

SAMPLE

## ATHLETICS – THROWING EVENTS

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## About the card sort

- The cards describe competencies, behaviours and qualities in athletics throwing events, including shot put, discus, hammer throw and javelin throw.
- The sort can be completed by athletes on their own, or in a conversation with a coach, parent or mentor.
- The cards should be used to identify competencies to grow into super strengths or areas to work on.
- On the back of the cards are ideas for actions to support development planning.
- Use the cards at the beginning and end of the season, and following key milestones.

*Select cards to sort appropriate for your specialist event(s).*

### categories of competencies for athletics throwing events:

- mental skills
- self
- athlete life
- health
- physical
- shot put technique
- discus technique
- hammer throw technique
- javelin throw technique

*Turn over to see the full list of competencies.*

Mental Skills	Self	Athlete Life	Health	Physical	Shot Put	Discus	Hammer Throw
Performance Focus	Leadership	Relationships	Health	Flexibility	Preparation Phase Linear	Preparation Phase	Preparation Phase
Performance Preparation	Team Values and Culture	Financial Skills, Facilities & Equip.	Mental Health and Wellbeing	Recovery	Preparation Phase Rotational	Momentum Building Phase	Momentum Building Phase
Self-Belief and Confidence	Identity, Purpose and Self-Awareness	Future, Change, and Career Planning	Robustness	Speed Endurance (Anaerobic)	Rotational Phase/ Momentum Building	Recovery Phase	Delivery Phase
Motivation and Passion	Programme Ownership	Managing Time and Energy	Women's Health	Agility, Balance and Timing	Glide Phase/ Momentum Building	Delivery Phase	
Resilience	Work Ethic	Circle of Support	Injury Recovery	Speed	Delivery Phase		<b>Javelin Throw</b>
Performance Review	Competitiveness	Sponsorship and Athlete Brand	Sleep	Strength	Recovery Phase		Approach Phase
Practicing Pressure	Drive and Ambition		Nutrition				5-Stride Rhythm Phases
Mastery	Continuous Growth						Delivery Phase
Deep Practice	Communication						Recovery Phase
Composure							

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## How to use the cards

### ATHLETE

1

#### **SORT FOR STRENGTHS**

Sort the cards into roughly three even piles with the following black cards forming the top of each set:

- high/strength
- middle/average
- low/work-on; and
- not applicable.

Sort based on your highest level of competition.

2

#### **EXPLAIN/RECORD**

Explain reasons for placement, focusing on strengths and areas to work on. Take a photo or fill in the worksheets to record placement to refer back to on review.

3

#### **PRIORITISE**

Once completed, pick up the cards sorted as areas to work on. You may also wish to select some strengths to include in your development plan that could become super strengths. Flip over the header cards and sort again for priorities for the next season or training block using the black cards (high, medium, low). Aim to narrow down to not more than two development priorities per category.

*Once you have identified your priorities, turn over the cards. The back of the cards have development planning ideas.*

*Please Turn Over*

2

## How to use the cards

### COACH/ MENTOR

1

#### INTRODUCTION

Explain the purpose of the process.

Explain the process (see website for more detail) and discuss confidentiality.

Check for comfort and questions.

2

#### GUIDE

Guide the process.

Question, clarify and summarise to help the athlete identify the critical priorities.

Listen with an open mind, avoid making judgements.

3

#### PLAN

Record placement of cards with notes. Select priorities emerging from the second sort and identify development actions (see ideas on the back of cards) in collaboration with the athlete.

*TIP: You can complete a separate card sort for comparative discussion.*

# STRENGTH



COMPETENCIES ASSESSED AS A STRENGTH AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL  
OF COMPETITION, IN RELATION TO OTHER COMPETENCIES

# HIGH PRIORITY



COMPETENCIES ASSESSED AS A HIGH PRIORITY FOR  
THE NEXT COMPETITION AND TRAINING BLOCK

# MIDDLE/AVERAGE



COMPETENCIES ASSESSED AS MIDDLE AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL  
OF COMPETITION, IN RELATION TO OTHER COMPETENCIES



