

MALES: 16 - 23 +/- YEARS - FEMALES: 15 - 21 +/- YEARS

Programming dependent upon change in height cue (PHV)

ABOUT THE TRAIN TO COMPETE STAGE

This stage immediately follows the adolescent growth spurt. Train to Compete athletes are committed with recognized talent who have chosen the high performance pathway that few others pursue. They must strive to deliver consistent high performance results in both training and competition. Athletes should receive individualized tailored annual plans that address their shortcomings as well build on their strengths with an eye to future needs at the next stage. A one-sport focus towards softball and specializing in one position (but play 1-2 other positions) is recommended to achieve greatest results. Players are becoming more independent, responsible and accountable in making decisions that affect their training and playing performances including training on their own. Athletes are committed to high levels of year-round training and high level competitions and are striving to be valued members of Provincial and Junior National teams. All technical skills should be consolidated and moving to refined by the end of this stage. This is a critical time for strength and power development in both male and female players. Athletes begin to identify factors that contribute to their Ideal Performance State (IPS) and work towards achieving this state for every competition. Formal competition becomes more prominent in annual periodized training, competition and recovery plans, and includes major national and international events. Balancing sport participation/training with schooling, part-time work, family and relationships can be a challenge so time management skills are vital.

Female Players

- Players should be educated about sound nutrition, the risk posed by female athlete triad and about resources available to them if there are concerns about disordered eating or potential eating disorders.
- A sense of belonging remains important to female softball players at this stage

SEASON STRUCTURE

- Competition/Training Ratio: 50%/50%
- Pre-Season: 15-20 practices
- Competitive Season: 12-16 weeks
- Softball-specific activities per week: 4-8 times including fitness and mental skills training
- Players take part in complementary physical activities/sports in the off-season

Long-Term Player Development in Softball

Softball Canada has a plan to systematically develop players once they enter the sport up until they reach their full potential. We call this process Long-Term Player Development (LTPD). This means:

- Teaching the right skills at the right time;
- Developing appropriate speed, strength, endurance and flexibility, and;
- Holding competitions suited to the developmental age of the players.

It's all about doing the right things, at the right time and in the right way.

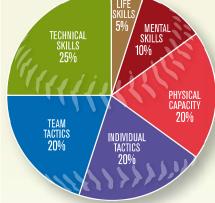
For more information about LTPD and more details about this stage, visit:

https://softball.ca

THE FIVE-SEGMENT MODEL

At every stage of LTPD, players need to develop stage and age appropriate skills and capacities in each of the 5 following areas: technical skills, tactical skills, physical capacities, mental skills and life skills. Each capacity has different levels of importance at different points in a player's development. For the Train to Compete stage this means:

Best Use of Softball Time



Train to Compete Basics:

- ✓ Provide a year-round, high-intensity training program directed at individuals as well as the team as a whole which includes softball-specific training and testing.
- Design and implement training programs to raise the athletes' performance capacity emphasizing the 5 S's (Stamina, Strength, Speed, Skills and Suppleness) which is based on the individual needs of each player as well as the team as a whole.
- Teach players, who are now proficient at performing fundamental and advanced softball-specific skills, to perform those skills under a variety of conditions during training and competitions.
- Place special emphasis on optimum preparation by modelling high-level competitions in training in order to perform on a regular and consistent basis at identified major events domestically and internationally.
- Individually tailor, to a greater degree, fitness programs, recovery programs, psychological preparation, and technical development to meet the player's individual needs, address each player's strengths and weaknesses and position-specific needs.
- Utilize periodization strategies to effectively manage the athlete's/team's annual and multi-year schedule including tapering and peaking for identified competitions, to accommodate the large increase in training volume in this stage.
- ✓ Change the training to competition ratio to 50% training to develop technical/tactical skills and improve fitness and to 50% competition and competition-specific-training.
- Introduce players to working with an Integrated Support Team (IST) consisting of a sport psychologist, nutritionist, exercise physiologist, strength and conditioning coach and a medical team (physician, athletic therapist, physiotherapist, massage therapist, chiropractor) to enhance player and team performances.
- Debrief and reflect post-training and postcompetition to find ways to enhance athlete's future performances by identifying factors that contribute to their Ideal Performance State (IPS) and work towards achieving this state for every competition.
- Conduct critical evaluation of the program at regular intervals throughout the season with coach and player(s) thoroughly examining competition results, achievement of team and individual goals and how the player and team prepared. Together, the coach and player(s) will make modifications for the next cycle.



PHYSICAL CAPACITY **Development Priority** Low Med. High ┷ Endurance 📤 Speed - Hand/Foot 🔷 Speed - Whole Body Speed - Endurance 📤 Relative Strength Strength - Endurance Explosive Power **Flexibility** NOTE Highest training priority is power development, and throwing/running



speed.

Athletes with **Disabilities**

Athletes with a disability should take part in sports they like and feel they have success in, becoming more specialized at this level.

