

ADVANCED PROGRAM 2

Total Distance: 1800m

Equipment Needed: Kickboard / Pull Buoy

Warm-Up

Stretch

200m swimming any style

2 x 100m- 1st Lap Slow, 2nd Lap Medium, 3rd Lap Slow, 4th Lap Fast – 30 sec rest

Main Set

Repeat set

Twice*

- 100m freestyle using easy or a steady pace
- 2 x 50m freestyle using pull-buoy (between thighs, no kicking)
- 2 x 50m - using kickboard - on your front

* Each set is done continuously with 30 seconds rest after each kick or swim length

* 1 minute rest between sets

100m 1st 25m walk and stretch
 2nd & 3rd 25m slow freestyle,
 4th 25m walk and stretch

8 x 50m - 25m Freestyle & 25m Backstroke. 20 seconds rest between

Cool Down

300m 1st lap walk and stretch
 2nd & 3rd laps slow freestyle,
 4th lap walk and stretch

Stretch for 15 minutes at end of session - See Overleaf

COACH NOTES

1) Stretching Ideas & Tips - See overleaf

2) Tips for using Pull Buoys:

- Preferably, use pool buoys appropriate to body size - body should sit naturally under the surface
- Put emphasis on perfect stroke technique - Relax without your kick
- Pull buoys can often assist poor swimmers - develop feel for water by aiding buoyancy
- Good for swimmers with poor breathing techniques
- Good for 'sinkers'
- Pull buoys can often hide technique errors. Rule of thumb for recreational swimmers no more than 50% of a workout
- Pay attention to maintaining proper body roll and a streamlined position when using a pull buoy.

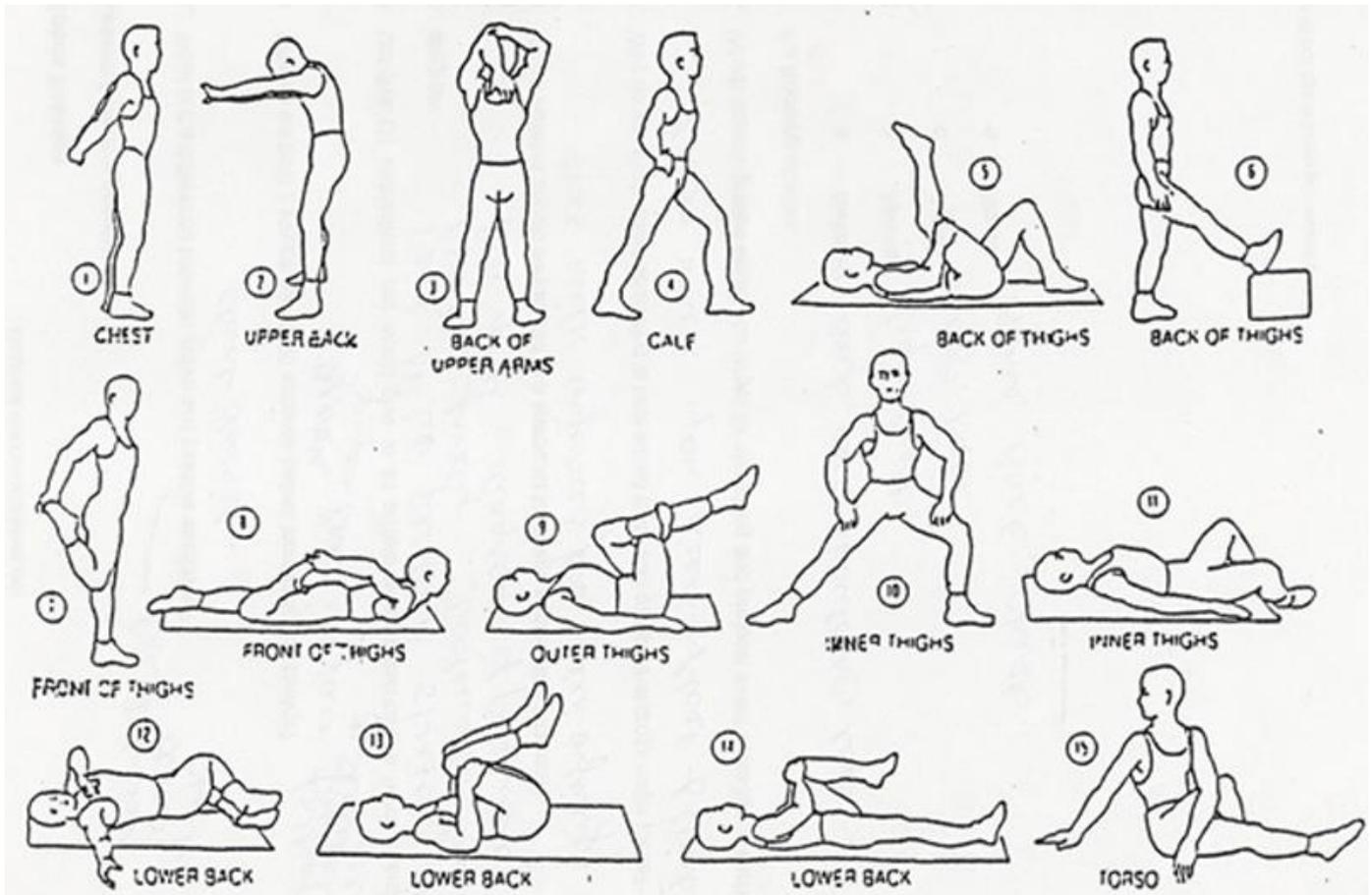
3) Common Fact - Some people are natural sinkers!!!

Buoyancy varies from person to person, and some people are natural sinkers. This relates to body density and body composition. At the day's end, people need to make the most of what they have got! The use of pull-buoys often makes swimming attractive to 'sinkers' as it enables them to gain aerobic workouts from pool activities, through greater ease of swimming and distance.

4) The Basics of Buoyancy and Gravity - See overleaf

5) Common Uses for a Pull Buoy Gravity - See overleaf

SOME STRETCHING IDEAS



THE BASICS OF BUOYANCY AND GRAVITY

These are opposing forces that act onto the body; if the opposing forces act through points which are close to each other, then the body will float in a horizontal (roughly level) position.

As a person grows and matures the size and composition of their body tissues changes. Increased bone and muscle mass make the swimmer more "dense" or heavy in the water. At the same time increased lung volume and body fat make the swimmer "less dense" or lighter in the water.

Swimming technique may be influenced by the redistribution of opposing forces as the body matures and changes over time. These changes result in numerous trade-offs, which occur regarding the swimmer's ability to produce propulsive force (i.e. due to larger skeletal frame and greater muscle mass) and the increased resistance created by a larger body moving through the water.

COMMON USES OF A POOL-BUOY

Rehabilitation- The added lift provided by a pull buoy allows the body to float in a more prone position thus reducing the amount of frontal resistance against the body (and the eddy resistance holding the body back). Thus allowing less stress on the shoulders in the first instance and other muscle groups used to create movement or stabilise the body in water.

Technique development- Added support of a pull buoy allows the swimmer greater capacity to isolate and focus on specific parts of technique. This may include aspects such as; rotation of the body, head positioning, entry point of a stroke, etc...

Endurance- Generally speaking endurance is the ability of the body (or part of) to make repeat movements of long periods of time. Endurance may also include various combinations and levels of strength within the time period or development. Pull-buoys allow a swimmer to complete greater amounts of distance, needed for motor-neurone development of the nervous system, creation of greater circulatory capacity in the muscles and the development of muscle ability.