### **Balanced Body Pilates Instructor Training**

Mat 3: Enhanced Pilates Mat

Roller, Ring, Ball and Band



### Welcome!

### Enhanced Pilates Mat completes the mat training by



Adding rings, rollers, bands and balls to the traditional Mat exercises



Including functional exercises for the upper and lower body



Expanding the Mat work beyond the core to develop whole body strength and flexibility.



Making class design easy, effective and fun.

# **Enhanced Mat Toys**



The humble foam roller began as packing material before being adopted as an exercise tool. Great for dynamic stabilization, balance training, myofascial release and self massage (p12)



The Pilates Ring or Magic Circle is one of Joe's inventions. Great for isometric toning, abdominal challenges, pelvic floor toning and creating a dynamic connection to body's midline (p13)



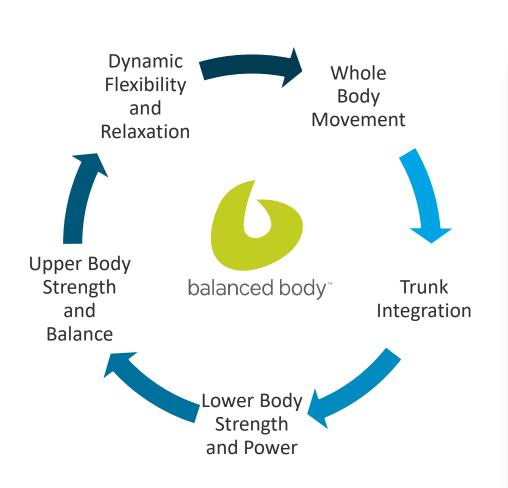
Small balls are a fun and inexpensive way to add variety, stability challenges, self massage and enhance the mind body connection (p14)



The progressive resistance of the band is similar to that of the springs on our equipment making the bands an excellent addition to your mat classes (p15)



### Balanced Body Movement Principles (p16)







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# Track Organization

Track 1 Trunk Integration

Track 2 Lower Body Work

Track 3 Upper Body Work

Track 4 Whole Body Movement

Track 5 Dynamic Flexibility





# Trunk Integration (p17)

### Trunk Integration includes

Breathing

**Inner Unit** 

**Outer Unit** 

**Spinal Mobility** 



# Trunk Integration (p17)

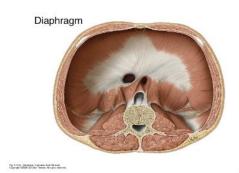
1. Transversus
Abdominis
2. Multifidi
3. Pelvic Floor
4. Diaphragm

2. Multifidi
3. Pelvic Floor
4. Lateral System
4. Lateral System
5. Deep Longitudinal
5. System
7. Deep Longitudinal
5. System
7. Deep Longitudinal
5. System
7. Deep Longitudinal
6. System
7. Deep Longitudinal
7. Deep Longitudinal
8. System
7. Lateral System
9. Latera



## The Inner Unit (p18)

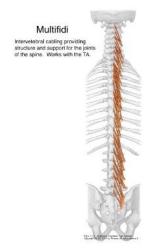
The Inner Unit of the Core is a cooperative quartet including the diaphragm, pelvic floor, multifidi and transversus abdominis.



