



BODYWEIGHT TRAINING SYSTEM

















FOREWORD

Physical fitness is inherent to mission readiness both domestically and abroad. CF personnel may not always have access to a fitness facility or equipment while deployed or on travel-related duty. Bodyweight exercises do not require free weights or resistance training equipment. This training manual provides an easy-to-follow, integrated training regimen that will enable CF personnel to maintain a fitness training routine in less than ideal conditions. The exercises included can be performed anywhere, at any time, with limited physical space and with no equipment. For additional fitness programming support and resources, visit us at www.DFIT.ca.

Daryl Allard
Director of Fitness

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BODYWEIGHT TRAINING SYSTEM

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The Director General Personnel and Family Support Services have developed a Bodyweight Physical Fitness Training Program for CF members.

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INTRODUCTION

Members of the Canadian Forces must be physically fit to meet the demands of operations. A combination of health- and performance-related fitness components contribute to their ability to function in

complex and challenging environments. These components include cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength and endurance, mobility, flexibility, agility, balance, coordination, speed and power. Members must also demonstrate a high level of functional fitness – the ability to use these trained components to perform military-related tasks efficiently and effectively.





When members do not have access to a fitness facility or equipment, they can use bodyweight exercises to maintain cardiovascular and muscular endurance. Bodyweight exercises, such as the pushup, squat and lunge, do not require free weights or resistance training equipment because the weight of the body provides

resistance for each specific movement.

The Bodyweight Training System (BTS) is a physical fitness training program that can be performed anytime, anywhere, with limited physical space, and no equipment.

BODYWEIGHT TRAINING SYSTEM

The BTS is a bodyweight exercise program that combines functional training, core exercises, and aerobic workouts to enhance endurance, mobility, agility, and power. Each training session is made up of three basic building blocks: warm-up, workout, and cool-down.

Warm-Up (10-15 minutes)

The warm-up consists of light aerobic activity, stretching, mobility, and specific movement preparation. Exercises progress gradually in both complexity and intensity. The warm-up will:

- prepare your body for the demands of the workout
- provide an opportunity for mental preparation
- introduce skills through rehearsal
- enhance performance

Workouts (10-30 minutes)

The BTS contains three types of workouts that are included in the weekly exercise sessions:

 Bodyweight Training (BT) workouts consist of functional multi-joint movements, such as the squat and lunge, which use bodyweight to develop muscular strength and endurance.



 Aerobic (AR) workouts include continuous full-body movements of varying intensity with the objective of enhancing cardio-respiratory function. Running on the spot, jumping jacks and quick feet are examples of exercises included in AR workouts.



Core Stability (CS) workouts consist of exercises such as the bird dog and planks, which develop the ability to stabilize the body during movement by targeting the muscles of the abdominal wall, pelvis, and lower back



Cool-Down (5-10 minutes)

The cool-down is performed after the workout and consists of low intensity aerobic and flexibility exercises. The cool-down will:

- gradually transition your body to a normal resting state
- restore your heart rate and blood pressure to pre-exercise levels
- optimize your recovery process and improve flexibility



GETTING STARTED

The BTS is designed for CF personnel who have already demonstrated the ability to meet the CF Minimum Physical Fitness Standards (MPFS).

Personnel who are unable to meet the current MPFS should consult Personnel Support Program (PSP) fitness staff for an appropriate exercise prescription.

Check Your Health

Some individuals may require medical clearance before they start an exercise program. The two health appraisal questions below are used to identify personnel for whom physical activity may be inappropriate at this time.

If you answer **YES** to one or both questions, you should consult your Medical Care Provider prior to beginning this program.

Health Appraisal Questions	Yes	No
To the best of your knowledge do you have a medical condition or Medical Employment Limitation that restricts you from participating in a fitness evaluation or a progressive training program?		
Is there any other reason you would like to talk to a physician prior to your fitness evaluation or training program?		

