

Stretching 1-0-1

Static stretching after a workout, and on rest days not only improves mobility which is better for exercises and day to day life, it helps prevent injuries and promotes blood flow.

This increased blood flow assists with the recovery process.

When performing static stretches is it **VITAL** to warm the muscle a little first.

Imagine your muscle was an elastic band.

When cold, you have kept the elastic band in the freezer and it becomes brittle and is likely to snap.

Keep it warmer and all of a sudden the elasticity is your friend.

To help warm up for static stretching and for workouts, mobile stretching or Dynamic stretching is favoured. These stretches involve gradually moving joints through their range of motion, and as the muscle warms, the range of motion increases.

This document will show you some dynamic movements to start with to get the joints mobile for exercise or static stretching, and then will go on to detail some general static stretches to assist in keeping mobile for your fitness and strength journey.

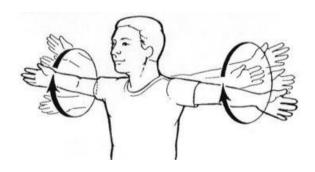




<u>Dynamic Stretches – To complete as a warm up for exercise and prior to static</u> stretching.

- Do not force the movement allow it to develop
- Control your body do not just swing limbs around
- Be aware of your surroundings People and static objects are not good to strike
- Perform between 20 to 30 repetitions gradually increasing the range of motion
- If you feel that you need to repeat the process listen to your body and repeat the stretch
- If you feel any impingement that is not going away with the warm up and motion, cease the stretch and seek medical advice to prevent injury.

Dynamic Shoulder Girdle Stretches — Releasing the Pecs, Delts and Upper back

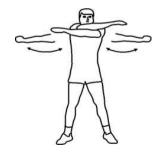


Shoulder rotations

Gradually increase the size of the circle until you are rotating your arms in full circles

Hug to swing

Gradually increase the force you do this, start slowly And build up to quicker swings

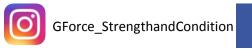


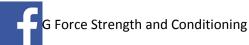




Shoulder dislocations (Advanced version shown)

Use a band for the basic version, or a broom handle or bar for a more advanced version. You may or may not be able to make the full rotation. If you cannot, it is not a problem, flexibility takes time.







<u>Dynamic Midsection Stretches</u> – To release the lower back, abdominals and as a precursor to the hips



Side Bend

Gradually increase the range of the bend feeling the sides of the midsection warm up

Abdominal Stretch

Push your torso up gradually, pause for a one count And then relax back down to the ground. For this particular stretch 10 repetitions is sufficient.



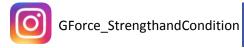


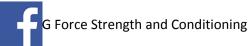
Lunge twist

Lunge forward, placing the hand opposite your front leg on the ground for support.

Flare your other arm back and around gradually twisting at the waist. Do not force the movement as it is particularly tough.

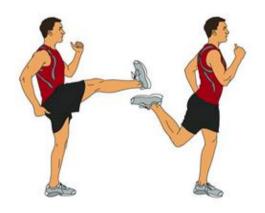
5 repetitions is sufficient for this movement.





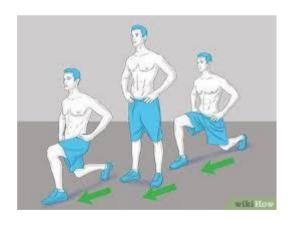


Dynamic Hip and Leg Stretches – To release the hips and thighs



Side Swings

As per leg swings perform the same operation Side to side.



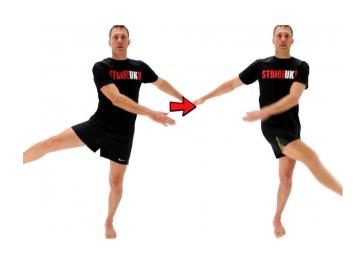
Side Lunge As per Lunge.

Leg Swings

Gradually increase the range of motion.

Perform 10 repetitions then switch sides, you may use support if required.

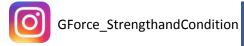
Switch back until 20 repetitions per side are completed

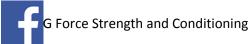


Lunge

Try to gradually increase the range of motion. 5 to 10 repetitions per leg is sufficient as a dynamic warm up.