The roof of the abdominal cavity







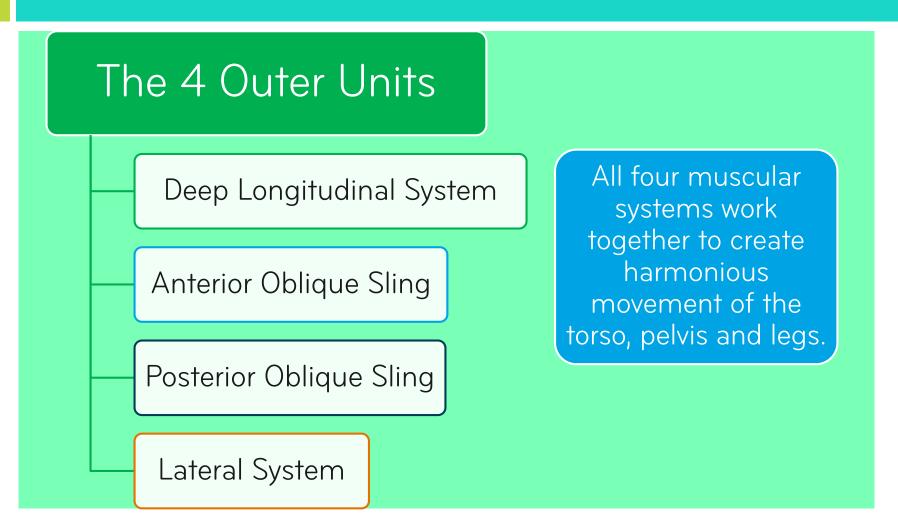
The internal vertical support

Provides integrity to the abdominal wall





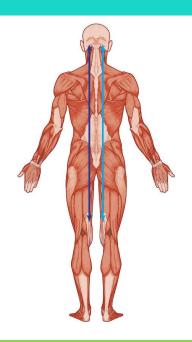
# Lumbopelvic Stability (p19)





## The 4 Outer Units (p19)

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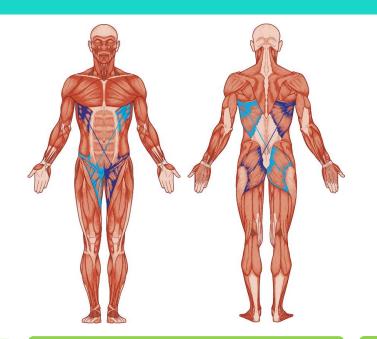
#### **Deep Longitudinal System**

 Erector Spinae, Quadratus Lumborum, Thoracolumbar Fascia, Sacrotuberous Ligament and the Biceps Femoris, Gastrocnemius, Plantar Fascia and Toe Flexors

#### **Function**

•This system holds us upright against gravity and creates spinal extension.



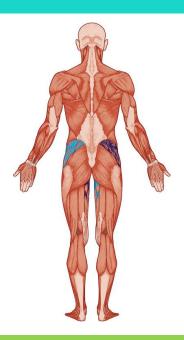


#### **Anterior and Posterior Sling**

- Anterior = Anterior serratus, External oblique, Contralateral internal oblique and adductors
- Posterior = Lattisimus dorsi and Contralateral glutes

#### **Function**

 Together stabilize the torso and in opposition create flexion, lateral flexion and rotation of the torso



#### **Lateral System**

- •Hip abductors and adductors
- Quadratus Lumborum

#### **Function**

- Keeps the pelvis balanced over the femurs when walking, running or balancing on one leg.
- •Imbalances lead to an un-level pelvis when standing on both legs.

# Let's Get Moving!

## Track 1 Trunk Integration











# Track 1 Trunk Integration & Lumbopelvic Stability

### Core Warm Ups (p22)

Toe Taps

**Knee Sway** 

**Abdominal Curl** 

Oblique Abdominal Curl



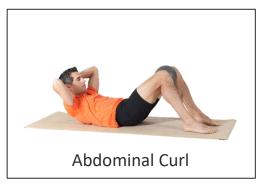




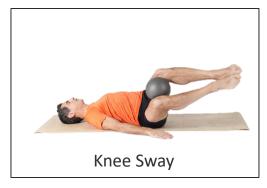
# Track 1 Trunk Integration - Lumbopelvic Stability