Fitness Check

The BTS has three levels to accommodate varying degrees of physical fitness. The Fitness Check is used to identify your appropriate starting level and will serve as a benchmark to verify training improvements. To determine your appropriate starting level:

- a. complete each of the fitness checks
- b. record your respective time/repetitions on the progress chart (Table 1)
- c. identify the corresponding level for each of the three exercises using the Fitness Check Reference (Table 2)

You are ready to change programs when you can perform <u>all</u> of the fitness tests for the prescribed time/repetitions of the next level. Each of the levels should be seen as the foundation before you progress to the next stage. Complete warm-up 1 (WU 1) before attempting the fitness check and finish with cool-down 1 (CD 1).

The fitness check is comprised of three fitness tests:

Lower Body Muscular Endurance (Squat Test)

Note: Stop the test if you experience any pain or discomfort.

- a. From a standing position, descend until the top part of the thigh is parallel to the ground.
- b. Stop the descent if heels raise, knees turn inwards, or neutral spine is lost.
- c. Lower for a count of 2 seconds, pause for one second at the bottom, and return to the start position for a count of 2.
- d. Record the number of squats completed without stopping.
- e. Only squats completed correctly should be counted reference the Squat Technique section for additional information.

Upper Body Muscular Endurance (Push-Up Test)

Note: Stop the test if you experience any pain or discomfort.

 Assume a push-up position with the hands flat on the floor shoulder-width apart, point your fingers forward, and maintain a straight line from your shoulders to your heels.



- b. Lower yourself until the backs of the upper arms are parallel to the floor and rise until the arms are straight.
- Record the number of push-ups completed without stopping.

Core Endurance (Plank Test)

Note: Stop the test if you experience any pain or discomfort.

- a. Support yourself with the forearms and toes.
- b. Hold this position and maintain a straight line from your shoulders to your heels.



- c. Keep the feet together and the shoulders positioned directly above the elbows.
- d. Maintain the position until you can no longer keep a straight body position.
- e. Time and record your performance in seconds.

The initial fitness check must be performed at least 48 hours prior to commencing the first week of the BTS.

Table 1: Fitness Check Progress Chart

Fitness	Initial		Week 5		Week 10		Week 15	
Test	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level	Score	Level
Squat								
Push-Ups								
Plank								

Table 2: Fitness Check Reference

Fitness Component	ess Component Fitness		Level II	Level III*	
	Test	Beginner	Intermediate	Advanced	
Lower Body Muscular Endurance	Squat	< 30 reps	30-75 reps	> 75 reps	
Upper Body Muscular Endurance	Push-Ups	7-19 reps	20-30 reps	> 30 reps	
Core Endurance	Plank	< 60 sec	60-120 sec	> 120 sec	
* Prior to attempting level III, we recommend that you achieve CF MPFS incentive levels.					

sec - time in seconds; > - greater than; < - less than

GUIDELINES

Adhere to the following training guidelines to ensure that you complete the BTS safely and effectively.

Proper technique: Incorrect technique can result in injury. You should seek assistance from qualified PSP fitness staff to assess and coach exercise technique, specifically when new exercises are attempted.

<u>Important</u>: If you have pain, stop the workout immediately and seek medical advice

Quality versus quantity: The technical performance of each exercise is more important than completing the prescribed repetitions. Stop to rest if your exercise technique begins to deteriorate.

Modify exercise: See PSP fitness staff to modify exercises that cause pain or discomfort.

Train with a partner: A partner provides motivation and support, assistance if an injury is sustained, and coaching on exercise technique.

Correct breathing: Breathing properly improves performance. You should exhale during exertion against a resistance and inhale during the less stressful phase of the exercise.

Proper footwear: Training shoes are designed for specific activities. You should perform these exercises using the appropriate athletic footwear.

Fuel and hydration: Proper nutrition will optimize your performance during training and help promote recovery after your workout. You should seek assistance from PSP health promotion staff for additional information. The Nutrition and Exercise chart (Table 3) provides information on what to eat before, during, and after exercise.