# MEDIUM PRIORITY



COMPETENCIES ASSESSED AS A MEDIUM PRIORITY FOR  
THE NEXT COMPETITION AND TRAINING BLOCK

# WORK-ON



COMPETENCIES ASSESSED AS AN AREA TO WORK-ON AT THE HIGHEST  
LEVEL OF COMPETITION, IN RELATION TO OTHER COMPETENCIES

# LOW PRIORITY



COMPETENCIES ASSESSED AS A LOW PRIORITY FOR  
THE NEXT COMPETITION AND TRAINING BLOCK

# NOT APPLICABLE



THESE ARE EITHER NOT APPLICABLE OR TO BE SORTED AT A LATER DATE



# MENTAL SKILLS<sup>©</sup>

— SORT CARDS —



## Performance Focus

- I am able to maintain my focus on doing what I need to do, regardless of the level of competition.
- In adversity, under pressure or following unexpected events, I will:
  - Acknowledge my thoughts and feelings in the moment.
  - Use strategies to actively manage my emotions and reactions (e.g., self-talk, imagery, affirmations).
  - Focus on the process, not the outcome.
  - Continue to communicate (through words and actions) positively and effectively.
  - Maintain my confidence.
  - Make rational decisions.

## Developing Performance Focus

### Experiment with ways to stay calm, manage focus and eliminate distractions

Feeling stressed or anxious affects your focus. Set up situations in training where you could get distracted (e.g., under fatigue, situational pressure).

In these situations, practice different strategies to stay present, e.g., breathing control, imagery or visualisation, cue or focus words, and/or thought dumping/stopping.

### Reflect on the consequences

Discuss with someone (a mentor or coach) what the outcomes and impacts of losing your composure are. Discuss high profile examples.

### Identify your triggers

Consider what triggers you away from focusing on the present. Build a plan to manage these, testing out how quickly you can refocus.

### Key moment planning

Focus is having less in your mind. Use a journal to identify and plan your focus for key moments that may arise. Quiz the consistent performers in athletics on their strategies. Evaluate your focus at training as well.

### Focus on what you can control

Draw a circle. Inside the circle write down everything about your performance that is within your control. Next, write down everything that is outside of your control outside of the circle. Observe and review how much time you spend thinking and worrying about things outside of your control.

### Become actively aware

Keep a journal/daily training diary in which you rate yourself every time you train or play. Simple daily evaluations are critical to improving your focus because you are building a habit of being consciously aware.



# Composure

- Cool under pressure.
- Does not become defensive or irritated when times are tough.
- Can be counted on to hold things together during tough times.
- Can handle stress.
- Is not knocked off balance by the unexpected.
- Doesn't show frustration when resisted or blocked.
- Continues to communicate positively and effectively under pressure.
- Maintains confidence.



## Developing Composure

### Reflect on the consequences

Discuss with someone (a mentor or coach) the outcomes and impacts of losing your composure. Discuss high profile examples.

### Experiment with ways to stay calm, manage focus and eliminate distractions

Feeling stressed or anxious affects your focus. Ask other athletes what they do to manage their mood and focus and stay calm in high-pressure situations. Experiment with different strategies, e.g., breathing control, routines, music, mental imagery or visualisation, cue or focus words, perceptual positioning (NLP) and/or thought dumping/thought stopping.

### 'Key moment' planning

Performance preparation is key to maintaining composure (*see performance preparation card*).

Write down key moments that might arise and plan what you need to focus on at this time. Assess key moments where you have been super composed or times you have lacked composure, and reflect on what you were thinking. Discuss these moments and the outcomes with a training partner or coach.

### 'What if' planning

Brainstorm some 'what if' scenarios with a mentor or coach and plan what reaction(s) you will have to each scenario so that you have pre-planned your responses.

### Focus on what you can control

Draw a circle. Inside the circle write down everything about your performance that is within your control/sphere of influence (e.g., your actions and attitudes). Next, write down everything that is outside of your control, outside of the circle. Observe and review how much time you spend thinking about and worrying about things on the outside. Practice focus activities.