### Core Warm Ups: Abdominal Strengthening (p24)

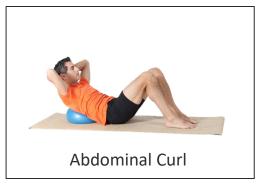
Ball between the knees







Ball behind the back









# Track 1 Trunk Integration - Lumbopelvic Stability

### Core Warm Ups: Abdominal Strengthening (p26)

between







Ring between the knees





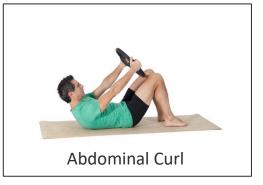




# Track 1 Trunk Integration

### Core Warm Ups: Abdominal Strengthening (p28)

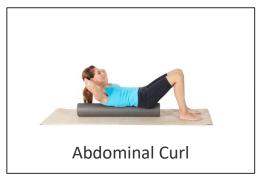
Ring in the Hands



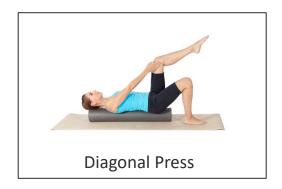




Roller, Lying supine









# Core Warm Ups: Mat Foundations

Focus: Trunk Integration and Lumbopelvic Stability

Bridge (p30)

All Fours (p34)







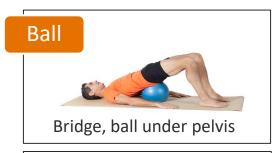
## Trunk Integration; Lumbopelvic Stability

### Core Warm Ups: Bridge (pgs 31-33)

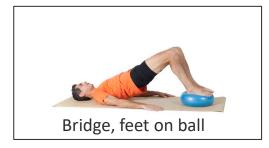


















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# Trunk Integration

### Core Warm Ups: Opposite Arm and Leg (p35)











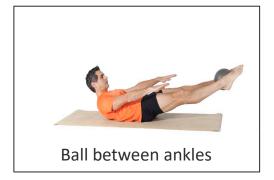
# Track 1 Trunk Integration, Lumbopelvic Stability

### Hundred (p37)

Ball

Ring

Band





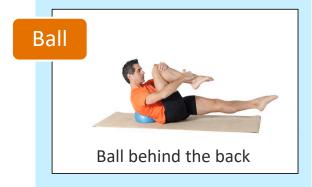


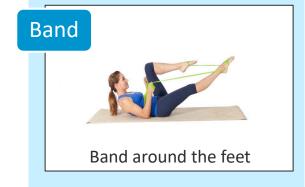




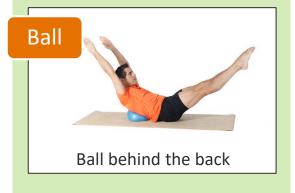
### Trunk Integration, Lumbopelvic Stability

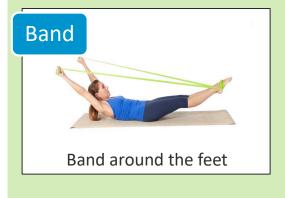
# Single Leg Stretch (p38)





# Double Leg Stretch (p39)



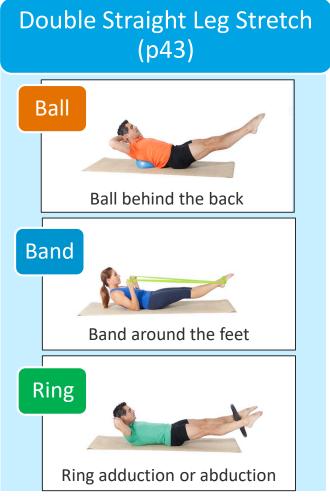


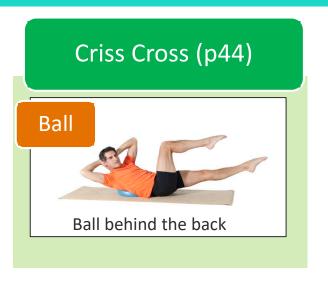
#### Single Straight Leg Stretch (p40)