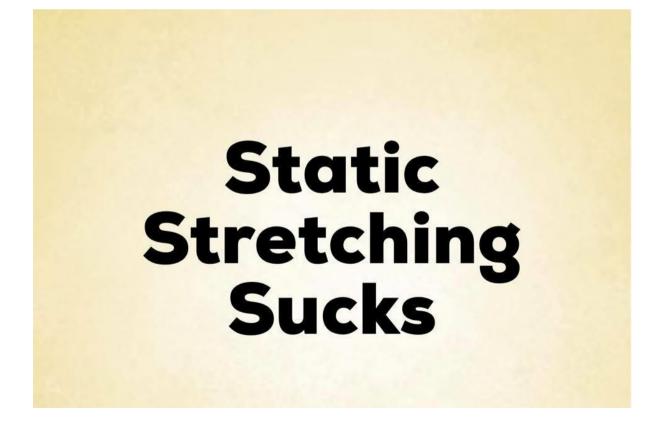






Static Stretching

- Only to be performed after training, or where the joint will not be required to activate
 following the stretch (such as a pec minor stretch as a precursor to squatting, the shoulder will
 be static so this example would be fine, and in many cases beneficial to maintain position)
- Loosly falling into two main categories Shoulder girdle and upper back, and the hips and legs
- · Hold the stretch position at the point where you feel it pull strongly, but not unbearably
- Breathe! Keep steady slow breaths as the stretch takes hold
- Push gently into the stretch as you breath to increase the range of motion
- Hold the stretched position for a minimum of 20 seconds, preferably 30-40 time permitting
- Repeat the stretch on alternate sides for a minimum of 3 rounds. You should notice a distinctly increased range of motion during the last set compared to the first.
- For best results stretching three times per day during recovery is optimal however working
 life often presents this so it is perfectly fine to separate stretches and perform as often as
 possible across the week.
- Nobody likes stretching, it is boring. But lifting bigger weights, dropping more fat and spending less time and effort for more results is exciting, and they do assist with this.







Static Shoulder Girdle/Pec Stretches - To release Delts, Pecs, Pec Minor and Upper Back



Doorframe Stretch

Primary – Pec Minor Secondary – Pec Major, Rotator Cuffs, Traps Allow your bodyweight to fall forward causing the stretch. Step through with your legs for more

Lower Doorframe Stretch

Primary – Pec Minor Secondary – Pec Major, Rotator Cuffs, Traps Allow your bodyweight to fall forward causing the stretch.

Step through with your legs for more resistance and a deeper stretch.



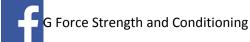
resistance and a deeper stretch.

Chest/Delt Stretch

Primary – Pec Major
Secondary – Pec Minor, Anterior Deltoid
After clasping your hands, try to riase your
sternum and push your elbows towards each
other behind your back.

Physical size will hav a huge effect on how close to the picture you can get.







Thoratic/Trap Stretch

Primary – Pec Minor, Thorax, Trapezius Secondary – Pec Major, Deltiods

This stretch is ideal for overhead pressing Allow your body to sink down while holding a light bar or broom handle.

Push your chest down further while your elbows Remain on the bench for a greater stretch.



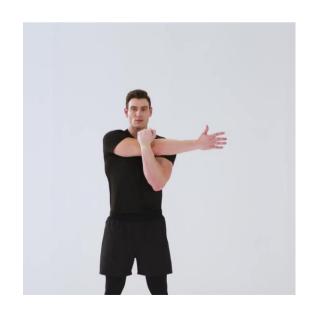
Lat Stretch

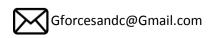
Primary – Lats, Biceps Secondary – Rhombid, Rear Delts, Pec Major Allow your weight to drop backwards, push with your legs for greater resistance

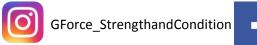
Rear Delt and Triceps Stretch

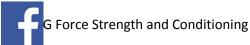
Primary – Rear Delts, Triceps Secondary – Traps, Upper Back

Pull with the opposite arm to create more tension





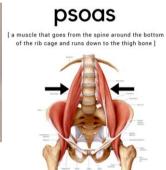






Hip Flexors and Leg Stretches





Psoas Stretch

Primary – Psoas (Hip Flexor) Secondary – Hamstrings, Adductors

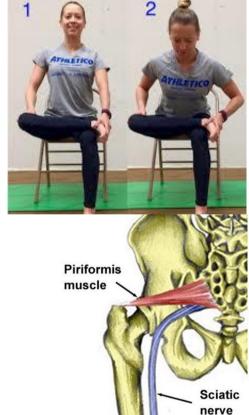
To increase difficulty of this movement, push your hips forward and draw your shoulders backwards so your torso is in an upright position.

Piriformis & Glute Stretch

Primary – Piriformis, Glute Medius Secondard – Abductor, Glute Maximus

The seated version is generally Easier to perform.
The floor version allows the opposite leg to generate resistance.











Hamstring Stretch

Primary – Hamstrings, Lower Back Secondary – Glute Maximus

To increase difficulty draw back the toe Reach for the toe and pull your upper body down towards your straight leg.

Lying Quad Stretch

Primary – Quad Stretch Secondary – Front of shin stretch

To increase difficulty push the hips further Forward.





Calf Stretch

Primary – Gastrocnemius (main bulk of calf) Secondary – Soleus (underneath main calf)

The longer the stride the more stretch there will be down the calf and Achilles.







Squat Stretch – Do not attempt to perform until the hip flexors are warm.

Primary – Multiple

This movement uses a barbell or log to counterbalance your weight, allowing you to sit your hips back and down close to your heel. Deeper than when you squat normally.

Push your knees as far forward as possible by pushing your hips and lower back forward to your heels. A partner can help you with this but the barbell version is perfectly adequate.

Once you have sat at the bottom for 30 seconds, allow your weight to rock slightly on your feet to allow some flex to your ankle to assist in warming that area.

