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Introduction

Do you get nervous before an event? Are you great a great triathlete in training but seem to fall short when you get to competition? Have you ever visualized perfect transitions before an event? You know, when you feel the cool air out of the water, hear the sound of the crowd clapping, and smoothly flow through each element of the transition? If you answered yes to any of these questions, then this training program is for you. The 12 week Mental Skills Training Program for Triathletes is designed to give triathletes the fundamental mental skills necessary to optimize their full performance potential on race day. You already use your mind in training, the question becomes, are you using it right?

In this mental training program, you will find mental tactics, tools, and skills that have been implemented by elite and professional triathletes. The skills included within are defined as the 5 cardinal skills of sport psychology (Henchin, XXXX). While there are hundreds of skills you can use to enhance your mental game, the 5 cardinal skills are primary for laying a solid mental foundation to build from. By the end of this training program you will be able to:

- 1. Assess and execute fast physical and mental form.
- 2. Mindfully approach race day focus and planning.
- 3. Focus in and develop physical and mental skill more efficiently.
- 4. Complete and utilize an effective imagery script of transitions.
- 5. Assess and mitigate debilitative self talk.

This program is meant to be interactive and has been outlined in such a way that each skills builds into the next. Each week you will be deliver a new mental performance tactic, technique, or skill set that you will focus on utilizing and developing over the weeks training within each discipline.

Day to Day Program expectations

As this program is being delivered online, you will have a unique opportunity to use the comments section of each weeks topic to ask questions, write responses, and interact with a professional mental skills coach and other athletes developing the same skills. You will find a much higher degree of success if you take time to engage with others throughout the process of the next 12 weeks.

Each week will leave you with a task to complete. These tasks are designed to help you practice the implementation of the tactics, techniques, and skills that you will be learning. Keep in mind that there are no 'RIGHT' answers, there are simply YOUR answers so take some time to think deeply and openly about the tasks each week.

Deliberate Focus Journaling

The Deliberate Focus Journal was developed as a day to day deliberate activity to improve focus within training and competition. When using this journal, keep in mind that change occurs over long periods of deliberate action. After using this log for an extended amount of time you can expect to see faster acquisition of new skills, progress in technique, and a change in mindset to positive & controllable aspects of your performance. See the example below to get a better understanding of how you should use the log.

Date: 01-01-2022	Training				Race	
WHAT IS YOUR MA	AIN FOCUS	TODAY	' ?			
Instruction: Be very specific about ONE thin you would like to focus on for the day. This focus can be a physical skill, technique, tact or mental skill.	Today:	I am go	ing to f	OCUS ON		
What went	well?					
 Felt like I gave full effort Stayed aero and relaxed on tough sets Held and controlled cadence 	ite ele	ms that	t went u of the e	sell. Foc	ent write LUS on ti t were in	he
What do you need to do better? Instruction: One thing that you could have done better today.	ound myself ho	olding my	breath at	the end o	f difficult	'sets
How are you going to improve? Tape a reminder to breath and stay in the set until s s after the set ends on bike.	seconds	that u	ill help	2-3 actio you deve our swin	elop	
Focus: How well were you able to stay focused on throughout training? Effort: To what degree of effort did you put into today? Attitude: What level of positive attitude did you have throughout training? Satisfaction: To what degree do you feel like you got something out of today? Teamwork: How well did you work with yourself and the people around you?	Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork		2	Paily Scale	4	5

Notes: Use the notes section as a space to do what you want with. Perhaps something you want to remember from the day, a thought that occurred to you, or any questions you want to ask your Mental Skills coach.

PAGE 4

Training	Race			Date: _			
Today I am going to focu	s on						
	1.						
3 things that went well!							
	3.						
What do you need to do							
How are you going to im	prove?						
Notes:				D	aily Scal	es	
		Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork		2	3	4	5
Training Today I am going to foc	Race us on						
	1.						
3 things that went well!	2.						
	3.						
What do you need to do	o better?						
How are you going to in	nprove?						
		T					
Notes:			1	2	aily Scal	es 4	5
		Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
			-	_	_	_	_

Training	Race		Date: _			
Today I am going to focus	s on					
	1.					
3 things that went well!						
	3.					
What do you need to do						
How are you going to im	prove?					
Notes:				aily Scal		
		Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork	2	3	4	5
Training Today I am going to focu	Race					
	1.					
3 things that went well!	-					
3 things that went well!	-					
3 things that went well! What do you need to do	2. 3.					
-	2. 3. better?					
What do you need to do	2. 3. better?					