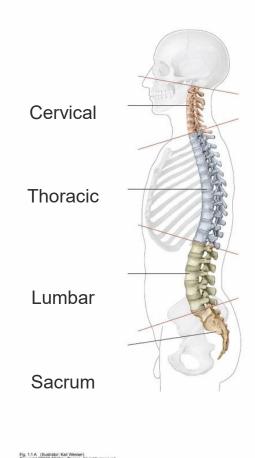
# Track 1 Trunk Integration, Lumbopelvic Stability





### Movement Principle

# Spinal Mobility and Strength (p20)





# The Spine

#### Cervical

- 7 vertebrae (C1-C7).
- Vertebrae are small and delicate.
- C1 (Atlas) articulates with the occipital bone of the skull. Creates flexion and extension
- C2 (Axis) creates rotation.
- C3-C7 allows for lateral flexion, flexion, extension and rotation.
- Curve is concave without postural support defaults to forward head and extension

#### **Thoracic**

- 12 vertebrae (T1-T12).
- Articulates with the ribs which protect the heart and lungs.
- Joint orientation allows for flexion, rotation and lateral flexion with a minimal amount of extension.
- Curve is convex without postural support defaults to flexion/kyphosis.

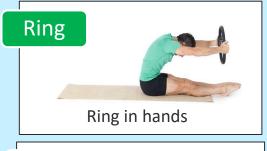
#### Lumbar

- 5 vertebrae (L1-L5).
- Largest of the vertebrae due to its role in weight bearing.
- Designed for stability, the lumbar has limited flexion, lateral flexion and extension and virtually no rotation.
- Curve is concave without postural support defaults to extension/lordosis.

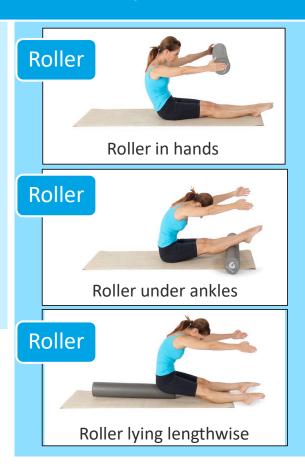


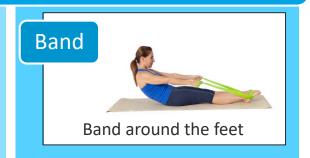
### Flexion

### Roll Up (pgs 45 - 47)











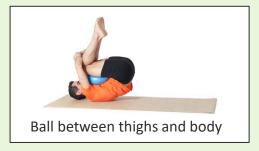
# Track 1 Flexion

### Rolling Like a Ball (p49 - 51)









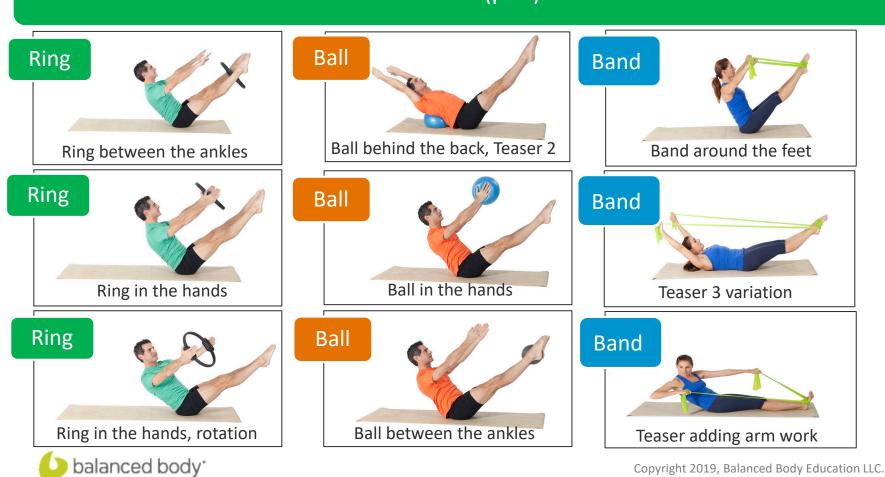
### Open Leg Rocker (p53)