Table 3: Nutrition and Exercise

BE	FORE	
WHEN	3-4 hours before exercise	1-2 hours before exercise
GOAL	Provide energy and prevent dehydration and hunger du	ring exercise
FOOD	Eat a balanced meal rich in carbohydrates with some protein and low in fat	Eat a snack high in carbo- hydrates combined with a protein source
FLUIDS	Drink approximately 300-500 ml of water to maintain urine output	Drink approximately 150-350 ml of water
	Tip: Urine amount and color is a good indication of hydyellow!	dration status. Aim for pale
SUGGESTIONS	Meal Suggestions Rice, vegetables, lean meat and milk Pasta with tomato/lean meat sauce, apple sauce, and milk Lean meat sandwich and juice Pancakes with fruit, yogurt and nuts Tip: Avoid trying new foods or drinks before or during competition.	Snack Suggestions Bagel and chocolate milk Granola bar, apple, and milk Sport or energy bar with juice Pita with hummus and vegetable juice Peanut butter on bread with milk Low-fat muffin and fruit yogurt Fig bars and yogurt

Continued on the next page.



	DURING		AFTER		
30AL WHEN	During exercise less than 1 hr	During exercise more than 1 hr	0-30 minutes after exercise	2-3 hours after exercise	
GOAL	Stay hydrated	Stay hydrated and provide energy	Replace fluids and r	ebuild muscles	
FOOD	Not needed	If needed, eat easily digested foods high in carbohydrates	Eat a snack as soon as possible Aim for a low-fat, high- carbohydrate snack	Eat a meal containing carbohydrates, protein and low in fat (include foods from the 4 food groups)	
FLUIDS	• Drink water to thirst	Drink 150-350 ml of water every 15 or 20 minutes			
FIU		Add a source of carbohydrates and minerals	Tip: 1.5 litres of fluid needed for every weight loss kg during exercise		
SUGGESTIONS		Sports Drink Commercial or homemade Recipe 500 ml orange juice 500 ml water 1.5 ml salt Be careful! Energy drinks and soft drinks are not good options as they slow rehydration	Snack Suggestions Bagel and orange Granola bar and juice Lowfat muffin gigen and yogurt	Meal Suggestions Pasta with tomato/lean meat sauce, cheese, and a side salad Chicken and vegetable rice, fruit salad, and milk Tuna sandwich, raw veggies, and a glass of milk Chili, bread, and milk	

SCHEDULE

Table 4 outlines the workouts that are completed during a typical week of training. These workouts are enclosed and indexed numerically.

Table 4: BTS Template

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
BT Body- weight Training	AR Aerobic	CS Core Stability	BT Body- weight Training	AR Aerobic	OPTIONAL	Rest

Table 5 is a BTS schedule that provides weekly guidance on which warm-ups, workouts and cool-downs you should perform for each level.

Use this table to determine which training sessions you will complete on a particular day and week. Follow the exercise prescription to avoid injury, prevent overtraining, and obtain optimal results.



Table 5: BTS Schedule Level I

	LEVEL 1 (4 weeks)	RECOVERY WEEK
DAY 1 MONDAY	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from BT 1-4 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: BT 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 2 TUESDAY	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from AR 1-3 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	REST DAY
DAY 3 WEDNESDAY	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: CS 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	WARM-UP: WU 1 FITNESS CHECK WORKOUT: CS 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 4 THURSDAY	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from BT 1-4 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	REST DAY
DAY 5 FRIDAY	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from AR 1-3 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: AR 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 6 SATURDAY	OPTIONAL WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from CS 1-2 or AR 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	REST DAY
DAY 7 SUNDAY	REST DAY	REST DAY

Key: WU = Warm-up; BT = Bodyweight Training; CD = Cool-down; CS = Core Stability; AR = Aerobic

Level II

	LEVEL 2 (4 weeks)	RECOVERY WEEK
DAY 1 MONDAY	WARM-UP: WU 2 WORKOUT: Select one from BT 5-8 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: BT 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 2 TUESDAY	WARM-UP: WU 2 WORKOUT: Select one from AR 4-6 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	REST DAY
DAY 3 WEDNESDAY	WARM-UP: WU 2 WORKOUT: CS 2 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	WARM-UP: WU 1 FITNESS CHECK WORKOUT: CS 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 4 THURSDAY	WARM-UP: WU 2 WORKOUT: Select one from BT 5-8 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	REST DAY
DAY 5 FRIDAY	WARM-UP: WU 2 WORKOUT: Select one from AR 4-6 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: AR 1 COOLDOWN: CD 1
DAY 6 SATURDAY	OPTIONAL WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from CS 1-2 or AR 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1	REST DAY
DAY 7 SUNDAY	REST DAY	REST DAY

