

## For fit and experienced cyclists

Do you also want to climb the Alpe d'Huez, Mont Ventoux or the Stelvio? Or have you ridden them before, but want to climb even faster or easier next time? In this training plan you will get 5 tips on how to take on the climb and a full training plan that will prepare you in 10 weeks for the Alpe d'Huez

The training plan is aimed at experienced, fit cyclists that can ride a distance of 35 kilometers (for women) or 40 kilometers (for men) in 90 minutes.

Good luck with the training!

# Riding up the mountains with a road bike is the ultimate challenge! 

The mountain stages in the grand tours attract many cyclists. Especially if the finish is on top of a hors catégorie climb, as the French call the steepest and longest climbs.

Even more fun is to climb those mountains yourself. Because climbing a mountain, besides being a physical challenge, is also a mental ordeal. With the reward being the most beautiful views, eternal home fame, and, of course, the descent.

In the remainder of this training plan, you will find five tips for your training on the TrueBike or TrueTrainer with a tenweek training plan. The goal: to get stronger, fitter and maybe even lighter so that you will win the battle with that mountain. Good luck!

## Tip 1

## Be consistent

Cycling three times a week will give you more benefits than cycling two hours once a week. During a workout, you get tired from which you need to recover. To be prepared for another such effort, your body reacts by supercompensating. The peak of this comes after one to two days and then levels out again. Therefore, the schedule is designed to cycle three times a week, preferably with a rest day between each workout.

## Train specifically for climbing

Cycling uphill is different from riding around the flat polders. On long, steady climbs, not only is a lot asked of your legs, but also of your back. You get used to this by regularly riding longer stretches on your TrueBike. The TrueBike moves slightly as you cycle, in keeping with its design to give a lifelike cycling experience.

You'll do most of your climbing while seated, but alternate that by regularly climbing a bit while standing. Not so much to become more efficient, but rather to have a different posture for a while. While standing, you can hollow and arch your back a few times. That helps relax your back.

## Tip 3

## Lighter equals faster

Gravity is the biggest resistance you have to overcome when cycling uphill. If you follow the training schedule, if all goes well, in the end, you can pedal away more watts with the same effort. In other words, you get more horse power. That's your first gain.

The biggest gain, for the many cyclists who are on the heavy side, is simply getting lighter. After all, uphill it's not your absolute wattage that's going to be the deciding factor, but your wattage per kilogram of body weight. A cyclist who loses two pounds will be 68 seconds faster on the Alpe d'Huez (nearly 14 km long and 1100 m elevation gain).

The safest way is to track your calorie intake and consumption (the TrueBike indicates this at the end of each workout) and eat 500 kCal less than you consume daily. This way you keep your energy throughout the day and can lose half a kilo per week. If you do that for 10 weeks, you will gain at least as much from that as from your conditional progress. To be exact, 5 minutes and 40 seconds. If that's not a reason to lose weight.....

## Tip 4

## Stay hydrated

Speaking of food, now get tips on nutrition during your workouts. Especially with indoor workouts, you'll break a decent sweat. Therefore, ventilate your training area well, make it as cool as possible, and use a fan.

Even then, most people lose between one and two liters per hour. Therefore, start the workout well-hydrated by drinking half to one liter of water or tea the hour before. Also during the workout continue to drink between half to one liter of fluid per hour. For workouts longer than an hour, you can supplement that with a sports drink with minerals and 40 to 60 grams of carbohydrates per liter. This way you also train to replenish your fluids, minerals, and sugars during exercise.

If you weigh yourself before and after your workout, you will know exactly how much fluid you lost. You replenish the difference after the workout by drinking one and a half times as much as you lost. Do that in 1-2 hours, so gradually.

## Tip 5

## Learn to deal with pain

'Climbing is like having your fingers between the door. The rider who keeps that up the longest wins.' Says cycling commentator and former pro Maarten Ducrot. With this he points to the mental component of uphill cycling. It is at least as important as the physical component.

The question is not whether you will get hurt, but when and how badly. And you are the one in control of that. The easiest way to relieve the pain is to pedal less hard or dismount for a while.

Use your blocks uphill during your indoor training to train your mental state as well. The first tip is to label pain differently. Don't call it pain but discomfort and link it to the desired feeling that comes with pedaling hard up a mountain. The second tip is to distract yourself. You do that by looking around you, and connecting with people around you. This is especially appropriate for real climbing. Inside, you can concentrate on a body part that is not in pain. In my case, my left thumb. Crawl all the way in there in your mind, but stoically keep up the pace and keep riding. Until you reach the top.