## Flexion





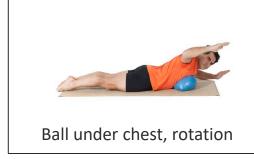
## Extension

### Swan (p58)





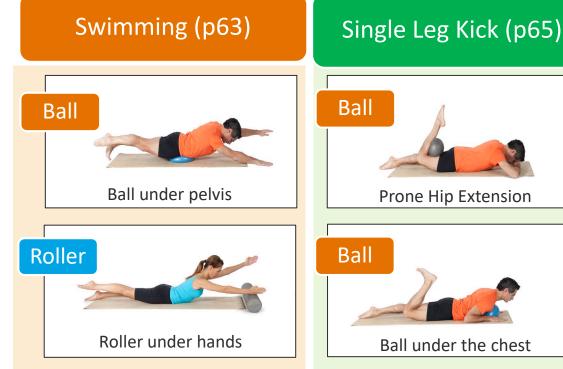




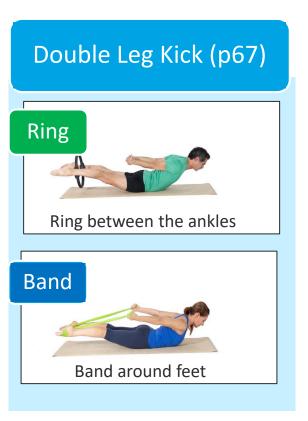




### Extension

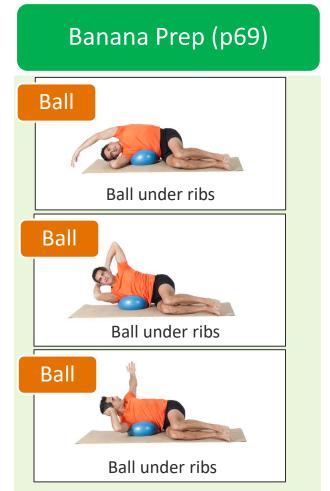


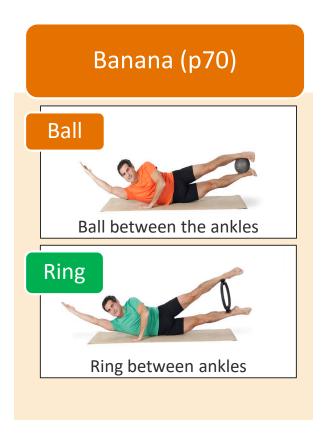






## Lateral Flexion







# Let's Get Standing!

## Track 2 Lower Body Work (p73)











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#### Movement Principle

## Lower Body Strength and Power (p74)

# To create lower body muscular balance include exercises for:

- Hip flexion and extension
- Knee flexion and extension
- Hip abduction and adduction
- Ankle dorsiflexion and plantar flexion
- Movement in multiple planes
- Balance and coordination



# Lower Body Work (p76)

#### Pelvic Floor Awareness



### **Hip Mobility**





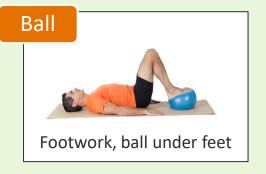
#### **Exercise Variations**

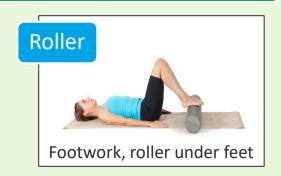
- Psoas and Hamstring Stretch
  - Scissors
  - Bicycle
  - Helicopter
  - Bookends
  - Leg Lowers



