

Introduction to Fitness

A Technical Book on Fitness

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Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Nutrition	6
2.1	Calories, BMR, TDEE	6
2.2	Body Fat Percentage	7
2.3	Macronutrients	12
2.4	Fat Stores, Distribution and Carb Stores	13
2.5	Bulking & Cutting	14
2.6	Metabolism and Adaptive Thermogenesis	17
2.7	Intermittent Fasting	18
2.8	Tracking Calories, Meal Prep, Cooking	19
2.9	Supplements	24
2.10	Performance Enhancing Drugs	28
2.10.1	Testosterone	31
2.10.2	Anabolic Steroids	31
2.10.3	Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)	34
2.10.4	Other PEDs	35
3	Workout	37
3.1	Muscle Groups	37
3.2	Muscle Growth	40
3.3	Exercises	41
3.4	Workout Plan, Splits	47
3.5	How Much Should You Lift	52
3.6	Muscular Potential	52
3.7	Muscle Size vs Strength	54
3.8	Fixing Muscle Asymmetry, Lagging Body Parts	55
3.9	Getting a Pump, Vascularity	56
4	Fitness World	58
4.1	News	58
4.2	Communities	59
4.3	Resources	59
4.4	Bodybuilding Competitions	60
4.4.1	Peak Week	61

Chapter 1

Introduction

I have no background in fitness or nutrition. In school I studied Computer Science and now I work as a Software Engineer. What made me get more into fitness was my weight: I was fat. Multiple times in my life. First, growing up as a kid I was fat and I managed to lose the weight in secondary school just by eating less. Second time I got fat was in university, just because I lacked any motivation to study for exams and would power my way through with food and energy drinks. After uni I found it much harder to lose weight than I previously knew. I would follow a lot of diets (keto ¹, food replacement like soylent ² or huel ³), sometimes going really low in calories intake, feeling like I have no energy and gaining the weight back on after ending the diet. I needed a better solution to this: I decided to start going to the gym.

I guess my goal was to build muscle and lose fat. I've always liked muscles as a kid, just never got the time to look into it and start working out. This was my chance. I had a lot of questions: how do I train? What do I eat? Are there other things I need to pay attention to? One solution would be to hire a personal trainer to help me achieve this goal. What stopped me from doing this is the way my brain works: I knew I would just be given a list of things to do without any explanation. I really like to understand how things work and I would end up being disappointed. This is also a big part of my life by now, I definitely wanted to understand well how everything works. I started looking into fitness the same way I look into everything: start searching on google, looking at professional bodybuilders, what they say, does it make sense etc. I feel that if you want to know a subject really well you should look for competitions related to that subject, and see what the people involved have to say about it. This is why I started following people that compete in bodybuilding shows, strongman competitions and so on. What bothered me was how poorly organised the fitness information I found was. I couldn't find a single place that could take me from 0 knowledge to getting started in a matter of few hours. I had to watch a lot of youtube videos, read a lot of articles and posts in fitness communities until things were clear in my head. Now that I know all this information I think it's possible to put it all in one place: this is the purpose of this book, to get you started with your fitness journey, especially if your goal is to build muscles and lose fat. And as I understand, this is the case for most people working out.

¹Ketogenic diet on Wikipedia

²Soylent on Wikipedia

³Huel on Wikipedia

I just want to stress out: there is nothing wrong with being fat. If you get really fat it is unhealthy and you'll end up with health problems. However, the main reason I don't want to be fat is because I get anxiety from it. I feel like crap, especially if I take my shirt off in public. Saying I don't care about it is just lying to myself and I try my best to not do that, just for my mental health. This anxiety is something I can't control so for me the only solution would be to stay in shape. Besides, I already said I like muscles, so becoming muscular would make me feel proud of myself.

The book is structured in two parts: nutrition & workout. There is a lot of information in here, you don't necessarily need to understand all of it to get going. That's why at the end, in the last chapter, I just added an example of everything I did to get in my current shape without extra explanations. I will try my best to present information in an unbiased way, presenting what people think works and what not, what I tried on myself etc. If you think something is wrong or don't agree with some of the information presented here, this is an open source book so feel free to submit a PR! ⁴ At the end of the day I am a practical person, I only believe in results and what works in real life. I can say that the information I describe in this book worked really well on me, as you can see in the picture below.



Figure 1.1: From fat to muscular in 7 years: my lifelong struggle with being fat

⁴About pull requests on Github docs

Chapter 2

Nutrition

2.1 Calories, BMR, TDEE

I feel like I need to explain how food works first before anything else. Your body is an energy converter. It gets energy from food ¹ and converts it to heat, movement (kinetic energy) and electrical energy for thinking. The amount of energy needed without movement (so for heat, thinking and perhaps others things too) is referred to as basal metabolic rate or BMR ² and it doesn't change much from day to day. If you include the energy for movement too you get your total daily energy expenditure or TDEE. If you eat more than your TDEE in a day, the extra food will be stored on your body either as fat or muscle. If you eat less then your body will have to go to fat stores and muscles and break them down to get the extra food energy you need. Energy is measured in *kcal*, but most of the time you will only see the term calorie with the same meaning (basically *kcal* is the scientific term which was replaced by calorie when it started being used by food industries). To put energy values into perspective, the average human would need 2,000 calories for heat every day, or so I've seen in a physics course a long time ago. If I run on the treadmill for 1h I get a message that I burned roughly 600 calories. 1 Big Mac has almost 600 calories. It's important to understand that knowing exactly how many calories a meal has is next to impossible. There will always be small differences in every ingredient you use. For example not all loafs of bread are the same size, not all strawberries contain the same amount of sugar and so on. It's also impossible to know exactly how much energy you burn in a day. However, estimates work really well in practice. As long as you eat the same meals every week, you will either lose, gain or maintain weight.

