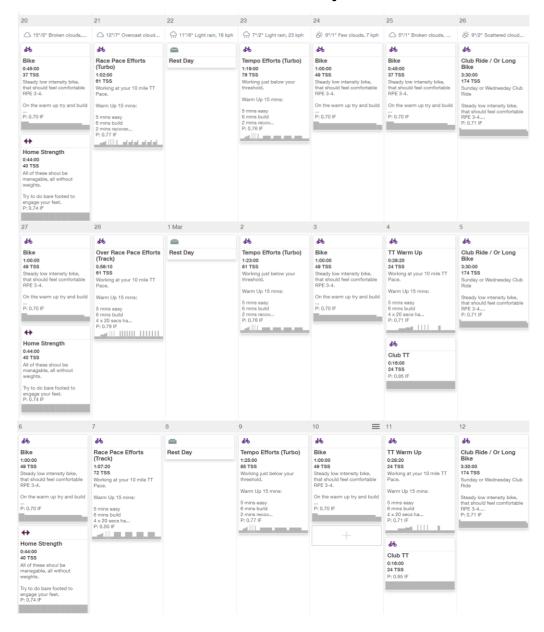


# Winter Time Trial Training Program

Weeks 17-19 (Build Ready to Race)



## 20<sup>th</sup> February – 12<sup>th</sup> March 2023

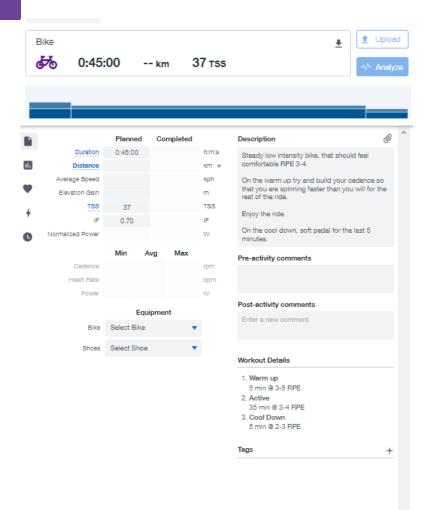


The Aim this block is to continue to build volume and intensity with a second session at a higher intensity. Also for those taking part in the TT.

This will stimulate the body to develop the ability to handle two hard sessions a week. The last week will be an easier week.

The track session is on the 28 February and the 7<sup>th</sup> March 2023 for those that want to go hard outside.

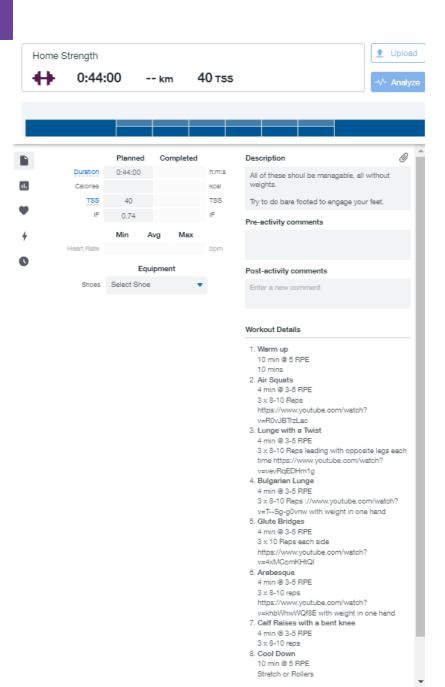




This is an easy low intensity bike, which allows you to build the volume without causing too much damage and fatigue.

These sessions are great for building an aerobic base and allowing us to increase the volume. They should feel easy and be comfortable.





### Warm up

10 min on the turbo

Ex 1: Air Squats 3 x 8-10 Reps Air Squats

**Ex 2**: Lunge with a Twist 3 x 8-10 Reps leading with opposite legs each time <u>Lunge with Twist</u>

Ex 3: Bulgarian Lunge 3 x 8-10 Reps Bulgarian Lunge

Ex 4: Glute Bridges 3 x 10 Reps each side Glute Bridges

Ex 5: Arabesque 3 x 8-10 reps Arabesque

Ex 6: Calf Raises 3 x 8-10 reps each leg

### **Cool Down**

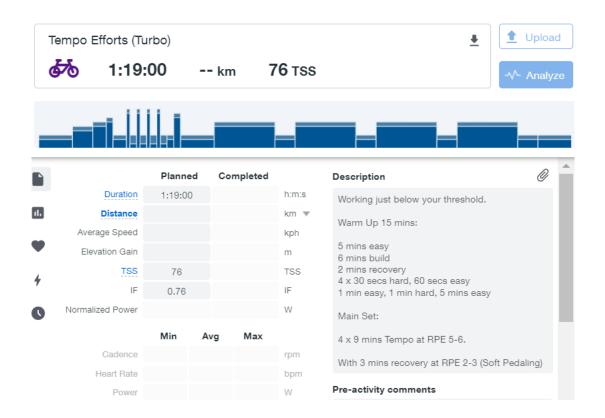
10 min Stretch or Rollers

Strength is important for cyclists especially as you age due to the lack of impact on the legs. Running, Plyometrics and Strength training will all aid bone density.