# Lower Body Work

### Footwork (p81)





#### **Exercise Variations**

- Legs parallel and turned out
  - Hip Opener
  - Single Leg Footwork

### Hip Extension (p84)







# Lower Body Work

### Side Lying Leg Work (p86)







#### **Exercise Variations**

- Leg Kicks
- Leg Lifts
- Bicycle
- Leg Circles
- Bend and Stretch
  - Clam



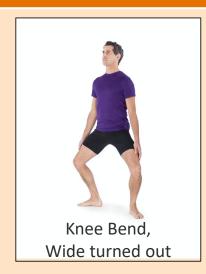


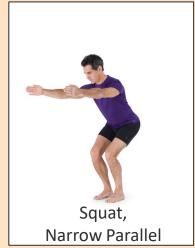
#### **Movement Principle**

### Lower Body Work – Creating Strength and Power

### Squats (p 92)

- Starting Positions
  - Narrow Parallel
  - Narrow Turned Out
  - Wide Parallel
  - Wide Turned Out







# Track 2 Lower Body Work

### Knee Bend (p94)







# Lower Body Work

### Squat (p95)

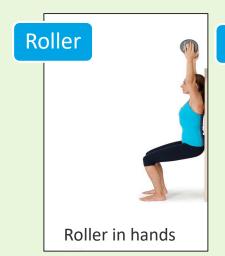






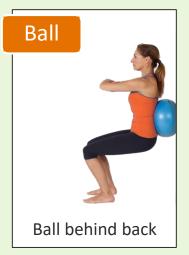
# Lower Body Work

### Wall Squats (p96)









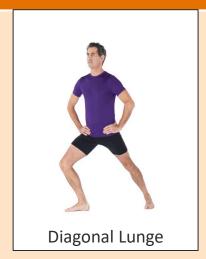
### Movement Principle

### Lower Body Work – Creating Strength and Power

### Lunges (p98)

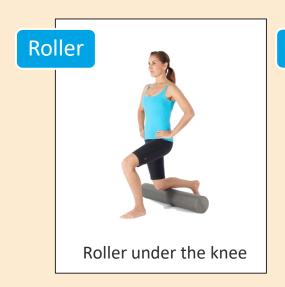






# Track 2 Lower Body Work

### Lunge (p99)







# Lower Body Work

### Standing Leg Work (p100)



#### Adductor Squeeze

- Parallel
- Turned Out
- Heel Lift



#### Standing Balance

- Abduction
- Flexion and Extension



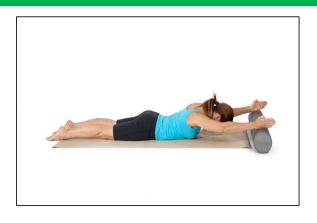
#### **Stepping Out**

- Abduction
- Flexion and Extension



# Let's Work Upper Body!

### Track 3 Upper Body Work (p104)









### **Movement Principles**

## Training the Upper Body (p105)

In humans the shoulder is designed for maximum mobility.

This creates challenges in circumstances where stability is required for the safety of the joints

The stability of the joints is created primarily by the muscles that support them.





# **Upper Body Training Principles**

# To train the upper body effectively, three concepts are key:

1. Understand and create good movement patterns in the joints.

2. Correct any limitations in mobility that inhibit optimum movement patterns.

3. Work to develop balanced strength in all the actions of the shoulder girdle.



# **Upper Body Workout Protocol**

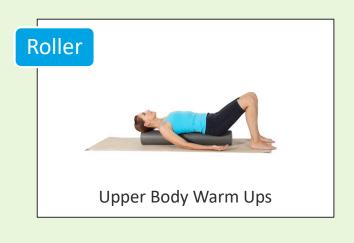
- 1) Create stability and balance of the rotator cuff.
- 2) Optimize the mobility and stability of the scapula.

These 4 steps provide a framework for training the upper body

- 3) Perform exercises to address the majority of the functional movement patterns of the upper body.
- 4) Integrate upper body movements into the thorax and lower body.