*Also, see performance focus card.*



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— SORT CARDS —



# Team Values and Culture

- Aware of self and impact on others.
- Is a guardian (has kaitiaki) of team values (during both good times and bad times) and encourages others to do the same.
- Is widely trusted. Contributes to team feedback and is seen as a direct, truthful and humble individual.
- Respects and trusts the coaches/leaders, and shows confidence in others.
- Understands role in the team, is selfless, and willing to support the development of others.
- Doesn't misrepresent him/herself for personal gain.
- Can quickly sense what will help or hinder the team.
- Can see the bigger picture (i.e., not just where I am headed, but also where I come from).
- Has considered the whakapapa of the group (i.e., the story of the group, land, or water that we perform on).

## Developing Team Values and Culture

### Understanding our culture

- Has your team discussed how they are seen from the outside, and how they want to be seen?
- Has your team discussed what moments or events have created those perceptions and how you might go about changing them?
- Is everyone absolutely clear on what behaviours are expected within the 'desired' culture and which are not?
- Have you discussed scenarios and what you would be expected to do?
- Have you discussed consequences of falling short of expectations with the team?

- Does your team integrate team values into review and reflection of team performance? e.g., if courage is a team value, do the team use courage as a way to reflect on performances, or look for moments of courage on the field.

### Supporting the leaders

What feedback loops have been set up? How does the coach best receive your feedback? Discuss your ideas and observations with your coach, and work together to build the culture you desire. If you are a junior member of the group speak to someone you trust, who has the influence to take action.

### Reflecting on the past

Reflect on the times when you have known a behaviour was outside of what is expected. Reflect on what action you took and what your motivations were. Reflect on any barriers to taking action and how you would approach the situation in hindsight.

### Knowing why it's important

Have you drawn a clear line of sight between the impacts/consequences of not respecting team agreements and the success of individuals within the group?

### Using humble enquiry

If you see or hear something that doesn't sit right, try asking a humble question to check others' perceptions.



# Leadership

- A role-model in all things within the team/group, sport and community.
- Supports other individuals, especially young athletes to perform at a higher level.
- Communicates well, inspires through actions and words.
- Supports the coach(es) to build a team/group culture and vision; encouraging commitment to any team goals.
- Is a guardian of team values and contributes to team spirit.
- Is committed to what needs to be done.

## Developing Leadership

### Self-leadership

First and foremost, you are a leader of self. You have a responsibility to lead through your actions. Ask others how they perceive you and reflect on whether you are a role model to others. Are you committed and dedicated? Do you use initiative? Do you consistently demand excellence of yourself and others?

### Is leadership for you?

Do you see yourself as a leader? Just because you are a senior athlete, this doesn't mean that you have to take on a leadership role.

### Be conscious of your influence on others

If you are respected by others, you are a leader whether you are formally called a leader or not. Is your influence on others positive? Do you openly support the other leaders in the group, the coaches and management? Do you hold yourself accountable to the team/group/club's standards?

### Building connections

Build knowledge of others to form a deeper connection to them outside of sport. Seek to understand what they bring into the environment and where they come from. Think about how you are cultivating their sense of belonging and connectedness. Show you care.

### First steps

Talk with your coach about what opportunities there might be for you to take a leadership role. Start with small leadership responsibilities.

### Find role models

Identify some leaders that you know and respect. Research them or ask to meet with them to find out about their experiences as a leader.

### Encourage others to lead

Good leaders delegate and create space for others to show leadership too (sometimes all others need to show leadership is an invitation).



# ATHLETE LIFE<sup>®</sup>

— SORT CARDS —



# Managing Time and Energy

- Concentrates on the most important priorities.
- Has structure within each day.
- Manages device/screen time.
- Uses a diary and/or calendar.
- Uses down time wisely to recharge my energy.
- Knows that priorities change at different times.
- Life is mostly stable and well balanced.
- Has friends and interests outside of sport that allow some variety, challenge and stimulation.
- Is OK with things outside of control.



## Managing my Time and Energy

### Noticing when things are out of balance

When things get out of balance, you may start to feel stressed or anxious. Do you know what behaviours others would see that reflect a healthy or unhealthy balance?

Reflect on your life balance weekly, and if you notice a series of low scores or downward trend over weeks, talk to someone trusted in your inner circle of support about what changes are needed.

### Plan your down time

Look at your schedule, and plan when you have spare time that you could use. Think about how best you can use this time to refresh mentally and physically.

### Set aside time to plan

Set aside time on a Sunday night to plan your week and then take 10 mins each morning to plan your priorities for the day.