Key: WU = Warm-up; BT = Bodyweight Training; CD = Cool-down; $CS = Core \; Stability; \; AR = Aerobic$

Level III

	LEVEL 3 (4 weeks)	RECOVERY WEEK
DAY 1 MONDAY	WARM-UP: WU 3 WORKOUT: Select one from BT 9-12 COOL-DOWN: CD 2	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: BT 1 COOLDOWN: CD 1
DAY 2 TUESDAY	WARM-UP: WU 3 WORKOUT: Select one from AR 7-10 COOL-DOWN: CD 2	REST DAY
DAY 3 WEDNESDAY	WARM-UP: WU 3 WORKOUT: CS 3 COOL-DOWN: CD 2	WARM-UP: WU 1 FITNESS CHECK WORKOUT: CS 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 4 THURSDAY	WARM-UP: WU 3 WORKOUT: Select one from BT 9-12 COOLDOWN: CD 2	REST DAY
DAY 5 FRIDAY	WARM-UP: WU 3 WORKOUT: Select one from AR 7-10 COOLDOWN: CD 2	WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: AR 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 1
DAY 6 SATURDAY	OPTIONAL WARM-UP: WU 1 WORKOUT: Select one from CS 1-2 or AR 1 COOL-DOWN: CD 2	REST DAY
DAY 7 SUNDAY	REST DAY	REST DAY

Key: WU = Warm-up; BT = Bodyweight Training; CD = Cool-down; $CS = Core\ Stability;\ AR = Aerobic$

RECOVERY

Recovery weeks and rest days are incorporated into the BTS to ensure you have the rest needed to regenerate, prevent overtraining, and maintain training quality throughout the program.

During a recovery week, the overall training volume is decreased and the fitness checks are repeated again to verify your progress.

Rest days are an important part of your training. Rest will allow your body to adapt to the training workouts and decrease the chance of injury. Rest days can include no activity or light recreational activities such as walking and cycling.

BODYWEIGHT TRAINING WORKOUT (BT) TERMINOLOGY

Progression: Each level of the BTS contains workouts consisting of basic bodyweight exercises that are sequenced progressively. The levels consist of similar movements and exercises, but gradually progress in volume, sequence, intensity, and movement complexity as you move from BT 1 to 12 and from Levels 1 to 3.

Repetitions and sets: A repetition or rep is a single exercise movement. A set consists of a prescribed number of repetitions. For example, 2 sets of 12 reps is commonly written as 2×12 .

The BTS workout will have the number of repetitions indicated next to the exercise name. For example, Jumping Jacks 20-30 indicates that 20 to 30 repetitions should be performed.

Tempo: Tempo is the speed at which you perform an exercise. It is commonly expressed as a numeric scheme such as 3:1:2. The numbers are seconds that you count during phases of the exercise. For example, during the squat exercise with a tempo of 3:1:2, lower to a squat position for a count of 3 seconds, pause for one second at the bottom, and return to the start position for a count of 2.

Circuit: The BTS contains circuit training. A circuit is one completion of all the exercises and is indicated by a number and letter.

Each exercise is marked by a number and these exercises should be completed in the assigned numerical order (1, 2, 3). For those exercises in a circuit that are marked with a number and letter (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d), the exercises must be completed sequentially in alphabetical order. Once the number of sets for each circuit is complete, you must move to the next exercise or circuit indicated by the number

Missed workouts: If you miss a workout, continue with the schedule and try not to make up for the missed session. It is recommended that you re-start a training week if you missed 2 or more workouts.

AEROBIC WORKOUTS (AR)

AR workouts contain training zones that indicate the prescribed intensity for the training session.