Training	Race		Date: _			
Today I am going to focus	s on					
	1.					
3 things that went well!						
	3.					
What do you need to do						
How are you going to im	prove?					
Notes:				aily Scal		
		Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork	2	3	4	5
Training Today I am going to focu	Race					
	1.					
3 things that went well!	-					
3 things that went well!	-					
3 things that went well! What do you need to do	2. 3.					
-	2. 3. better?					
What do you need to do	2. 3. better?					

	Rac	ce	Date: _			
Today I am going to focu	s on					
	1.					
3 things that went well!						
	3.					
What do you need to do						
How are you going to im						
Notes:				aily Scale		
		Attitude Satisfaction	2	3	4	5
Training Today I am going to focu	Raus on					
	1.					
3 things that went well!						
3 things that went well!						
3 things that went well! What do you need to do	2. 3.					
	2. 3. b better?					
What do you need to do	2. 3. b better?					

	Rac	ce	Date: _			
Today I am going to focu	s on					
	1.					
3 things that went well!						
	3.					
What do you need to do						
How are you going to im						
Notes:				aily Scale		
		Attitude Satisfaction	2	3	4	5
Training Today I am going to focu	Raus on					
	1.					
3 things that went well!						
3 things that went well!						
3 things that went well! What do you need to do	2. 3.					
	2. 3. b better?					
What do you need to do	2. 3. b better?					

Process Vs Outcome Goals

Goals provide a vision of what you want to achieve within triathlon. However, in todays social environment far too many athletes find themselves engaging in their visions of grandure rather then the work it takes to get there. This exercise is designed to help you develop an awareness over your outcome goals (what you want - the idea) but more importantly, the smaller and more process orriented goals (the work) that you can achieve to help you get there.

Outcome Goals - An outcome goal is a goal that isn't under your control. It's the big picture. For example: Being the best runner in the field.

Performance Goals - Performance goals are what you are trying to achieve. They are the building blocks that help you reach your outcome goal. To be the best runner in the field, for example, negative split every mile.

Process Goals - Process goals are completely under your control. They are the small steps you take to get to the performance and outcome goals during each training session or race. For example, in order tonegative split every mile, you can focus on speed workouts 3 or 4 days a week and develop your core strength.

Take the next 10 minutes to brainstorm your biggest outcome goals over this next year. Once you have a list that you are happy with, begin to write the process goals that you can go after to help you obtain each of these outcome goals.

Outcome & Performance Goals (The Idea or Vision)

Process Goals (The Work or Grind)

Keep in mind that process goals are very specific things that you can control. These are most likley going to end up being technical or tactical skills that you can obtain or optimize to help you achieve your performance goals.

In the fields above, take a moment to think about how much time you currently engage in each of these goal types. Engagement is defined as thinking, paying attention to, acting, or working towards each goal category.

At Mental Grit we want to see the athletes we work with maximize their goal focus by achiving 80% engagement in the process and 20% in outcome goals. See if you can work towards engaging in your process goals BEFORE your outcome goals.

Remember PROCESS BEFORE OUTCOME!

The Body Check

The body check is important for athletes to use to not only bring awareness to the process but also focus in on the most important aspects of the process that will help them achieve their best performance.

Write the 3 most important physical form elements that you can check to perform at your best in each of the 3 diciplines. Along with each physical form element, please describe in words what the form element should be for optimal performance. Lastly, come up with a 1 word 'CUE' to help you remember the proper form and adjust as necessary.

	Swim (Example)	
Physical Form Element	Proper Form Description	Cue It Up
Proper Pull		FOREARMS!
	The hand and forearm drop first upon	
	entering water	
	Swim	
Physical Form Element	Proper Form Description	Cue It Up
		_
	_	<u> </u>
	_	

	Bike	
Physical Form Element	Proper Form Description	Cue It Up
-		
-		
-		
_		
_		
_		
	Run	
-		
-		
-		
-		
		//
		/

The Mind Check

The mind check is very similar to the body check that we trained just last week, however, this time we are going to focus on proper mental form rather than proper physical form.