### Examine how you spend your time

Is your life one-dimensional? Do you spend all of your time on athletics and only hang out with people related to athletics? Having another way to engage the brain, e.g., study, a job or interest, can help you stay fresh, continue to enjoy athletics, work towards a career after you retire, and provide perspective.

### Device time

Set limits for your device time and avoid screen time in the 30mins before sleep.

### Planning in and using breaks effectively

Look at whether you can plan a complete break in your annual programme. Use this time wisely to refresh; e.g., try something new, do something outside your comfort zone, meet new people. TIP: keep your fitness up during your break through cross training.

### Managing priorities

Write a list of everything you have to do in priority order. Look down your list and draw a line between the things you 'have to do' and the things that you can delete, defer, or delegate. Now set about 'managing' the things below the line to move them off your short term 'to-do' list.



# Future, Change, and Career Planning

- Has a plan for at least the next year (i.e., income source, living arrangements, sporting competition plans, etc.).
- If at school or studying, is actively preparing for the transition into part-time or full-time work.
- Knows what careers are of interest and is developing skills, experience and/or networks in this area.
- Has a transition plan for any upcoming changes.
- Has a strong support network to navigate through changes and support settling into new routines (may take six to 18 months).

## Tips for Future, Change and Career Planning

### Not sure what career you would like to follow?

- Write down your strengths/talents and what you are passionate about.
- Write down the times in your life you have been in flow (when everything has clicked and you've been in your element). Identify industries or the type of work you are interested in.
- List jobs in which your skills, passions and interests were being used.
- Research; have conversations with people you know in careers you are interested in.
- Consider study options to work towards a career pathway.

### Need a job that works in with athletics?

Make a list of the job parameters that would be ideal:

- How many hours per week?
- What days/times you would be available to work?
- How much flexibility you would need to attend competitions?

Identify jobs that may fit this profile. If you have no experience in this area, consider what work experience would support your application. Prepare your curriculum vitae and identify a list of people/businesses to approach. Search job advertisements.

### Building a network of support

- Make a list of the areas of your life you might need some help/support with (e.g. somewhere to live, finding a part-time job).
- Identify people in your current circle of support and ask them to make introductions to people who may be able to help you in these areas.
- Talk to other athletes who have followed a similar path, and ask them for help identifying people who may be useful connections during your change journey.
- Ask your regional or national sporting organisation for any contacts or relationships they have that may help you through your change journey.



# HEALTH

SORT CARDS



# Health

- Is consistently able to turn up to training and competitions healthy and ready to go (no ongoing sickness or health challenges).
- Has self-care routines to maintain health.
- Will proactively see the GP with any health concerns.
- Has a positive body image and healthy eating habits.
- Is able to manage health during travel, including adjusting to time zones and new sleep routines.
- Is able to train and compete at altitude and in heat within normal adaption expectations.
- No addictions (i.e., drugs, alcohol, gambling).

## Tips for Good Health

### General health, body image, addictions or mental health

If you have concerns, talk to someone in your trusted circle to support you to seek help from a GP, counsellor, or clinical psychologist.

### Sleep

If you are struggling with sleep, look at your sleep habits:

- Does your bedroom environment promote consistent, uninterrupted sleep?
- Do you have a stable sleep schedule?
- Is your bedroom comfortable and free of disruptions?
- Do you follow a relaxing pre-bed routine?
- Do you have healthy daily routines and habits that contribute to supporting your sleep?
- Do you know how much sleep you need?

Seek professional help if you are struggling with getting the right amount or quality of sleep.

### Build your knowledge

Identify someone in your circle of support that will have access to research and specialist knowledge on athlete-specific approaches to subjects such as travel, altitude, and heat.

*Also, see women's health, sleep and nutrition cards.*



# Women's Health

- Understands the importance of menstrual cycles and the role hormones play in recovery, bone, and overall health.
- Is knowledgeable about menstruation and what is normal.
- Knows when to ask for help in relation to pain, bleeding, or other menstruation symptoms. Feels confident to be able to manage symptoms well.
- Can identify the key markers for menstrual health and knows who to contact if she notices any problems.
- Understands that contraception is a choice and is well-informed about the full range of choices available. Knows where to seek help, and has the information and support to make contraception decisions.
- Is aware of common female health issues such as premenstrual syndrome, dysmenorrhea (very painful menstruation), menorrhagia (very frequent or heavy menstruation, amenorrhea (not starting periods until after age 16 or missing more than three periods in a row), endometriosis, and polycystic ovarian syndrome.
- Has positive support from coach/sport to talk about and manage women's health issues.