To follow the prescribed intensity or zones in the AR workouts, reference Table 6. Use the percentage of maximum heart rate (MHR), rating of perceived exertion (RPE) and perception to identify how hard you are working.

Using the prescribed training zones during your aerobic workouts will ensure that you meet the training objective.



Table 6: Target Zones

Target Zone	Percentage of heart rate maxi- mum	RPE	Perception	Duration	Physiologi- cal Benefit/ Training Effect
Zone 5 Maximum	90 -100%	9-10	Impossible to speak Exhaustion after effort + overbreathing	O-2 minutes (Intervals)	Increases overall anaerobic speed and power
Zone 4 Hard	80-90%	8	Fast increase of muscular pain Impossible to carry on conversation	2-4 minutes (Intervals)	Increases anaerobic tolerance
Zone 3 Moderate	70 - 80%	6-7	Progressive increase of muscular pain Difficulty to carry out a conversation	10-40 minutes	Enhances aero- bic power
Zone 2 Light	60 - 70%	5	No pain Easy to speak	40-60 minutes	Increases aero- bic endurance
Zone 1 Very light	50 - 60%	3 - 4	No pain Fatigue after 3-4 h	>60 minutes	Speeds up recovery after heavier exercise



Heart Rate

Once you determine the training zone and the corresponding intensity as a percentage of maximum heart rate (MHR), calculate your MHR and desired intensity. Use these heart rate zones during training to adhere to prescribed intensities.

Calculating Maximum Heart Rate (MHR)

MHR = 220 - age

Calculating Desired Intensity

Multiply the MHR by the percentage of desired intensity.

EXAMPLE

A 38 year old individual, attempting a workout intensity of 60-70%

MHR = 220 - 38

MHR = 182

Multiply MHR by the Desired Intensity (60%)

182 X 0.60 = 109

Multiply MHR by the Desired Intensity (70%)

182 X O 70 = 127

Rating of Perceived Exertion

The Borg Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE) measures physical activity intensity level as perceived exertion.

This rating is based on the physical sensations a person experiences during physical activity, including increased heart rate, increased respiration or breathing rate, increased sweating and muscle fatigue.

A person's exertion rating may provide an estimate of the actual heart rate during physical activity. The Borg RPE (Table 6) provides a rating scale and ranges from 1 to 10, where 1 indicates no exertion and 10 indicates maximal exertion.

TECHNIQUE

Neutral spine

Neutral spine and posture refers to the proper alignment of the body. In its natural alignment, a healthy spine has three natural curves and is not straight. There is a slight forward curve in the lower lumbar region, a slight backward curve in the upper thoracic region, and a slight extension in the tiny cervical vertebra at the top of the spine.



In addition, the ears, shoulders, hips, knees, and ankles are aligned as if a plumb line were running from the ears down through the torso into the legs and the feet. In a neutral spine and posture, the body is able to function in a position of strength. When the spine is left in a non-neutral posture during exercise, performance is negatively affected. Neutral spine and posture should be maintained while performing exercises in the BTS program.

Squat and Lunge

The squat and lunge are fundamental movement patterns that are prevalent in daily activities such as jumping, lifting, stepping, climbing, or standing up from the ground. You should optimize the squat and lunge movement patterns before incorporating these exercises into a training program.

These movements are technical and demand proper execution. The squat and lunge should be performed without pain or discomfort and require proper joint alignment, muscle coordination, and posture. The correct technique to optimize the movement patterns are described for each exercise.

Squat Technique



- Start position: In the start position the body is balanced, with the shoulders on top of the hips, knees and ankles. Foot position may vary, but placing the feet slightly further apart than shoulder width produces the strongest squat pattern.
- **Descent:** To initiate the descent of the squat movement, shift the weight back to the heels and flex at the hip. This movement is coordinated while inhaling and lifting the arms. Once the hips fall behind the heels, the knees begin to flex. Descend further by simultaneously flexing at the hips and knees. Maintain a neutral spine by lifting the arms and aiming the chest towards the



- Depth: Descend until the top part of the thigh is parallel to the ground. Stop the descent if the heels raise, knees turn inwards or neutral spine is lost.
- **Midpoint:** At the midpoint of the exercise the knees should sit on top and be in-line with the foot. The knees should face the same direction as the toes. The chest is up and out, and the back maintains a neutral spine.
- **Ascend:** Once you have met the midpoint key positions, exhale and ascend by extending the knee and hip joints to return to the start position.