Strength work will also benefit the hypertrophy of muscles and give greater force and endurance when cycling.



# Below 10 Mile TT Pace Training



Warm Up: 5 minutes soft peddling RPE 3 then the build as:

3 mins at RPE 4-5

2 mins at RPE 5-6

1 mins at RPE 6-7

2 min recovery RPE 2-3

4 x 20 secs hard at RPE 8 with 1 min recovery RPE 2-3

1 min easy RPE 3

1 min hard RPE 7

5 mins easy RPE 3

### Main Set:

4 x 9 minutes at a Tempo Effort RPE 5-6, with 3 mins recovery RPE 2-3.

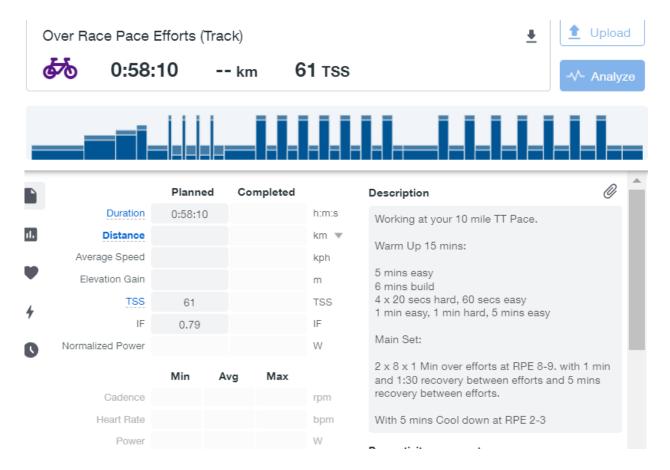
You should be able to hold a tempo effort for about 1-2 hours, Tempo is best described as comfortably uncomfortable.

By working at Tempo, it works in the grey area between your 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> thresholds and will help to build strength and endurance.

Too much time in this zone will become unsustainable.



# Track 28 Feb Above 10 Mile TT Pace Training



Warm Up: 5 minutes soft peddling RPE 3 then the build as:

3 mins at RPE 4-5

2 mins at RPE 5-6

1 mins at RPE 6-7

2 min recovery RPE 2-3

4 x 20 secs hard at RPE 8 with 1 min recovery RPE 2-3

1 min easy RPE 3

1 min hard RPE 7

5 mins easy RPE 3

### Main Set:

2 x 7 sets of 60 secs hard RPE 8-9 and 60 secs easy RPE 2-3 with 5 mins recovery RPE 2-3 between sets.

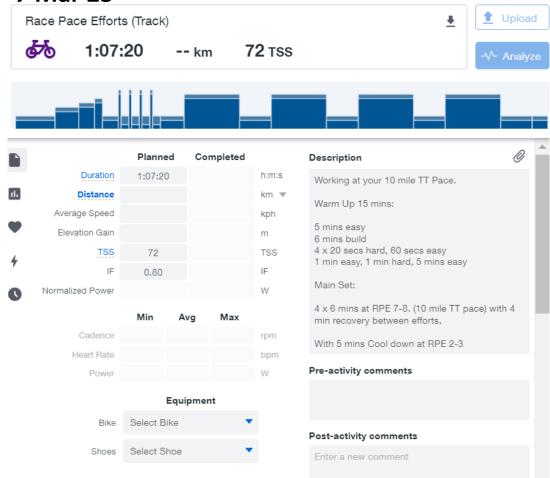
This set works you harder than your 10 mile TT pace and by doing 60 second intervals allows you to accumulate more time at a maximal aerobic zone something that you would only be able to hold continuously for between 2-4 mins.

By working at a maximal aerobic intensity, you are developing the bodies ability to cope with the stress, become more effective at managing the build up of lactate.



# At 10 Mile TT Pace Training

### 7 Mar 23



Warm Up: 5 minutes soft peddling RPE 3 then the build as:

3 mins at RPE 4-5

2 mins at RPE 5-6

1 mins at RPE 6-7

2 min recovery RPE 2-3

4 x 20 secs hard at RPE 8 with 1 min recovery RPE 2-3

1 min easy RPE 3

1 min hard RPE 7

5 mins easy RPE 3

### **Main Set:**

4 x 4 kms at 10 mile TT pace RPE 7-8 with 4 min recovery between each effort RPE 2-3.

The aim of this session is to control the effort that will be sustainable for 10 miles and not to go too hard too easy.

By working at this effort, it works below and above your 2<sup>nd</sup> thresholds and will help to build strength and endurance to be able to manage the effort.