## Tips for Women's Health

### See your GP

Ask your GP or sports doctor for information on women's health issues related to sport. Did you know that endometriosis and polycystic ovarian syndrome affect around 10% of all women? Recent research has highlighted the prevalence of girl's and women's health concerns but also that they are under-recognised and under-reported. This means they are diagnosed late and the side effects and outcomes made worse. Don't put up with any negative symptoms which impact what you choose to do or how well you perform. Ask and seek support and help.

### Support from your coach/sport

If you have concerns about managing women's health issues in relation to performance or training expectations, identify someone within athletics or circle of support that can help you to get understanding and alignment with your health needs.

### Managing your whole health is key to menstrual health

Wellbeing is a balance of social, emotional, physical and mental health and together they are key to your performance as an athlete. Your menstrual cycle is sensitive to imbalances in your health. Keeping a 'balance' is critical to your cycle and hormones.

### Improve your menstrual health knowledge

Did you know that menstrual cycle hormones can affect metabolism, bone density, hydration, immune response, pain tolerance, body temperature, weight, muscle recovery, injury risk, mental health and many other aspects of health and performance? Get informed, and regain choice and power over your body.

Check out:

- HPSNZ website, WHISPA.
- Sport NZ balanced female health handbook and infographic, [sportnz.org.nz/balanced-female-health](https://sportnz.org.nz/balanced-female-health).
- Australian Institute of Sport, female performance initiative.





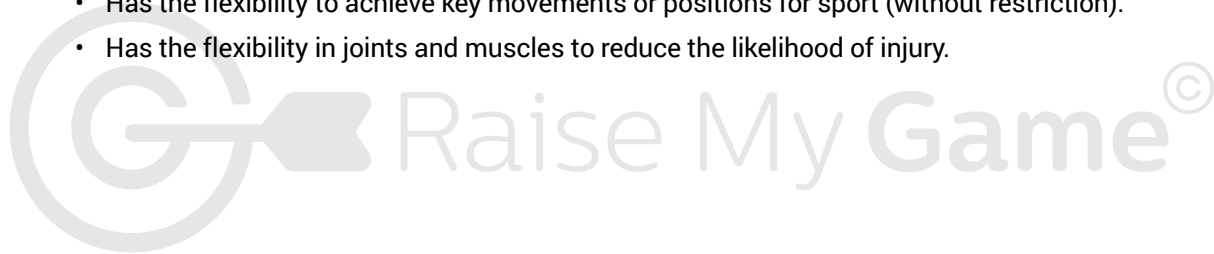
# PHYSICAL SKILLS<sup>©</sup>

— SORT CARDS —



# Flexibility

- Can move joints through a full range of motion pain free.
- Has the flexibility to achieve key movements or positions for sport (without restriction).
- Has the flexibility in joints and muscles to reduce the likelihood of injury.



## Developing Flexibility

### Developing flexibility

Include stretching in your daily routine. Once you are warmed up use dynamic stretching prior to your competition, and static stretching after a competition. Target areas of your body that most need it.

### Progression

Make sure the muscle overload is progressive.

### Strength through length

Stretching is unloaded strength training at end ranges of movement. We can overload and strengthen muscles at end range through the addition of extra load and/or the use of contract/relax stretching, e.g., use a strength exercise such as the Romanian Deadlift to increase hamstring flexibility.

### Fitting in stretching

Adding in 10-20 minutes of stretching before or after a training session each day will be more beneficial than one longer session once a week.

### Attend a class

If you need help on how to develop flexibility safely and progressively, your local gym will be offering classes.



## Speed Endurance (Anaerobic)

- Ability to maintain speed for the distance required despite the build-up of fatigue/lactic acid.
- Can perform in a state of fatigue.



## Developing Speed Endurance

### Timing

Speed endurance training should form the later part of pre-season training and in-season training. It is important to develop a solid fitness base beforehand, which includes strength and endurance conditioning.