In the section below take a minute to write down thoughts, statements, images, mantras, phrases, memories, drawings or otherwise that either facilitative or neutral. Now, we will get into more detail next week with what these mean but for the time being we just want to make sure that our minds are support us rather then tearing us down.

If you are wondering what proper mental form is, think along the lines of how a Mental Grit Athlete thinks:

Process Before Outcome
Strength Before Weakness
Growth Before Fixed
Achievement Before Avoidence
Earning it and Owning it Before Entitlement

Mental Form Element

Optimal Mental Form Description	Cue It Up!

Mental Form Element 2

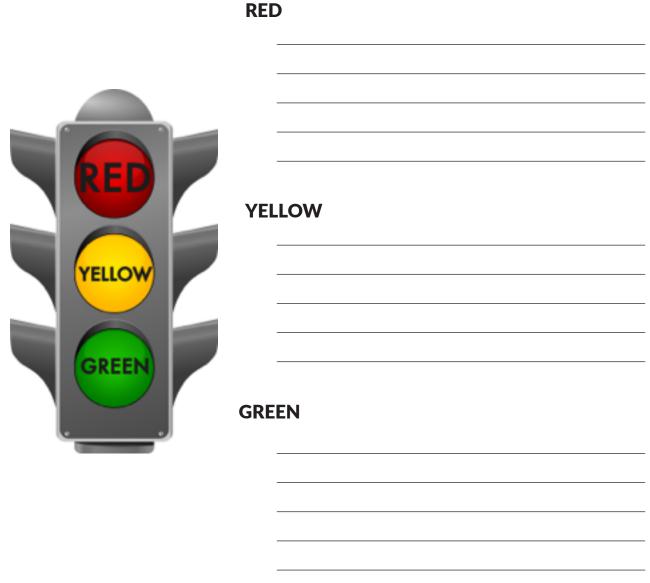
Optimal Mental Form Description	Cue It Up!
	_
	-
	-
Mental Form Ele	ement 3
Optimal Mental Form Description	Cue It Up!
	-
	<u>- </u>
	_ _ _
	_

Self Talk - The Traffic Light

Once you have the ability to recognize facilitative, debilitative, and neutral thoughts, you can begin to use them to your advantage. One way to look at these thoughts is to think of them as a Stoplight.

- Red Thoughts: Unhelpful thoughts that stop your performance, halt your progression, or interrupt your flow.
- Green Thoughts: Facilitative and helpful thoughts keep you moving and don't interrupt your progress or performance. They allow your body and your mind to progress toward your intended destination with flow.
- Yellow Thoughts: These are your neutral thoughts. They typically are observations or tactical focus thoughts that allow you to get into a head space that is not hurting you.

Use this space to identify some of your own personal Red, Green, and Yellow thoughts that you have had/can use in training and competition:



How to use the traffic light

The most important aspect of this portion of your training is realizing this one thing:

It is ok to find yourself in the SUCK or in the RED. However, as you are now training your mind, it is NOT OK to stay there.

The fun part about the traffic light is the fact that when the light is yellow, it is not red OR green. Same goes for how our thoughts work. If you have a green thought you are not RED or YELLOW. This means that if you can work through your thoughts and deliberately choose the thoughts in your mind, you can find yourself in a better mental state over time.

It is unbelievable to go from I SUCK to I AM A ROCKSTAR. However, we can USE YELLOW (BREATH, THE SKY IS BLUE ECT...) to help us get to green.

Take the space below as a journal of your most effective yellow to green self talk sequences. You will find these over time as you continue to train your self talk. The fact is, if you do not

have writing below, you need to go through your self talk. Keep working at it and you that you can use on race day.		
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		,/

Deliberate Breathing

The deliberate breath is there to help you reset and refocus on what the here and now. It is used to help rid any negative or unhelpful feeling or thoughts providing space for the feelings and thoughts you want to have within performance. For this week we will deliberately focus on the skill of deliberate breathing within out focus journal.

