“Organizing for Excellence”: Stress-Recovery States in the Danish National Orienteering Team during a Training Camp and the 2015 World Championship

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INTRODUCTION

Elite athletes push themselves physically and psychologically to their limits in order to develop as athletes and to deliver top performances. To succeed, the athlete must manage their energy. This is particularly important in periods of high demand on the athletes’ resources (Kellmann, Altenburg, Lormes, & Steinacker 2001). These periods include training camps and competitions, because such events are generally intense and likely to induce increased stress, and the athletes’ schedules often do not allow sufficient time for recovery (Elbe & Kellmann, 2007; Foster, Snyder, & Welsh, 1999). Under-recovery has important consequences for the athletes, such as underperformance (Kellmann & Kallus, 2001), mental fatigue, increased risk of injury, changes in mood (Gustafsson, Kenttä, & Hassmén, 2011) an even burnout (Elbe & Kellmann, 2007; Kellmann, 2002). We selected a case study design because this design is suitable for investigating real life phenomena in their real life context (Hodge & Sharp, 2017). We collected data longitudinally using three connected sources of information, including the questionnaire RESTQ-sport, semi-structured interviews and a head coach’s journal. The sport in focus was orienteering. The study showed well-balanced stress-recovery states among the Danish national team during a three-week preparatory training camp and the following 2015 World Championship, and (b) their perceived sources of stress and recovery during the camp and the championship.

METHOD

We selected a case study design because this design is suitable for investigating real life phenomena in their real life context (Hodge & Sharp, 2017). We collected data longitudinally using three connected sources of information, including the questionnaire RESTQ-sport, semi-structured interviews and a head coach’s journal. The sport in focus was orienteering. The head coach for the Danish national team planned a three-week preparatory training camp leading up to the 2015 World championships.

RESULTS

The results show low scores for stress, and high scores for recovery among all runners. Despite the training load increase and the athletes were physically and psychologically pressed to perform, the findings suggest that the runners experienced well-balanced stress-recovery states during the period of monitoring, which Figur 2 also shows. The runners themselves stated that their well-balanced stress-recovery states positively affected their learning, well-being, and performance.

CONCLUSION

The study showed well-balanced stress-recovery states among the Danish national team orienteers during a three-week training camp and the following world championship. The results also showed sources of stress and recovery classified into organizational, social, personal and athletic, with the organizational decisions and strategies playing a major role in the optimization of individual recovery. These results lead us to suggest “organizing for excellence” to be a special task for coaches and managers when preparing training camps and participation in big competitions. The Danish orienteering national team had a successful championship, winning four out of nine gold medals and claiming the title as the best nation. Although we can’t directly link the runners’ stress-recovery states to their results, we still contend that the study provides some support to the general notion that stress-recovery balance affects performance.

APPLIED PERSPECTIVES

To organise for excellence and handle stress and recovery during training camps and competitions, we recommend federations and coaches to:

- Include time for recovery in the daily schedule.
- Choose a livingspace with room for social engagement as well as time alone.
- Help the athletes to solve all practical matters before the event such as school and work obligations.
- Allow the athletes to engage in their preferred recovery activities.
- Prioritise an attending physiotherapist and sports psychologist.
- Talk with the athlete about recovery before, during and after the event.
- Prioritise time to evaluate training sessions and competition performances with the athlete.

REFERENCES