At this stage objective is to maintain

previously developed flexibility.

- Provide opportunities to continue to develop softball specific skills, while introducing athletes to an Integrated Support Team, specific to their individual needs.
- · Listen to the athletes as they are the experts on their own disability and know what adaptations they may require.
- If necessary, inform officials and opposing coaches of any adaptations to the equipment, skills, and rules, ensuring athletes with disabilities are able to compete at their full athletic potential.

MENTAL SKILLS

Skill Competence I D C R M Confidence and Presence · Robust sense of confidence and clear identity Embraces pressure situations Visualization Grit Consistent passion and long-term commitment Consistent mental practice and preparation Clear goals and competition plansq 📤 Resilience Mental toughness

Adversity as opportunity to improve

Emotion regulation and composure

Focus and Intensity Regulation

Clear understanding of and plan for getting to optimal performance level

Attention/focus regulation (development of mindfulness, cue recognition, anticipation)

Arousal regulation (breathing)

🖐 Team Player

 Embraces and prepares for role

Relationship, communication, and leadership skills

Alignment with team culture on and off field

NOTE

At this level skills and strategies are refined and athletes are demonstrating consistent mental practice and mental performance.

Anxiety reduction and emotional control in high pressure situations becomes more important. Error reduction and good decision making are now critical.

LIFE SKILLS

Athlete committed to high performance and eventually making national teams.

Athletes have refined sound nutrition and hydration protocols for daily living, training, competition and recovery.

Player is comfortable traveling independently to and from regional/ national training and competition

Athlete maintains balance between softball, school and social life.

Understands and appreciates cultural differences and is comfortable with international travel experiences.

Understands doping control, avoids untested supplements, and is committed to drug free sport.

🖐 SLEEP

Duration: 8-10 hours +30 minute nap between 2-4pm

- Focus on reducing sleep debt. Get 56-70 hours of sleep/week
- Do not train if unrested and sleep deprived
- Avoid technology (screen time) before
- If you sleep is poor seek help



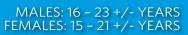


SOFTBALL TECHNICAL / TACTICAL SKILLS

All technical/tactical skills should be highly consolidated and moving to refined by the end of this stage. Athletes are working with a Competition – Development or Competition – High Performance Certified coach to provide quality feedback and a year round, customized high-intensity training program. They are beginning to use specialists in areas such as strength and conditioning, sport psychology, and sport nutrition to further individualize their training. To increase the likelihood of future success, players must test their technical, tactical, physical and mental competencies in different circumstances and conditions.

SKILLS	LEGEND FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT: I - Introduce, D - Develop	o, C - Consolidate, R - Refine, M - Maintain Bold text - skill/tactic is a priority at this stage
OFFENSIVE SKILLS	SUB-SKILL	
HITTING		I D C R M
Hitting Mechanics	Loading (Front Foot to Hand Separation)	
	Weight Transfer (From Back to Firm Front Side)	
	Palm Up /Palm Down Through Contact	
	Stacked Position at Contact	
Eye/Hand Coordination	Bat Control	
Strike Zone Awareness		
Avoiding Pitch		
Pitch Recognition (After Release)	Spin Recognition and Reaction	
BUNTING		I D C R M
Sacrifice Mechanics	Split Hands With Firm Grip	
	Barrell Above and in Front of Hands	
	Head/Eyes at Top of Strike Zone	
	Absorb the Ball (Contact End of Bat)	
Drag Bunt Mechanics	Move Through the Box to Pitcher (Back Foot to Pitcher)	
Push Bunt		
SLAP HITTING		I D C R M
LH Running Slap	Cross Over Step Towards Shortstop	
	Hands Above Strike zone	
	Controlled Bat Path in a Downward Movement	
	Barrell Lags Behind Hands to Hit Ball to Left side	
Stationary Slap		
BASERUNNING		I D C R M
Getting Out of Batters Box		
Running to 1st Base		
Rounding Base	Question Mark Turn	
	J turn	
Lead Offs		
Tagging Up		
Stealing		
SLIDING		I D C R M
Bent Leg Slide		
Dive Back		
Head First Slide		
Back Door Slide		
Pop Up Slide		