Begin by writing the most impactful thoughts or feels that come up on race day or within difficult training sets. What is the stuff that is not helping you in these moments?

	Unhelpful Feelings or Thoughts (Exhale)						
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							

Next, write those feelings or thoughts that you want to feel or think before or within competition. What are the things that are most important for you to help you perform your best?

Helpful Feelings or Thoughts (Inhale)					
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

TRAINING WITH PURPOSE LOG - BREATHING

Prior to training and over the next week, work on using your breath to prepare for the workout as well as within the workout to reset and refocus on the present moment and most important aspect of what you are doing NOW. Use the following 5 training logs to practice awareness and facilitation of thoughts and feelings using the breath.

PRE PERFORMANCE	Training Day 1 Date:
What feelings, thoughts, or emotions are	e settling with you right now?
	REPLACE WITH
HELPFULL THOUGHTS OR FEELINGS:_	
	feelings and emotions using a few deliberate breaths. Remember ne exhale, inhale those helpfull thoughts and feelings, set it with the nale.
POST PERFORMANCE 1.	
2 things that went well: 2.	
1 thing I need to work on:	
What instances were you able to use the deliberate breath to reset and refocus? —	
Notes:	Daily Scales

"To succeed...You need to find something to hold on to, something to motivate you, something to inspire you."

- Tony Dorsett (NFL Runningback)

PRE PERFORMANCE		Trainin	ng Day 2 D)ate:			
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\							
vvnat feelings, though	nts, or emotions are settling	with you right no	w:				
			_				
	RE	EPLACE WITH	1				
HELPFUL THOUGHT	S OR FEELINGS:						
to get rid of what y	reset your thoughts feelings a ou don't want on the exhale, yourself on the exhale.						
POST PERFORMANCE							
	1.						
2 things that went well:	2.						
1 thing I need to work o	on:						
What instances were yo deliberate breath to rese							
No	tes:			Da	aily Scale	es	
		Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork		2	3 0000	4	5

"Difficulties in life are intended to make us better, not bitter." - Dan Reeves (Former NFL athlete and head coach)

PRE PERFORMANCE		Training Day 3 I	Date:
What feelings, though	nts, or emotions are settling		
HELPFUL THOUGHT		EPLACE WITH	
to get rid of what ye			deliberate breaths. Remember ghts and feelings, set it with the
POST PERFORMANCE	1.		
2 things that went well:	2.		
1 thing I need to work o	n:	100000	
What instances were you deliberate breath to rese			
No	tes:	Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork	Daily Scales 2

"Concentration is a fine antidote to anxiety." - Jack Nicklaus (Golf Great)

PRE PERFORMANCE		Trainin	g Day 4 Date	e:	
What feelings, though	nts, or emotions are settling				
	,	, ,			
	R	EPLACE WITH			
HELPFUL THOUGHT	S OR FEELINGS:				
to get rid of what ye	eset your thoughts feelings ou don't want on the exhale yourself on the exhale.				
POST PERFORMANCE	1.				
2 things that went well:	2.				
1 thing I need to work o	n:				
What instances were you deliberate breath to rese					
No	tes:			Daily Scal	es
		Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Teamwork		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 5

"To begin, begin."- Peter Nivio Zarlenga (Famous Author)

PRE PERFORMANCE	Training Day 5 Date:
What facilizes thoughts are existing are cettling	
what feelings, thoughts, or emotions are settling	ng with you right now?
_	REPLACE WITH
HELPFUL THOUGHTS OR FEELINGS:	
	gs and emotions using a few deliberate breaths. Remember ale, inhale those helpful thoughts and feelings, set it with the
POST PERFORMANCE	
2 things that wont walls	
2 things that went well: 2.	and a second
1 thing I need to work on:	
1 thing I need to work on:	
What instances were you able to use the	
deliberate breath to reset and refocus?	
-	
Notes:	Daily Scales
	Focus Effort Attitude Satisfaction Transport
	Teamwork () () ()

Pre-performance Routines

What is a pre-performance routine?