### **Cool Down:**

5 mins recovery RPE2-3



### Notes

- All of these sessions are based on improving your 10 mile TT time
- All sessions are set in RPE (Read the guide below) understanding your RPE is really important
- Yes you can train to HR or Power, just understand what each of these metrics are in terms of the intensity
- If you have Training Peaks and wish to have the sessions dropped to you DM me
- All sessions can be done on a static trainer/roller or outdoors
- The interval session will be replicated on the club track nights on the 13/27 January 2023
- Strength training is important, watch the videos for information on how to do the exercises
- Thinking of the principles of endurance training, this program will start easy and will progressively become
  harder
- The training is designed to improve your average club rider
- If you have any questions, please message me via Watts App or on the FB Page.

**Rob Mathews Club Coach** 



### Rates Of Perceived Exertion (RPE)

| <u>'</u>   |                                             |                                                  |                                                     |
|------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| RPE Score  | % Of VO2 Max HR Zone                        | Bike                                             | Energy System                                       |
|            |                                             |                                                  | Fuel                                                |
|            |                                             |                                                  | (Substrate)                                         |
| 4.0        | Neuro Muscular                              | Short 5-10 seconds of maximum efforts when       | Creatine Phosphate                                  |
| 10         | 27                                          | fresh, final bike sprint for the line            |                                                     |
|            |                                             | (An all-in effort)                               |                                                     |
|            |                                             |                                                  |                                                     |
|            | Anaerobic Power                             | Really hard sprint lasting up to 60 seconds      | 100% Glycogen huge build-up of                      |
| 9          | Z6                                          |                                                  | Lactate and Hydrogen Ions                           |
| -          |                                             |                                                  |                                                     |
|            | VO2 Max                                     | Riding hard on an uphill climb or short 1-5 min  | Mostly Glycogen                                     |
| 8          | 97 - 100% Effort                            | sustained efforts                                | Less Oxygen to muscles,                             |
| •          | Max HR                                      |                                                  | Producing lots more Lactate and                     |
|            | Aerobic & Anaerobic                         |                                                  | Hydrogen Ions than can be                           |
|            | 25                                          |                                                  | removed                                             |
| 7/0        | Over Threshold Bottom end                   | 20 min FTP at the top end and a 10-mile TT       | Glycogen                                            |
| 7/8        | of VO2                                      | effort at the bottom end                         | Oxygen                                              |
| '          | 92 - 97% Effort                             |                                                  | Gone past the tipping point of                      |
|            |                                             |                                                  | producing more Lactate than can                     |
|            | 74/5                                        |                                                  | be removed Increase Hydrogen                        |
|            | Z4/5                                        |                                                  | lons                                                |
| CI7        | Threshold<br>88 – 92% Effort                | 25-mile TT working hard and staying in the       | (LT 2) Glycogen & Oxygen<br>minimal use of Fat      |
| 6/7        | 88 – 92% εποττ<br>What you can maintain for | zone.                                            | minimal use of Fat<br>Continued increase of Lactate |
| '          | an hour (ish)                               |                                                  | Continued increase of Lactate                       |
|            | 24                                          |                                                  |                                                     |
| <u> </u>   | Tempo/ Sweet spot                           | 2- 3 Hour bike slightly hard                     | Oxygen & Glycogen                                   |
| 15/6       | 79 – 87% Effort                             |                                                  | Increased Lactate                                   |
| 3,0        | Z3                                          |                                                  |                                                     |
| 5/6<br>4/5 | Aerobic                                     | Long bike, Club long ride pace fast group at the | (LT1) Oxygen                                        |
| 4/5        | 70 – 78% Effort                             | top end and slower group at the bottom end       | Fat                                                 |
| 1, 5       | Z2                                          |                                                  | Glycogen                                            |
|            |                                             |                                                  | A very slow build of Lactate                        |
| 2          | Recovery                                    | This is where you recover on the bike. You       | Oxygen                                              |
| 3          | 60 – 70% Effort                             | should be comfortable reading a book on the      | Fat                                                 |
|            | Z1                                          | turbo                                            | Small Glycogen                                      |
|            |                                             | Manuacal Lite                                    | 8                                                   |
|            | Recovery<br>50 – 60% Effort                 | Very gentle bike                                 | Oxygen                                              |
| 2          |                                             |                                                  | Fat                                                 |
|            | Z1                                          | Calcificional books and to a                     | 0                                                   |
| 1          | Recovery                                    | Only if injured, just turn your legs             | Oxygen                                              |
| <b>T</b>   | 20                                          |                                                  | Fat                                                 |
|            |                                             |                                                  |                                                     |

#### Note:

This is a rough guide and should be seen as such, there are no clear lines between zones and RPE is a very individual perception of effort.

This can be used in conjunction with Power and Heart Rate.