D2BS STRENGTH PROFILE CHART*

Different bodies need different training protocols. So, I created this chart comparing 4 strength profiles and their programming variables to help you dial in your workouts. *Note: If you don't recognize yourself in one of the categories, it could be that you have a balanced profile and/or have traits from some or all 4.*

Component	Novelty Seeker (NS)	Harm Avoidance (HA)	Reward Dependent (RD)	Energetic Sensitive (ES)
Motivation	Wants to be stimulated and challenged in innovative ways	Wants to avoid getting injured or stressed	Wants to be skilled and be respected/admired by others	Wants to exercise but has mechanical limitations (e.g., flexibility, coordination, etc.)
	Needs challenging routines with a high level of variety, otherwise, gets bored	Needs planned workouts and time to become comfortable with new methods to avoid being stressed out or feeling unsafe	Needs to have a goal backed up with skill, speed or endurance dominant programming	Needs to ease muscles into activity to minimize discomfort or pain
Variation	HIGH	MINIMAL	MEDIUM	MINIMAL
	Needs lots of changes in training strategies, methods, volume, intensity, weight, tempo and stimuli	Needs stable training plan. To avoid accommodation, use least impactful changes (aka change rest interval, rep tempo and rep scheme)	Needs changes in volume, weight, tempo and methods	Changes in isometric pauses are best, <u>NOT</u> in exercises Responds well to reps done with VERY SLOW tempo
	Needs change every 2 weeks			
		Needs change every 8 weeks	Needs change every 4 weeks	Needs change every 12 weeks
Frequency	5-6x A WEEK	4-5x A WEEK; 5 IS MAX	5-6x A WEEK	3-4X A WEEK
Intensity Week	1 HARD STRESS (8-9)	MODERATE STRESS (7)	2 HARD STRESS (8-9)	MODERATE STRESS (7)
(# /Type of Workouts)	2-3 MODERATE STRESS (7) 2 RESTORATIVE STRESS (5-6)		2-3 MODERATE STRESS (7) 1-2 RESTORATIVE STRESS (5-6)	
Volume	MEDIUM-HIGH VOLUME	MEDIUM VOLUME	HIGH VOLUME	LOW VOLUME
	Duration: 60-90 minutes;	Duration: 45-60 minutes	Duration: 75-90 minutes	Duration: 30-45 minutes
	5-7 methods; 15-18 work sets	5-6 methods; 9-12 work sets	7+ methods; 20-25 work sets	5 methods; 9-12 work sets
Training Preparation	Needs CNS/muscle activation	Needs muscle warm-up	Needs CNS/muscle activation	Needs longer muscle warm-up (e.g.,
	exercises to 'wake up' CNS → muscles	(e.g., Phases 1-3 of Rusin Dynamic Warm-up) to minimize injury	exercises to 'wake up' CNS → muscles and targeted mobility work to perform well	Rusin Phases 1-6 of Dynamic Warm- up) to minimize pain
Progression	Does better with double progression model and drastic phase changes	Does better with single progression model and VERY SLOW addition of weight/volume over time	Does better with single progression model for big lifts; fatigue-based model for hypertrophy work	Needs VERY SLOW addition of weight/volume over time; Needs simple variations toward unstable movements

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De-loading	LESS WEIGHT OR LESS VOLUME (Not Needed if Changing Program Every 2 Weeks)	SAME WEIGHT, LESS VOLUME	SAME LIFTS BUT REPLACE ASSISTANCE WORK WITH NEURAL CHARGE WORKOUTS	DON'T WORK HARD ENOUGH TO REQUIRE DELOADING
Peaking	Take 1 day off 2 days before competition with light workouts (60-65% of effort) during week and day before	Follow taper model with last hard session 5-7 days prior to competition, with other days at around 65-70% with 2 days off	Follow taper model. May need anxiety management to avoid choking and/or coach positive reinforcement	Not usually competitive types or need to plan for peaking
High Intensity Interval Training (HIIT)	YES Best if done at end of workout and gauged to remaining work capacity to avoid overdoing it	YES Best if done in session separate from strength session	YES Can be done anytime	YES ONLY use methods w/simple, stable movement patterns (aka no plyometrics, complex skills)
Steady State Low Intensity Cardio (SSLI)	YES Include ONLY as restorative workout; not on lifting days. Don't like more than 2x a week due to boredom factor	YES Can be on lifting days but better if not in the same workout	YES Best if done on non-lifting days to avoid excess cortisol production	YES
Pitfalls	Too much volume, training ADHD, poor re-feeding timing and/or don't allow enough time for recovery	Restrictive diet (under-eat), don't push 'hard' enough to get results, training OCD (analysis paralysis)	Can hold back or push too hard in front of others, stimulus addict, prone to feeling stress from a bad workout	Enhanced response to pain causing them to stop early; hypertonicity of musclesespecially in flexors

^{*} Based on the neurotransmitter profiling work of Charles Poliquin and Christian Thibaudeau