A pre-performance routine is a predetermined, consistent collection of thoughts and actions that help you become mentally and physically ready for competition. Throughout this workbook, you've learned a variety of mental skills meant to prime you for archery success, and you can use any or all of those in your pre-performance routine. Just as you always dawn your uniform, prime your bow and arrows, and physically warm up before competition, a pre-performance routine is your mental "warm-up" to prepare for competition.

Why are pre-performance routines important for archers?

A pre-performance routine ensures that your thoughts and actions before competition are not left to chance. It helps you feel in control of your mental readiness and allows you to feel confident in your self and your preparation for the shoot. Performance does not depend on your pre-performance routine, but it can be helpful in decreasing anxiety and increasing confidence.

Creating your own pre-performance routine.

Pre-performance routines are specific to each athlete, depending on what mental skills work for you and your individual preferences for preparation. So, where do you start?

Think back to your best practice or competition. How did you prepare for that? Were you amped to play or completely relaxed? Were you imaging the performance you expected or were you zoning out to music?

ist what you did to prepare before your best performance:						

Brainstorm. To help brainstorm some pre-performance options, list 10 physical and 10 mental things you can do to prepare for a competition (feel free to use the exercises mentioned in this workbook).

Physical	Mental
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

So, depending on how much time you have prior to your competition, go back and place a star next to the activities you'd like to do to mentally and physically to prepare yourself. This will become your pre-performance routine.

The real benefit of a pre-performance routine is that it helps prepare your thoughts and actions prior to competition. And just like with your physical preparation, your mental preparation has a specific order of events. For example, you don't secure your quiver to your body before you put on your uniform. Similarly, it's important to create an order for your pre-performance routine and maintain consistency in executing that routine each time.

Using the table below, create a routine from start to finish form the ideas you listed above. While your pre-performance routine can span days or even weeks prior to competition, most triahtletes use it specifically for the 2 hours just before an event. Feel free to construct yours however best fits you.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

Practice, practice, practice! Practicing your routine is paramount in keeping it consistent. Start by practicing during training so you feel more comfortable and confident when you use it prior to competition.

Your performance **doesn't depend on your pre-performance routine**. Your pre-performance routine isn't something that, if you don't complete it, stresses you out (like a superstition!). Instead, it's an activity meant to further prepare you. If you're running late for a competition, your routine should be flexible enough to use whatever pieces you can, time permitting. Pre-performance routines are also helpful in case you get stopped in the middle of competition for some reason (e.g. rain delay) and you need to get yourself focused and back in competition mode before resuming. While pre-performance routines are best practiced in full, start to finish, using these skills and the routine in a flexible manner are beneficial given a variety of circumstances.

Example

Activity	Purpose	Time Prior	Duration	Location
Imagery - Transitions. Walk through mental scripts both swim to bike and bike to run.	Prime focus in transitions and gain confidence in set up	60 minutes	10-15 minutes	In transition area.

My Pre-performance Routine

Activity	Purpose	Time Prior	Duration	Location
1				

Present/Process Focus VS Future/Outcome Focus

For this week we again return to developing your focus to primarily be on the process of the race before the outcome. As we approach race weekend we get a bit more focused on making some decisions about the race now. In this exercise, take a minute to think about where your focus could go during the race regarding any outcomes (i.e. beating another person, getting a certain time, not getting passed by another specific individual, any specific place you want to take etc.). Write these under outcome focus.

Once you have done that, take a minute to write down the most important controllable process elements that you can focus on to go fast over a long period of time.

Outcome or Future Focuses



Swim	Most	Important	
		-	

1.	
2.	
3.	

Bike Most Important

1.			
2.			
3.			

Run Most Important

1.			
2.			
3.			

	Swim	
	Description of Optimal Process Focus	Cue Word
1.		
2.		
3.		
	Bike	
1.		
2.		
3.		
	Run	
1.		47
2.		
3.		

Imagery

What is Mental Imagery?

Athletes: Take a moment to think back to your best performance of the last season. Picture the crowd, and the location it took place, see your competitors, try to experience how you felt as the event started, recall what you were thinking as you prepared, feel your reaction as you finished the event. As you thought about your best performance, were you able to make the experience "real"?