# Upper Body Work

### Upper Body Warm Ups (p106)



### **Exercise Variations**

- Chest Stretch
- Hug the Air
- Book Ends
- Flip Flops
- Angels in the snow
  - Climb a Rope

# Upper Body Work

### Glenohumeral Stability (p108)



#### **Exercise Variation**

- Lateral Rotation
- Single Arm
   Lateral Rotation
- Medial Rotation



#### **Partner Work Variations**

- Lateral Rotation
- Medial Rotation

# Track 3 Upper Body Work

### Shoulder Mobility (p110)







# Upper Body Work

### Posterior Shoulder (p112)



#### **Exercise Variations**

- Rows
- Goal Post Arms
- Posterior Shoulder Raise
- Triceps Press



#### **Exercise Variations**

- Latissimus Dorsi Pull
- Lat Pull, straight arm



# Upper Body Work

### Anterior Shoulder (p114)



#### **Exercise Variations**

- Supraspinatus Raise
- Anterior Deltoid Raise
- Overhead Press
- Biceps Curl

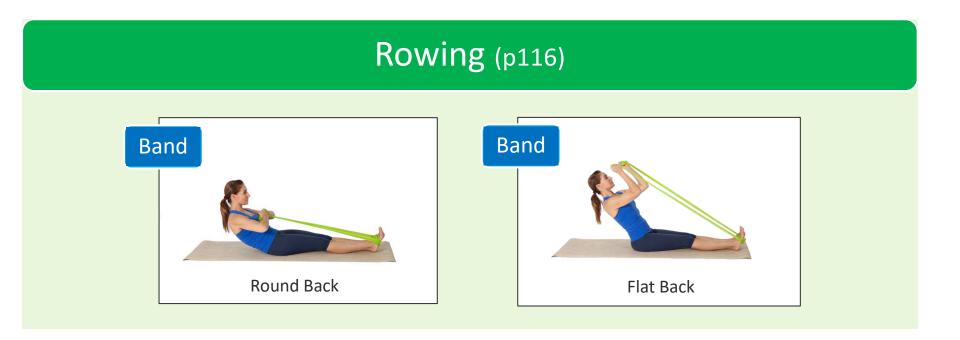


#### **Exercise Variations**

- Chest Press
- Alternating Chest Press with Twist



# Track 3 Upper Body Work





# Let's Work the Whole Body!

### Track 4 Whole Body Movement (p120)









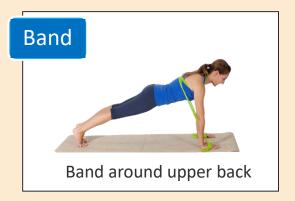


# Whole Body Movement

### Plank (p122)









### **Plank Challenges**

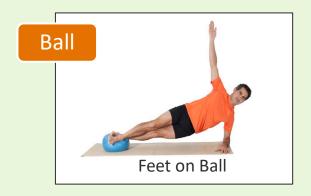
- Plank
- Push Up
- Leg Pull Down
- Knee Stretch



# Whole Body Movement

### Side Plank (p126)





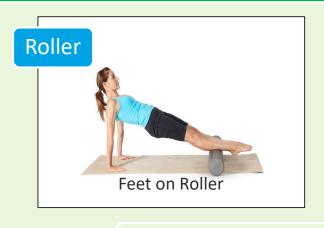
### Side Plank Challenges

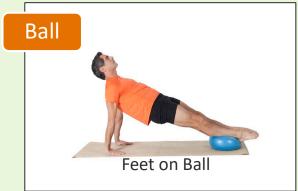
- Side Hover
- Side Bend



# Whole Body Movement

### Reverse Plank (p128)





### Reverse Plank Challenges

- Reverse Plank
- Leg Pull Up
- Tendon Stretch

# Whole Body Movement

### Roll Over (p133)

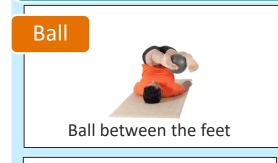






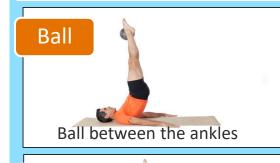


### Corkscrew (p135)





### Jackknife (p137)





# Whole Body Movement

### Boomerang (p138)



Ta - Da!!!