SKILLS	LEGEND FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT: I - Introduce, D - Develop,	C - Consolidate, R - Bold text - skill/tactic is	
DEFENSIVE SKILLS	SUB-SKILL		
* THROWING		1	D C R M
Overhand Throwing Mechanics	Elbows and Shoulders Level		
	Pull Front Elbow into Body on Shoulder Rotation		
	On Release Throwing Elbow Above Shoulder		
	Ball Release Creates a 12-6 Rotation on Ball		
	Transition Footwork (Shuffle or Crossover)		
Side Arm Throwing			
Flips and Tosses			
Throwing on the Run			
RECEIVING THROWS			D C R M
Soft Hands (Absorbing Ball)			
Transfer			
◆ FIELDING			D C R M
GROUND BALLS			
Ready Position			
Ground Ball Fielding Mechanics	Glove Foot Ahead of Throwing Foot		
	Glove Fingers Point Down/Out Front and Down		
	Bum Down, Weight on Balls of Feet, Eyes Up, Chin Down		
	Throwing Hand Follows Ball into Glove		
Glove Work	Forehand		
	Backhand		
	Short hops		
FLYBALLS			
Flyball Fielding Mechanics	Get Behind the Ball, Glove Foot Ahead of Throwing Foot		
	Wrist Back, Glove Above Forehead and Center of Body		
Flyball Footwork	Drop Step		
Flyball Catches	Basket Catch		
	Over Shoulder Catch		
Diving Catches	Feet First Sliding		
	Head First Dive		
Playing the Sun			
Fielding At / Off Fence			
MULTIPLE PLAYER DEFENSIVE S	KILLS		D C R M
Tag Plays			
Cut Offs			
Relays			
Rundowns			







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DEFENSIVE SKILLS	SUB-SKILL	
PITCHING		I D C R M
Pitching Mechanics	Leg Drive	
	Stacked or Power Position	
	Arm Action in Joint Sequence	
	Hides Pitches	
Pitches (Mastering 2 Pitches and	◆ Fastball	
Working on 1)	◆ Change	
	→ Drop	
	→ Rise	
	◆ Curve	
	→ Screw	
Control (In and Out of Strike	Throw to Multiple Locations	
Zone)	Throw One Pitch to Multiple Locations	
	Throw Multiple Pitches to One Location	
Pitch Out		
CATCHING		I D C R M
Receiving Position		
◆ Blocking		
Framing		
Throwing to Bases	Around Batter	
	From Knees	
Giving Signals		
Balls at the Backstop		
INFIELD		I D C R M
MIDDLE INFIELD		
Double Play Footwork	Receiving	
	Throwing	
Relay Throws		
CORNER INFIELD		
Fielding Bunts		
1st Base Skills	Footwork at Bag	
	Stretching	
	Picks	
OUTFIELDERS		I D C R M
Long Throw Mechanics	Approach to Ball	
	Crow hop	
Safety Catch		



TACTICS	LEGEND FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT: I - Introduce, D - Develop,	C - Consolidate, R - R Bold text - skill/tactic is		
OFFENSIVE TACTICS	SUB TACTIC			
HITTING TACTICS			D C	R M
Situational Hitting	Hitting Behind Runner			
	Hitting With Runner on 3rd Less Than 2 Out			
	Hitting Strategy (Bunt, Slap, Hit Based on Defensive Positions	s)		
Making Adjustments	From at Bat to at Bat or Within at Bat			
	From Pitcher to Pitcher			
Pitch Recognition (Pre Release)	Picking Pitchers (Recognizing Pitches Before Release)			
	Recognizing Defensive/Catcher Positioning			
BASERUNNING TACTICS			D C	R M
Delayed Steal				
Reading and Reacting	Coach Signals			
	Passed Ball/Wild Pitch			
	Hit Ball			
	Lead Runner			
Blocking Throws Between Bases				
1st and 3rd Steals				
Rundowns	Escaping			
	Staying in Rundown to Advance Runner			
HITTING/BUNTING TACTICS ON ST	EAL PLAYS		D C	R M
Protecting the Runner				
Run and Bunt / Hit / Slap				
Fake Bunt				
Contact Play (Runner on 3rd)				
Squeeze Play				
COMMUNICATION			D C	R M
Relaying Information About at Bats to Teammates				
Relaying Information to Hitter About Catcher Positioning (In/Out)				





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DEFENSIVE TACTICS	SUB TACTIC	
		I D C R M
Communication With	Indicating the Number of Outs	
Teammates Pre Pitch	Defensive Positioning Communication	
Communication With	Calling for the Ball	
Teammates During Plays	Calling Which Base to Throw to	
	Calling Bunt/Slap/Steal	
Backup Plays	On a Hit Ball	
	On a Throw to a Base	
Coverage Plays (Defensive	Balls Hit to Infield and Outfield	
Movement)	◆ Bunt Plays	
	Slap Plays	
	Steals	
	Secondary Plays	
	◆ Passed Balls/Wild Pitches	
Fake Throw		
Angles to the Ball	Flyballs	
	Groundballs	
Pitcher/Catcher	→ Pitcher Game Management	
	Catcher Game Management (Pitcher and Team)	
	Calling Pitches	
TEAM DEFENSIVE STRATEGY		I D C R M
Defensive Positioning	Game Situation (# Outs, Score, Inning, Runners on Base)	
	Based on Current Hitting Tendencies or Pitches Being Thrown	
	Scouting Reports	
	Field or Environmental Conditions	
Set Plays	Pickoffs	
	1st and 3rd Plays	
Situational Plays	Steal Defense	
	Slap Defense	
	Winning Run and Bottom of Inning Defense	
	Bunt Defense	