### Repetitions and rest intervals

When doing speed endurance, repetitions should last from 30 seconds up to 2–3 minutes (as opposed to 5–10 seconds for speed drills) and rest intervals between repetitions should be reduced to prevent complete recovery. That said, depending on your event, repetition durations could be shorter.

Rest intervals should consist of active recovery exercises such as walking or jogging slowly on the spot.

### Session duration

As speed endurance training can be demanding, typically you would keep session duration to 20–30 minutes, 1–2 times per week.

### Speed endurance session example 1 (running)

Run 100m, 200m, 300m, 200m 100m. Have one min recovery between efforts. You can add more reps and or lengthen recovery to 2 mins, but add in some bodyweight conditioning for 30s during recovery (e.g., burpees, sit-ups).

### Short speed endurance session example 2 (running)

Run 50m, 80m, 100m, 80m 50m. Have 30 seconds recovery between efforts. You can add more reps and or lengthen recovery to 1 min, but add in some bodyweight conditioning for 30s during recovery (e.g., planking, lunges).



# TECHNICAL SKILLS

— SORT CARDS —

SELECT CARDS TO SORT FOR ATHLETIC EVENT



Discus



Javelin Throw



Shot Put



Hammer Throw



# Preparation Phase Linear

Shot Put



Has excellent starting position for glide phase; specifically:

- shot in fingertips.
- clean palm.
- elbow up.
- shot against neck under ear and against jaw.
- position of 'blocking' arm to make a T (like an elephant trunk).
- good balance and relaxed.
- weight on support leg, support leg bends, free leg comes to the heel of the support leg.
- the throwing arm elbow is up at a 45° angle, the opposite arm is at shoulder height in a position called 'check the time'.

## Developing Preparation Phase Linear

### Mastery

Skill development is about repetitive practice, whilst managing your training loads without getting injured. How can you build more repetition into your training week?

### Video Analysis

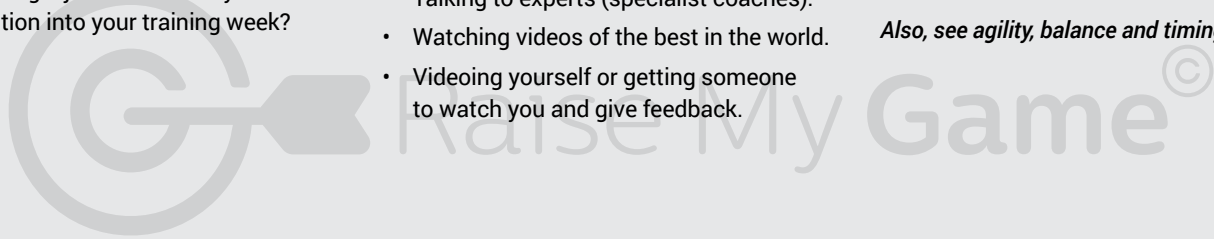
Understand what good technique looks like for the preparation phase (linear) by:

- Talking to experts (specialist coaches).
- Watching videos of the best in the world.
- Videoing yourself or getting someone to watch you and give feedback.

### Training buddy

Find a training buddy and if your coach is unable to attend every session, video each other for self-review.

*Also, see **agility, balance and timing card.***







# Preparation Phase

Discus



Demonstrates an excellent starting position and set-up technique for glide phase; specifically:

- has good balance and is relaxed.
- has the discus positioned correctly in the hand.
- starts with feet shoulder width apart and a long throwing arm.
- has the opposite arm at shoulder height in a position called 'check the time' (to achieve maximum rotational forces through positioning of the upper body).
- ensures the rotation is timed well with the positioning of the throwing shoulder in the direction of the throw for maximum distance.

## Developing Preparation Phase

### Mastery

Skill development is about repetitive practice, whilst managing your training loads without getting injured. How can you build more repetition into your training week?