Mental imagery is a skill athletes can tap into to help reach their goals. Imagery can also be used to help adjust per-competitive and competitive mood and energy levels (for example, if you are too nervous, you can help yourself relax by mentally taking yourself to a quiet, calm environment). Finally, imagery can be effective when learning a skill through mental practice—an athlete can work on turns without getting in the water! Read on to learn more about what a powerful tool imagery can be.

Most athletes already use mental imagery naturally, though often not in a systematic or purposeful manner. Similar to physical skills, mental skills such as imagery need to be practiced and used in a variety of settings so that one can call on them when the pressure is on.

Included in this edition of the Mental Toolbox: Imagery is a brief introduction to when and how to use mental imagery. Also included at the end of the chapter is a guide for coaches on teaching mental imagery, complete with exercises and imagery scripts for two different age groups.

How Can Imagery Improve Performance?

In addition to the ways athletes in the above stories described their uses for imagery, there are a number of other uses for this versatile skill.

To see success: Athletes can see and feel themselves achieving goals. This helps build confidence that these goals can be achieved. This supports the adage "Seeing is Believing".

To motivate: Sometimes in the middle of a long period of training, it can become difficult to maintain the proper intensity level needed to get the most out of practice. Base training in the pool can be mentally challenging, to say the least.

Thoughts and images of past and future competitions can be helpful in maintaining persistence and intensity level while training. To manage energy level: Imagery can be used to change energy level, using calming images to relax, or energizing images to "psych" up.

To learn/perfect skills: Imagery can be used as an additional form of practice to help master a particular skill. Or, imagery can be used to correct errors in swim technique--either by reducing complex movements to simple skills or slowing the movements down to better analyze them for technique errors.

To refocus: During practice and competition, many distractions can arise that prevent an athlete from maintaining an optimal focus. Imagining what to focus on can often help get an athlete back on track, by helping remind her about what is important.

To prepare for competition: Just as a swimmer needs to prepare physically for competition by stretching and warming up, he needs to get mentally ready. He can imagine himself in the physical competition environment and mentally rehearse key elements of his performance. He can also prepare for the unexpected by imagining himself in difficult situations and then see himself successfully dealing with them. Finally, he can also see himself succeeding, touching the wall with a best time.

To evaluate performance. After a swim, imagery can be used to evaluate performance. An athlete can replay her swim in her head, to reinforce what she did well and evaluate those aspects that need to be improved.

To help recover form an injury. Injuries are no fun. However, there are mental skills athletes can use to help in the recovery process- imagery being one such skill. A swimmer can use imagery to visualize herself healing from her specific injury; and to visualize performing specific skills in their sport to stay "fresh".

EXTERNAL IMAGERY DEVELOPMENT

Ask a partner to help you with this task by filming you. For safety, do not attempt to gather camera footage from the front angle.

Once you have your footage, look over each angle and take yourself through your transition in your mind using the footage for guidance. You do not need to analyze this, just be aware of what you look like from an outside perspective.

Write down any aspect of your image that you might need to focus on for you to perfect the se-

	 :
/ 7 /	
-	

INTERNAL IMAGERY DEVELOPMENT

Imagery is most powerful when you use all of your senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch, and the feeling of your body moving. While you make the transition in your mind, take a moment to focus on each of the senses individually and write down what you find. Focus on one question over the T1 transition.

What do you see?	What do you outwardly feel?
What do you hear?	What do you feel internally?
What do you smell?	What do you taste?

Any other impressions throughout transition?		
Now that you have a good list of each element, you will create a real time script of your transition that includes each of the elements that you listed above, making the most vivid image possible. Remember to create your image script around your perfect transition as if you were the writer of your own future.		
T1 - Swim to Bike		

IENTAL GRI	T TOOLKIT	1,1		
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	Manage			

Г1 - Е	Bike to Run
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MENTAL GRIT TOOLKIT	
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At this point, you have analyzed your shot to understand what is happening with all of your senses. You have also written a script, but what do you do with this script?

It might help to create a recording of your script so you can listen to it in the future for training. If you do not feel comfortable with recording it yourself, you might be able to find a friend, or contact me and I will get a recording made for you! If another person is going to be recording the imagery script for you, make sure you decide on whether or not you want them to read the script as if it was you, by saying 'I', or as if it was some one else, by saying 'you'.