## Let's Roll and Stretch!

### Track 5 Dynamic Flexibility (p140)



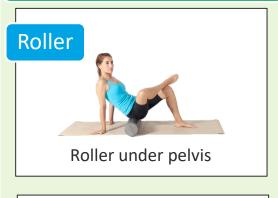






## Myofascial Release (p141-143)

### Posterior Hip Massage





### Hamstring Massage





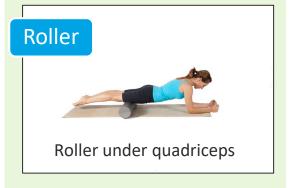
### Calf Massage





## Myofascial Release (p144-146)

### **Quadriceps Massage**



### Iliotibial Band Massage





### Adductor Massage





## Myofascial Release (p147-149)





# Lateral Shoulder Massage



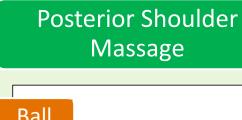


### Upper Back Massage





# Track 5 Myofascial Release (p150-152)





Neck Release



Foot Massage





# Dynamic Flexibility (p153)

# Stretching Techniques

Contract/Release
Alternately
isometrically
contract/release
muscle 6 secs, then
hold for 30 secs.

Active Isolated

Stretch— AIS Creates

natural
neuromuscular
relaxation by
activating the
antagonist muscle.
6-10 reps then hold

### **Static Stretching**

Stretch held for a specific period of time (30-45 secs) repeat 2 to 4 times



# **Dynamic Flexibility**

### Lower Body Stretches (p154-156)



### Roller under pelvis

- Hamstring/Hipflexor
- Adductor/Abductor
- Piriformis/Posterior Hip
- Hip Sways/Knees to Chest



#### Ring on one foot

Hamstring



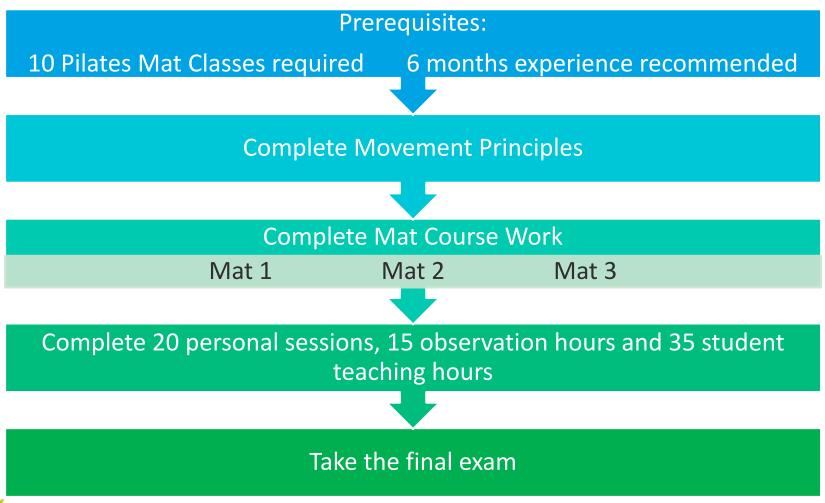
#### Band on one foot

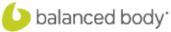
- Hamstring
- Adductor
- Abductor
- Torso Rotation



### **Balanced Body Pilates Instructor Training**

## Requirements for Completing Mat





# Mat 3 Complete!

Your next step is to practice the exercises, practice teaching and gain confidence in helping your friends and clients achieve greater health and wellbeing.

Schedule your Mat practical and written exam after you have completed your personal practice, observation and student teaching hours or continue on to the Reformer and Apparatus training.

We recommend taking your Mat exam at least 6 months from completion of coursework

Thanks for joining the Balanced Body Pilates Instructor Training Program!