## Train at the right intensity

## Bonus

Training at the right intensity keeps your workouts fun and effective. That's why week 1 of the schedule includes a $2 \times 8$-minute test. You use that to determine your FTP. That's short for Functional Threshold Power and is the wattage you can sustain for an hour. The intensity of workouts is given as a percentage of your FTP.
The alternative is to train by feel. That's why the schedule includes the Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) score that you can use to determine intensity.

| Scale | Rate of perceived exertion |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Maximum Effort <br> Feels almost impossible to sustain the effort. Completely out of breath. Talking is impossible. |
| 9 | Very intense <br> Very difficult to sustain the effort. Breathing is difficult. You can speak a few words at most. |
| 7-8 | Intense <br> You can just sustain this effort. Breathing is just possible enough. You can utter a sentence, but nothing more. |
| 4-6 | Medium intensity <br> You need to concentrate but you can sustain your effort. Your breathing speeds up but you can hold a simple conversation. |
| $2-3$ | Moderate intensity <br> Feels like you can keep this up for hours. Your breathing is under control and you can hold a conversation just fine. |
| 1 | Light intensity <br> You barely exert yourself. Sits between watching television and leisurely walking. |

The schedule is set up for three workouts per week. It is not a big deal if you miss a workout. Therefore, for which week we indicate the priority of the workouts. Blue is the most important workout; orange the second workout and yellow the third workout of the week. The schedule builds toward a (virtual) climb you ride in the last week. That can be indoors on your TrueBike anyway, but of course it can also be your favorite climb in the high mountains!

## PS:

There is a glossary at the back of this guide!


## Week 1


Day 2
Intensity
FTP-test
Duration: 45 min
15min warm-up
20min FTP-test:

- Ride at a constant pace

10min cool-down
Calculate your FTP: average power ridden throughout the $20 \min \times 0,95$

## Week 2

## Week 3


Day 2
Intensity
Day 3

## Intensity

RPE: 2-3
FTP: 50-60\%
55-80min:

- Ride at a steadu pace
- Alternate every 10 min with a cadence between 10011Orpm

1Omin cool-down

RPE 4-6
FTP: 65-75\%

RPE: 2-3
FTP: 50-60\%

## Week 4



| Day 2 | Intensity | Day 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Block workout Duration: 60120min |  | Stand-up-sit-down workout Duration: 60-80min |
| 10min warm-up | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPE: 2-3 } \\ & \text { FTP: 50-60\% } \end{aligned}$ | 10min warm-up |
| 40-100min: <br> - Ride 'blocks' of $3 \times 8 \mathrm{~min} 50-$ 60rpm <br> - 4min recovery at a steady pace | Blocks: <br> RPE 6-7 80-90\% <br> Recovery: <br> RPE 4-6 <br> FTP: 65-75\% | 40-60min alternate: <br> - 3 min seated riding <br> - 1min cycling standing up |
| 10min cool-down | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPE: 2-3 } \\ & \text { FTP: 50-60\% } \end{aligned}$ | 10min cool-down |

## Intensity

RPE: 2-3
FTP: 50-60\%

RPE: 4-6
FTP: 65-75\%

RPE: 2-3
FTP: 50-60\%

## Week 5



## Week 6

| Day 2 | Intensity |
| :---: | :---: |
| FTP-test |  |
| Duration: 45min |  |
| 15min warm-up | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% |
| 20min FTP-test: <br> - Ride as fast and steady as possible | RPE: 8-9 <br> FTP: 105-110\% |
| 10min cool-down | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% |
| Bereken je FTP: gemiddelde wattage van de 20min * 0,95 | Example: 210Watt *0,95 = 200Watt |

Day 3

## Endurance ride

 Duration: 60-120min10min warm-up

40-100min:

- Ride a steady pace
- Alternate every 5 min shifting gears to ride 8090 rpm and $90-$ 100rpm