Race Strategy - Make the Decision

This week we take a look at strategy and decision making around the key points of the race. Most of this decision making will occur between you and your coach but you should still walk through these questions with your coach to be on the same page. If you do not have a coach please proceed to answering the following questions as best as you can.

Note: In most cases you will be able to find a course map or at least have an idea of the key features of the course (hills, transition areas, any special course notes etc). Have a image of the course available to utilize as you progress through this exercise.

Feature - What is the key feature and where is it on the course?

Importance Level - Rate 1 to 10 on importance to a effective race.

Approach - Focus on the controllable here and decide how your are going to approach the feature in the race. Make decisions NOW so they will be easier when you get there in reality!

Feature	Difficulty Level (1-10)	Approach How are you going to RESPOND to the feature on race day?
		A granter

Feature	Difficulty Level (1-10)	Approach How are you going to RESPOND to the feature on race day?
B. C. Carlot		

Performance Readiness Plan

Mental strategy facilitates consistent optimal performance by addressing two of the most fundamental performance attributes: Preparation and Focus. Generally, this process involves setting an optimal state of the attribute, identifying what might get in the way of you reaching that optimal state, and defining what you will do to help overcome what gets in your way to achieve your training/competition outcomes.

This is a concept we talk about a lot in the Mental Grit Training Program and is een stated in our Creed. 'Journey Before Destination' or rather, focus on what you are going to DO before and more often than we focus and put time into thoughts of what we want.

Preparation: Refers to technical, tactical, physical, and psychological readiness for training and competition. I want to know that you're fully prepared to perform every time you compete, and that you've anticipated and overcome any obstacles that would impede performance readiness.

Resilience: positive adaptation to adversity

Intensity: Essentially addresses the ideal amount of physiological activation you want at the start of a performance, in whatever way you measure it -- heart rate or something less objective (e.g., I like to feel calm, fired up, or 7/10 energy). Once you determine the ideal way to perform, then you can identify internal obstacles that can raise or lower your energy/activation level inappropriately, and develop a behavioral plan to regulate your energy level and/or mindfully acknowledge your energy level for optimal performance.

Focus: You don't want to be too wide or too narrow. You want to be able to adjust it at will, and you want to be able to mindfully acknowledge distractions so that you can focus on the right things, at the right time, every time.

3 Steps to YOUR Mental Strategy

- 1) Under each attribute, write out in detail what the is optimal for you going into and being inside of competition. These states should be semi challenging but reasonably achievable. These should be states that are under your control as much as possible.
- 2) Select internal obstacles that might get in the way of achieving your goals. These are internal obstacles that you can control, rather than external obstacles. For example, "Thinking about the outcome or results can make me nervous, or distract me froe my performance plan."
- 3) Write your behaviors as "If (Barrier)/Then..." statements. For example, "If I get tight or nervous because I am thinking about results then I will mindfully bring my focus back to optimal focus, breathe slowly, and accept that even if I am nervous, I can still perform when I stick with my plan.

^{**}Once this is in place, use it! Once you have used it, come back to it and evaluate what worked, what did not work, and what you are going to try differently next time if anything. **

Start Date	Revision Date	Completion Date

Performance Re	adiness Plan
reparation: technical, tactical, physical, and psycho	ological readiness for training and competition
Goal:	
Obstacle:	
Behavior:	
Coach Evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)	Athlete evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)
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Goal:	
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Coach Evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)	Athlete evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)
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Coach Evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)	Athlete evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)
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Goal:	
Obstacle:	
Behavior:	

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Resilience: positive adaptation	to adversity		
Goal:			
Obstacle:			
Behavior:			
Coach Evaluation (Green/Yell	ow/Red)	Athlete evaluation (Green/Yellow/R	 (ed)
Intensity: ideal amount of phys	siological activation for o	ptimal performance	
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Focus: concentration on the mo- mindfully letting go of distraction		task, switching attention appropriately, and	ł
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Preparation: technic	al, tactical, physical, and psych	ological readiness for training and competition
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Athlete evaluation (Green/Yellow/Red)

Program Reflection

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