

RECOVERY

Why is Recovery Important?

As a high performance athlete, you've chosen a career where taking care of your body is your job. When you are training and competing full time, there are several physiological consequences that occur as a result of hard exercise. A sound recovery nutrition protocol will ensure you can optimize training adaptation and perform at 100% of your body's potential for the next training bout or competition.

Physical Consequences of Hard Training	The 4 R's of Recovery Nutrition	
Dehydration	Rehydrate with fluids and electrolytes	
Depletion of glycogen	Replenish muscle glycogen stores with carbohydrates	
Breakdown of muscle tissue	Repair and regenerate muscle tissue with high quality protein.	
Oxidative stress and immune system	Reinforce your immune system with antioxidant rich foods like fruits and vegetables	

Key Considerations for Recovery Nutrition

- How quickly you should fuel and how much you need depends on your training intensity, volume, timing of your next training bout and your body weight. This means your daily approach to recovery fueling may change throughout the week or season.
- □ For hard training research shows that timing is critical and refueling with the following ratios of nutrients will optimize recovery:
 - o 1g of carbohydrate per kg of body weight (0.5g of carb per 1lb)
 - o 15-20g of protein (high biological value from whey, animal sources)
 - o 24oz (3 cups) fluid per pound of sweat lost during session
 - Electrolytes from a sport drink or some salty food
- For moderate training timing and balance of nutrients is also important, but less stringent. For easy training recovery can occur through your next meal or a small post-training snack.
- Successful recovery will only occur with proper planning! Think about your training sessions ahead of time, so you can plan and pack the appropriate fuel with you.



Recovery Nutrition Guidelines

Training Type	Nutrition Guidelines	Examples of Recovery Nutrition
Hard training Characteristics: Higher volume and/or intensity phases Physical adaptation training (ie. heavy lifting, altitude training)	 Refuel immediately after training Ensure a minimum of 1 g/kg carbs, 15-20g protein, and fluids/electrolytes lost are replaced. Eat next meal within 1 hour of initial recovery fuel. 	35-45kg (77-110 lbs) □ 12 oz chocolate milk + 1 small banana □ Sport bar (40g carb/15g pro) + water □ Recovery Smoothie (aim for 40 g of carbs and 15-20g of protein) 45 - 60kg (110-132 lbs) □ 16oz chocolate milk + water □ 6oz non-fat Greek yogurt + fresh fruit + water □ Natural ingredient sport bar (fruit/nut) + glass of skim milk + water
Competition or simulated competition days Multi-day training bouts	 Add a snack 1 hour later. Regular fueling and hydration throughout the day. Planning is essential! 	 □ Recovery mix (carbohydrate + protein mixed) 70-80kg (154-176lbs) □ 24 oz chocolate milk + water □ Sport bar (45-50g carb/15-20g pro) +16oz sport drink □ 2 x 6oz non-fat Greek fruit yogurt + 1 cup fruit juice + water □ Recovery mix + Banana
Moderate training sessions Characteristics: Single session with training the next day Maintenance of fitness/strength	 Refuel within 30-60 minutes after training session. Balanced snack with carbs, protein and fluids Eat next meal within 2 hours Regular fueling and hydration in the day. 	 8-16oz chocolate milk 6oz non-fat Greek yogurt + fruit + water Natural ingredient sport bar (35-40g carbs and 15-20g pro) + water PB & J + glass of milk Recovery mix + water 8oz of fruit and yogurt smoothie + water
Light training sessions Characteristics: One session in day, followed by a rest day Recovery day Athlete in a weight loss phase	Timing is less critical, but be sure to refuel within 1-2 hours following exercise. Top up glycogen storage with a small high carb snack or having your next core meal	□ Water followed by core meal □ 8oz PowerAde □ Fresh Fruit + Water □ Fruit Leather Snack + Water □ 4oz Fruit Juice + Water □ 4-8oz Chocolate Milk or Soy + Water □ Plain Greek yogurt + Water