Midpoint Squat Key Positions:

- Look straight ahead or slightly up.
- Knees aligned over top of the feet.
- Chest is up and out.
- Heels in contact with the ground at all times.

front.

Maintain neutral spine.



Lunge Technique



- **Start position:** In the start position, the body is balanced with the shoulders on top of the hips, knees, and ankles. The feet are between hip- and shoulder- width apart and pointing forward.
- Descent: To initiate the descent of the lunge movement, step forward with your lead leg and place your foot about one leg length away from the starting position.
- Depth: Descend to a position where the lead thigh is parallel to the floor. The knee of the trail leg should not hit the ground.
- Midpoint: At the midpoint of the exercise
 the front knee should sit on top of the ball of
 the foot and remain in-line with the direction of
 the toes. The torso is erect and the chest is up
 and out. The back maintains a neutral spine.



Ascend: Once you have met the midpoint
key positions, exhale and ascend by forcefully pushing off the
floor with the lead foot and extending the lead leg to return to
the start position.

Midpoint Lunge Key Positions:

- Lead foot is flat on the ground and the trail foot is on the ball of the foot with toes flexed. Both feet are aligned.
- Maintain neutral spine.
- Head is straight and centrally aligned.
- Front knee is in-line with the direction of the lead toes and the knee sits over the ball of the foot.



EXERCISE VARIATIONS

Squat Variations

Complexity of the squat depends on the foot and arm positioning and on squat depth. Use the charts below to decrease or increase the complexity of the squat exercise.



SUMO SQUAT

INCREASING DIFFICULTY



JUMPS INCREASING DIFFICULTY Jumping Jacks Linear Jumping Squat Jump* Tuck Jump* Split Jump*

^{*} These exercises should be avoided by participants with chronic knee problems, low hip and back mobility, or quadricep weakness.

Lunge Variations

Use the charts below to decrease or increase the complexity of the lunge exercise. Stepping direction and arm position are techniques used to vary the lunge.



WU 1 Circuit: 1-2 Sets

Jog on the Spot 1 min Notes 1 a Complete 1-2 sets of the warm-up circuit Easy light aerobic activity.







out, then back to the start position.







Circuit: 1-2 Sets WU 2









pressing palms and heels to the ground.

1-2 Sets **WU 2**



From a kneeling position, extend leg and return to start position. Repeat.





Lift the leg pivoting about the hip and heels.





Stop the descent if heels raise, knees turn inwards, or neutral spine is lost.





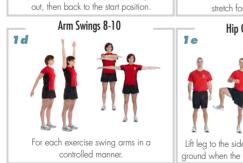


WU3 Circuit: 1-2 Sets















1-2 Sets **WU 3**

















Complete 20 reps of double leg hops and 10 reps of single leg hops.











out, then back to the start position.





