure and theorized to decrease body fat and increase lean muscle mass. **AMRAP** What is AMRAP? AMRAP stands for as many reps as possible or as many rounds as possible. This approach has become much more popular due to Crossfit Complete the following 5 exercises for 10 reps each as many times as possible in 20 minutes. Complete as many reps of burpees you can in 5 minutes 0 **Awesome Add Ons**

Awesome Add Ons



- Partner work
- Team building exercises
- Obstacle courses
- Circuit training
- Isometric ladders
- Pyramids



Partner work

Have peeps partner up to challenge themselves with drills, exercises and role swaps.

- Awesome way to create sense of community
 Peeps work harder and push themselves more
 Partner acts like a mirror reflection for them
 Fun alternative to standard moves

- Cons:
 Peeps can focus more on conversation rather than
- exercise Create feeling of discouragement
- Difficult to facilitate
 Odd number of peeps



Partner work: 90 moves in 9 minutes





Team building

Team building exercises and drills are an amazing way to create a sense of community in your class and among your students or client.

- Pros:

 Fun element to your program

 Sense of community is built

 Peeps push harder in team exercises

 Change of pace for programming

 Great for corporate or employee programming

- Create feeling of failure and or anxiety among clients
 Hard to explain and or understand

- Lots of set up required Competitive energy in class and or with client



Team building 101

Excellent resource:

http://bootcampideas.com/t /teambuilding/



Circuit training

Using HIIT create circuits to challenge clients to a full body workout involving cardiovascular and strength movements

- Exciting and explosive
 Constantly changing and challenging participants
- Time flies
- Little to no equipment requiredCan individualize programming

Cons:

- Difficult to maintain intensity
 Challenging to motivate
 Time required for explanation
 Not enough equipment or space



Isometric ladders

Isometric ladders involve holding an isometric movement for a period of time and gradually increasing or decreasing the time in which the movement is held.

For example: Isometric ladder using Squats Squat low hold for 1 count – come to stand Squat low hold for 2 count - come to stand $\dot{\text{Squat low hold for 3 count}}$ – come to stand Repeat sequence until you reach 10, 20 etc.



Pyramid training

Pyramid training uses and upward and or downward sequence in reps, weight or sets to help you maximize your fitness goals.

3 main types of pyramid training:

- 1. Ascending pyramids: Increase the weight and decrease the reps
- 2. Descending pyramids: decrease the weight and increase the reps
- 3. Triangle pyramids: You can do both ascending and descending pyramids



Obstacle courses

Create effective full body courses to challenge individuals to their maximum efforts

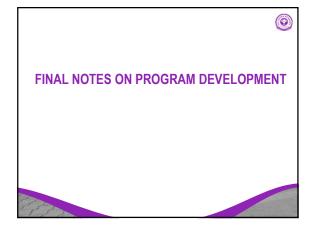
Difference between obstacle course and circuits is AMRAP

- Can be as complicated or simple as you want Use your elements and environment Great team building Can be individual or team built Awesome way to use AMRAP

- Little to no equipment required

- Complicated to explain
 Difficult to control and motivate
- Levels and modifications can be challenging
- Split concentration for you Large groups









Create it!

- Plan in advance if you fail to plan then you plan to fail!
- Give your self space to be creative Avoid the default
- Do your research
- Go BIG!
- Teach a class you would attend



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Recap DIFFERENT PROGRAMMING OPTIONS: PHA	
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 Create it, own it and love it! QUIZ #4 	
ASSIGNEMENT #1: Review assignment	
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Any questions or inquiries,	
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