











H2O RUNNING

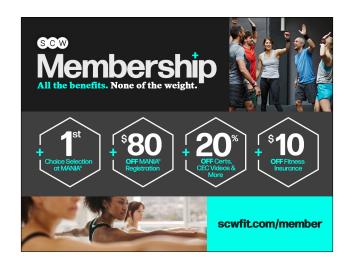
Yury Rockit

Personal and Group Movement Specialist, Life Coach Mission: fitness to empower









Theory

I. Introduction

- 1. Namaste/Greetings
- 2. Background info/Gratitude
- 3. Purpose: cross training for runners and non-runners, close mimicking of running mechanics
- 4. Format: multidirectional and multi-planar movement implementing progressions and regressions
- 5. Theme: breath, movement performance and alignment
- 6. Equipment: bodyweight, pool shoes if available
- 7. Workshop style and how it is different from a Master Class

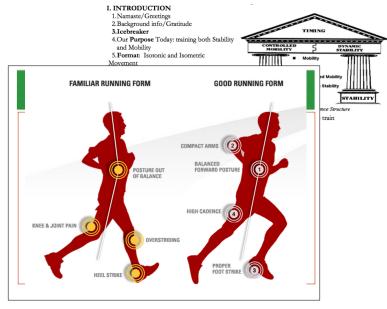
Theory

- 70% runners experience some type of overuse injury (Dale 2007):
- -strength exercise to improve common muscle imbalance
- -light aerobic exercise to improve recovery

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-flexibility to improve ROM





Theory

POSTURE and ALIGNMENT

- -Practice full ROM stride WITH hip extension, active glutes
- -Arms and legs working in the same plane of movement (sagital): elbow drive
- -Core stabilization: belly button towards spine
- -Length from the top of your head to relax shoulders down



Theory

Common muscle imbalance:

- -glute & hip weakness which leads to IT band syndrome, runner's knee, shin splints, Achilles tendonitis
- -gastrocnemius and soleus (can be strengthened with eccentric heel drop, toe raises, heel & toe walks)



Theory

- -Water drag resistance activates both Agonistic and Antagonistic muscle groups $\stackrel{\square}{=}$
- -Increasing speed of movement will increase resistance = control intensity $\stackrel{\square}{\cup}$
- -Due to the buoyancy of water, an individual weight immersed to neck depth is approx.10% of that on land $\stackrel{\square}{=}$



Theory

II.Power and Plyomentric training

-Water levels: knee, waist, chest

The shallower water the greater is impact forces(for musculoskeletal consideration)



Theory

Study by Busman shows that deep-water running provides a sufficient stimulus to maintain running performance as it closely mimics the action of running so it serves an ideal replacement.



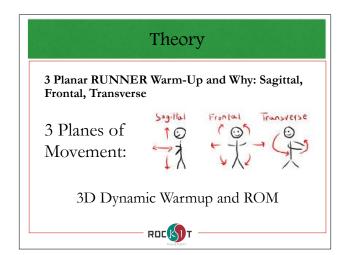
ROCEST

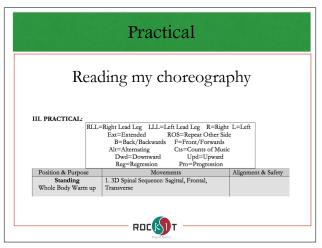
Theory

Breathing

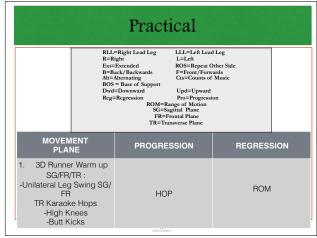
- -Practice nasal breathing when working at moderate intensity
- -Avoid conditioned nose to mouth overbreathing if possible, specially if working out at moderate intensity











Practical				
MOVEMENT PLANE	PROGRESSION	REGRESSION		
2.SG: Running F and B + high knee ex. F fast B recovery		ROM		
3. FR: Running/side shuffle with High Knee	less BOS			
4. Karaoke Run	Greater ROM			
	— ROCKOT ——			

	Practical	
MOVEMENT PLANE	PROGRESSION	REGRESSION
4.Swimmers arm Run F & B	Single arm	Both arms
5. Push Pull Arms Alternating and Bilateral Run F & B	Using buoys	
6. Plyometric drill: Rotational Jump Rotational Jump with a Run		
	ROCEST	

Practical				
MOVEMENT PLANE	PROGRESSION	REGRESSION		
7. Suspended Run	Buoys to the side, in lateral shoulder adduction	Buoys pressing down		
Combo Suspended Run to Plyometric Drills				
9. Lateral Leap with Arms pushes				

Practical				
MOVEMENT PLANE	PROGRESSION	REGRESSION		
10. 30 sec Sprint to Stationary Run (Recovery)	Cross country skiing instead of Stationary Run			
11. Run F & B with Extended Leg Kicks				
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