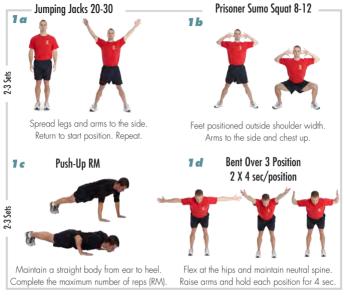










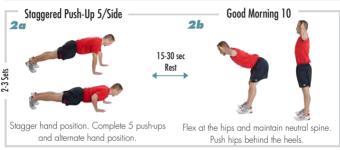




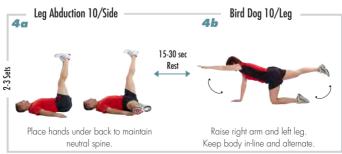




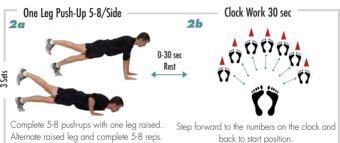




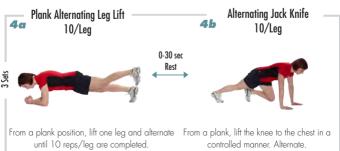


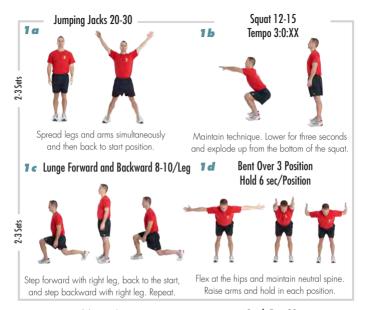


















Raise arms overhead. Weight on heels throughout. Chest up and out.









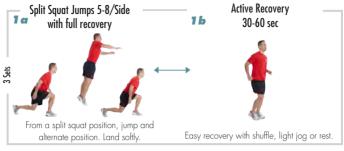




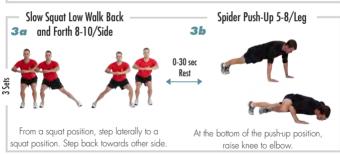


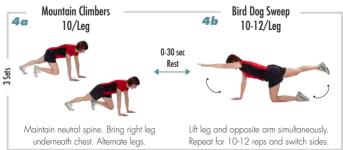


BT 11

















BT+

The BT+ workouts have been designed for members who have an advanced level of physical fitness. At this level, workouts consist of advanced exercises such as the tuck jump. Although these exercises are considered complex, individuals who have refined the squat and lunge movement patterns may be able to perform them safely and appropriately. Before progressing to the BT+ workouts, ensure that you can comfortably complete all of the level 3 workouts with relative ease.

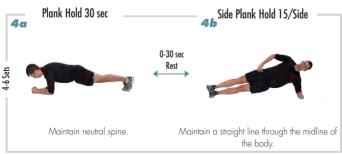




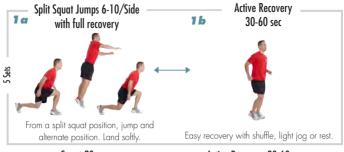


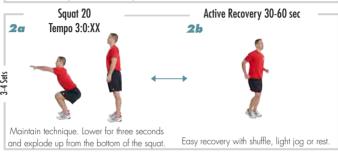






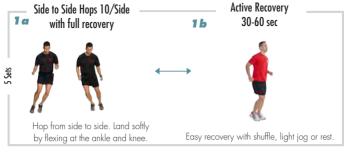


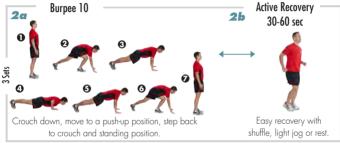




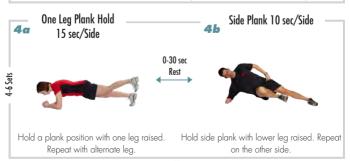












Aerobic

AR Workout	Work
1	2-3 X 10 min at Zone 2 With 2-3 min recovery at Zone 1 between each rep
2	6-8 X 2 min at Zone 3 With 1-2 min recovery at Zone 1 between each rep
3	4-6 X 5 min at Zone 3 With 2-3 min recovery at Zone 1 between each rep
4	2-3 X 10 min at Zone 2-3 With 2-3 min recovery at Zone 1-2 between each rep
5	6-8 X 3 min at Zone 3 With 1-2 min recovery at Zone 1-2 between each rep
6	4-6 X 6 min at Zone 3 With 2-3 min recovery at Zone 1-2 between each rep
7	2-4 X 10 min at Zone 3 With 2-3 min recovery at Zone 1 between each rep
8	6-8 X 4 min at Zone 3 With 1-2 min Zone 1-2 recovery between each rep
9	8-10 X 2 min at Zone 4 With 2 min recovery at Zone 1-2 between each rep
10	10-12 X 30 sec at Zone 4 With 1 min recovery at Zone 1 between each rep

Reference Table 6 to determine the appropriate intensity using heart rate, RPE and perception.