### Video Analysis

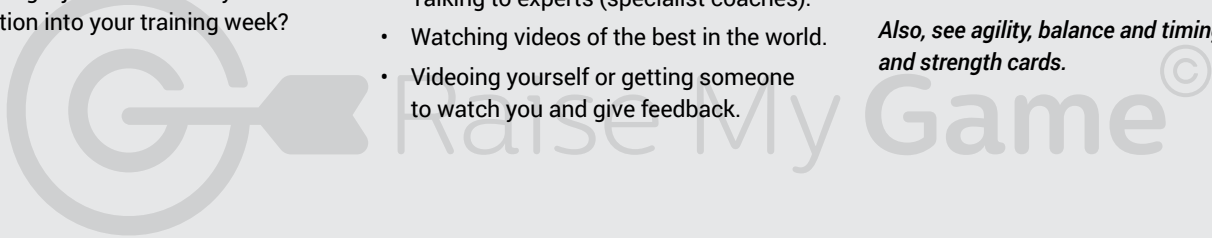
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- Watching videos of the best in the world.
- Videoing yourself or getting someone to watch you and give feedback.

### Training buddy

Find a training buddy and if your coach is unable to attend every session, video each other for self-review.

*Also, see **agility, balance and timing and strength cards.***





# Preparation Phase

Hammer Throw



Demonstrates excellent technique for the preparation phase; specifically:

- has good balance and is relaxed.
- has an excellent starting position for the initial swings.
- understands the grip, and depending on the predominant hand, places the opposite hand on the handle first, with the predominant hand covering the hand that is placed first. Either crosses the thumbs (first hand on the hammer handle on top) or places them beside the hammer handle.
- has a strong technique (understands the grip, feet are shoulder width apart, torso is vertical and the throwing arms form a triangle).
- shifts the weight visibly from leg to leg (in relation to the orbit of the hammer) as the swing begins; ensure the low point of the hammer is in front of the foot (right foot for right-handed throwers, or left foot for left-handed throwers); and ensure the trunk twists to the side as the swing comes from the high point (looking through the window of the arms).

## Developing Preparation Phase

### Mastery

Skill development is about repetitive practice, whilst managing your training loads without getting injured. How can you build more repetition into your training week?

### Video Analysis

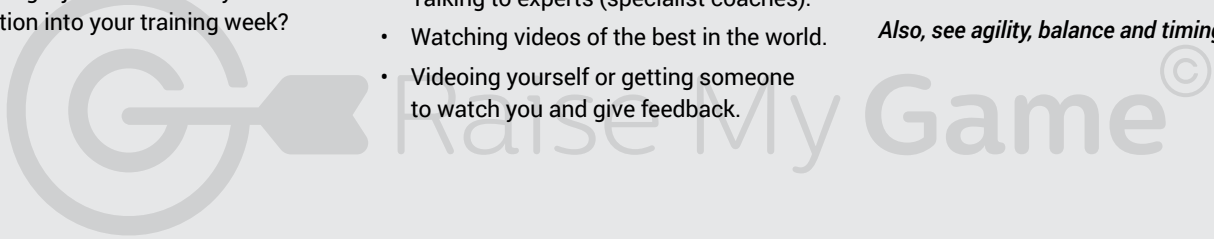
Understand what good technique looks like for the preparation phase by:

- Talking to experts (specialist coaches).
- Watching videos of the best in the world.
- Videoing yourself or getting someone to watch you and give feedback.

### Training buddy

Find a training buddy and if your coach is unable to attend every session, video each other for self-review.

*Also, see **agility, balance and timing card.***





# Approach Phase

Javelin Throw



Demonstrates excellent approach phase technique; specifically:

- has good balance and is relaxed.
- understands the three grips (i.e., thumb and first finger grip, thumb and second finger grip, V grip) and which one is preferred.
- has an excellent starting position with the javelin held horizontally over the shoulder at head height.
- keeps the arm steady with no back or forwards movement.
- has a relaxed and controlled run up; usually taking between 6–12 strides to reach optimum speed going into the 5-stride rhythm.

## Developing Approach Phase

### Mastery

Skill development is about repetitive practice, whilst managing your training loads without getting injured. How can you build more repetition into your training week?

### Video Analysis

Understand what good technique looks like for the approach phase by:

- Talking to experts (specialist coaches).
- Watching videos of the best in the world.
- Videoing yourself or getting someone to watch you and give feedback.

### Training buddy

Find a training buddy and if your coach is unable to attend every session, video each other for self-review.

*Also, see **agility, balance and timing card.***