RPE: 2-3 FTP: 50-60\%

RPE 4-6
FTP: 65-75\%

RPE: 2-3
FTP: 50-60\%

| Day 1 | Intensit $y$ | Day 2 | Intensity | Day 3 | Intensity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uphill interval workout Duration: 60-90min |  | Endurance workout <br> Duration: 80-120min | Deze training kan ook buiten | Technique and Endurance Duration: 5070 min |  |
| 10min warm-up | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPE: 2-3 } \\ & \text { FTP: } 50-60 \% \end{aligned}$ | 10min warm-up | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% | 10min warm-up: | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% |
| 40-70min: <br> - Alternate 8 min climbing at 7080rpm and 8-10\% gradient <br> - 4min downhill riding at >90tpm | Uphill: <br> RPE 7-8 <br> FTP: 90- <br> 100\% <br> Downhill: <br> RPE 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% | 60-100min: <br> - Ride in a selfselected gear <br> - Every 71th min, ride 100 rpm <br> - Every 12th min, ride 110rpm. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPE 4-6 } \\ & \text { FTP: 65-75\% } \end{aligned}$ | 30-50min: <br> - Ride at a relaxed pace <br> - Every 4th min: try to make a 'round' as possible pedal stroke. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPE: 4-5 } \\ & \text { FTP: 60-70\% } \end{aligned}$ |
| 10min cool-down | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% | 10min cool-down | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% | 10min cooldown | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% |

## Week 7

| Day 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- |$\quad$ Intensity


| Day 2 | Intensity |
| :---: | :---: |
| Frequency Changes Duration: 80100min | Deze training kan ook buiten |
| 10 min warm-up | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPE: } 2-3 \\ & \text { FTP: } 50-60 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 60-80min: <br> - Ride in a selfselected gear <br> - Ride every 5th min at 100-110 rpm | Uphill: <br> RPE 4-6 <br> FTP 65-75\% |
| 10min cool-down | RPE: 2-3 <br> FTP: 50-60\% |

Endurance climbs Duration: 60-90min

10min warm-up

40-50min:

- Ride every 4th min a steady pace
- 6 min climbing at $70-80$ tpm

10min cool-down

Intensity

RPE: 2-3
FTP: 50-60\%
Steady:
RPE: 4-5
FTP: 65-75\%
Uphill:
RPE 7-8
FTP 90-100\%

RPE: 2-3 FTP: 50-60\%

## Week 8



| Day $\mathbf{2}$ | Intensity |
| :--- | :--- |
| Long endurance |  |
| ride |  |
| Duration: 50- |  |
| 90min |  |$\quad$| RPE: 2-3 |
| :--- |
| 10min warm-up |
| FTP: $50-60 \%$ |




## Endurance workouts

These are the basic workouts in the program. Those help you grow mitochondria and become more efficient. In layman's terms, to drill out your engine. If you have time and desire, you can make the endurance workouts longer than what is on the schedule, or do an additional endurance workout. By the way, a gentle running workout is also possible. Some endurance rides have an extra task, such as longer power blocks at 50-60rpm that work on your strength endurance, or frequency minutes where you ride at an extra high leg rhythm.

## Sitting and standing Workouts

You vary between sitting and cycling standing up. This way you become familiar with position changes, make your training more varied, and you can experiment with the way of climbing that suits you. In fact, research has shown that there is little difference in efficiency between standing and sitting climbing and that riders who alternate between standing and sitting by feel achieve the best results.

## Frequency changes

In this workout, you vary your pedaling frequency. The basis is often your self-selected gear. Experiment what gear you like to ride best (it will be between 80-100 rpm; the TrueBike indicates that). The diagram shows how to vary this. For example, alternately ride 2 minutes on your chosen gear (e.g. 85 rpm ) and 2 minutes 10 rpm extra (e.g. 95 rpm ).

## Technique and Endurance workout

In this workout you work on your pedaling technique.
Choose the screen that displays your pedal revolutions. This is shaped like a peanut. The goal is to make that peanut as round as possible in the moments indicated by the diagram. Experiment with your pedal stroke to see how you can do that, such as by making a movement in the down position as if you were scraping mud from under your shoe.

## Climbing and riding uphill

In these workouts, you practice riding in the mountains. To provide more power, you can sit up straight - meaning your hands on the handlebars - and possibly more on the back of your saddle. Again, you can have the 'peanut' displayed to pedal around as efficiently as possible

## Intervals

These are the most intense workouts. During these workouts you ride alternately hard (the interval) and slow (recovery). The Intensity during the intervals is high, but controlled: dose your effort so that you can complete the entire series of intervals.