SAMPLE AEROBIC CIRCUITS



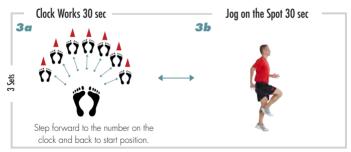
SAMPLE AEROBIC CIRCUITS



SAMPLE AEROBIC CIRCUITS







CS 1 CIRCUIT: 2-3 Sets



Lift leg and opposite arm simultaneously. Keep body in-line. Alternate sides.

Fire Hydrant 12/Leg 1 b

Maintain neutral spine and lift the leg to the side for 12 reps. Repeat with opposite leg.



line from shoulder to knee.



Lower right leg and arm while the left leg and arm are raised. Alternate.



Maintain neutral spine.



neutral spine.



Side Plank 10-15/Side 1h Hold a straight line through the midline of the body.

CS 2 CIRCUIT: 2-3 Sets



From a plank position, lift hips to the ceiling

Plank Downward Doa

Exchange 10

Lift leg and opposite arm simultaneously. Keep body in-line. Alternate sides.















CIRCUIT: 2-3 Sets CS 3



Raise leg and opposite arm simultaneously.

Lower and touch elbow to knee.



From a downward dog position, complete 8-10 push-ups.

Side Plank Leg Lift 10/Side



From a plank position, raise top leg for 10 reps. Switch sides.

Alternating Jack Knife 10/Leg



From a plank, lift the knee to the chest in a controlled manner. Alternate.

Fire Hydrant Fire Hydrant Fire Hydrant



Lift leg and opposite arm simultaneously. Lower and touch elbow to knee. Repeat.

Back Bridge One Leg Hip Raise 15/Leg



From a back bridge position, lift leg. Lower and raise hip. Repeat.

Leg Abduction 10/Side



Place hands under back to help maintain neutral spine.

Shoulder Tap 10/Side



Maintain neutral spine. Touch the opposite shoulder. Alternate.

CD 1





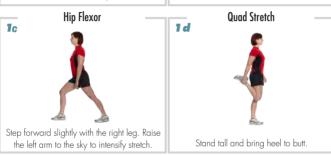




Jog on the spot 1 min and hold each stretch for 1-2 X 20-30 sec

CD₂









ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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Michelle is the Royal Canadian Navy Physical Fitness Manager and has been working within the CF since 2000. She is an avid runner and has competed at the National and International level in the sport of Athletics. She is also a mother of two active boys and knows the value of fitness training that can be done anytime, anywhere.

Geoff Drover, BSc, CEP, CSCS



Geoffrey Drover was a 2000 Canadian Interuniversity Sport All-Canadian Wide Receiver, member of the Canadian Football League Winnipeg Bluebombers from 2001-2004 and Strength and Conditioning Specialist with the Canadian Special Operations Forces.

Currently Geoff works as the VCDS Group Physical Fitness Manager.

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Mary-Beth McGinn is the Canadian Army Physical Fitness Manager and has been involved in CF fitness program delivery since 2003. She was a member of the University of Ottawa Women's Varsity Rugby team from 1999-2003 and was the Strength and Conditioning Coach from 2006-2008.

Todd Stride, MPM (c), CEP, CSCS



Todd Stride is the Royal Canadian Air Force Physical Fitness Manager and has been involved in CF fitness program delivery since 1998. Todd developed elite fitness programs for CF Special Operations Forces and is a Certified Exercise Physiologist and Strength and Conditioning Specialist.

The Director of Fitness has developed the *Bodyweight Training System (BTS): CF Fitness Anytime, Anywhere*, which is a bodyweight physical fitness training program that can be performed anytime, anywhere, with limited physical space, and no equipment. The BTS is an exercise program for personnel of the Canadian Forces that combines functional training, core exercises, and aerobic workouts to enhance endurance, mobility, agility, and power.





X CPPDC

FC: en tout temps et en tout lieu

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