People have tried to come up with formulas to compute BMR from different factors, such as height, age, sex or body fat percentage (this is just the proportion of fat you have in your body relative to your whole mass, so $100 \times \text{fat mass} / \text{body mass}$). At first only mass (m), height (h) and age (a) were taken into account in Harris-Benedict formula for BMR from 1919 ³

$$BMR = 13.7516m + 5.0033h - 6.755a + 66.4730 \quad (2.1)$$

¹Food energy on Wikipedia

²Basal metabolic rate on Wikipedia

³Harris-Benedict on Wikipedia

This formula was later revised in 1984 with just a few minor changes. Later in 1990 Mifflin St Jeor ⁴ came with 2 formulas for BMR, one for men (2.2) and one for women (2.3).

$$BMR(\text{males}) = 10m + 6.25h - 5a + 5 \quad (2.2)$$

$$BMR(\text{females}) = 10m + 6.25h - 5a - 161 \quad (2.3)$$

Finally Katch-McArdle ⁵ included body fat percentage (f) into the equation, removing age and height

$$BMR = 370 + (21.6m(1 - \frac{f}{100})) \quad (2.4)$$

This is an interesting point because body fat percentage does affect how many calories you burn even at rest. The rule I know is that 10 pounds of muscle would burn 50 kcal in a day at rest, while 10 pounds of fat will only burn 20 kcal ⁶ (less than half), so if you're 80kg with 15% body fat you will burn more calories at rest than someone who is 80kg with 20% body fat. This also explains the Mifflin St Jeor above, since women have naturally more fat than men.

Let's take an example using the last formula: if you weight 70kg and your body fat percentage is 18% then your BMR should be $370 + (21.6 \times 70 \times (1 - 18/100)) = 1609.84$ calories. Add your movement energy to this and you get your TDEE. I haven't spent the time trying to derive how to compute this one (e.g. from kinetic energy) because all of these formulas are great but at the end of the day they are just for your orientation. The best way to compute your TDEE is to actually measure it: without changing your habits, eat 2,000 calories every day for 1-2 weeks. Weight yourself every day: does your weight change? If no then it's safe to assume your TDEE is 2,000 calories. Does your weight go up? It probably means your TDEE is lower. Keep adjusting your calories intake until you find your TDEE.

In theory you should be able to tell your TDEE without having to change your diet again just by looking at how much weight you gained / lost in the initial 1-2 weeks: you should lose 1lb (or 0.45kg) of mass at a total deficit of 3500 calories ⁷. Let's take an example again: you ate 2,000 calories for 2 weeks. During these 2 weeks you gained 2.2lbs (or 1kg) on the scale. According to the 3500 rule, you were at a total surplus of $3500 \times 2.2 = 7700$ calories. This surplus was achieved in 14 days, so the surplus each day was 550 calories. This means your actual TDEE is 2,550 calories. However I found this rule to not work on me, trying to adjust accordingly didn't put me at maintenance and I kept changing weight. As long as you always adjust to results you will be fine. I would personally start with an online TDEE calculator ⁸ (there are plenty out there) just to get a value to work with, then keep adjusting intake until I hit my maintenance.

2.2 Body Fat Percentage

Body fat percentage is discussed a lot in fitness because it affects how you look. Fat is something that is stored on your body between skin and muscles. The more fat you have

⁴A new predictive equation for resting energy expenditure in healthy individuals (1990)

⁵Essentials of Exercise Physiology Book by Katch & McArdle (2006)

⁶Burning calories on WebMD

⁷What is the required energy deficit per unit weight loss? (2008)

⁸Example of online TDEE calculator

on you the less visible your muscles will be. However, just taking the absolute value of fat mass is not a good indicator of how well your muscles are showing, since taller people will have more fat mass but more body surface to spread it across. So instead we can look at the proportion of fat in relation to muscles. The body fat percentage will normally dictate certain features you can see on your body, for example the average guy will have his abdominal muscles (“abs”) showing around 10-14% body fat ⁹. To better understand what I’m talking about look at Figure 2.1. I think it gives a good indication to what body fat percentage looks like at different values. In all the pictures I have roughly the same amount of muscles, but different body fat %. My estimation is, starting with the row at the top: 25.9%, 19.6%, 16.5% and 13%. Usually people say that an ideal body fat % (both in terms of health and looks) is around 12% for men and around 24% for women. Another thing to keep in mind is that your genetics will influence how low in body fat % you can get. For some men reaching 5% might be impossible without taking steroids for example. Also going under 10% is usually not considered healthy anymore, a lot of people complain about mood, sleep and even sex drive problems once you are that low in body fat % ¹⁰.

Computing body fat percentage is not easy. There is no 100% accurate way of doing it. You can take pictures of yourself in the mirror and then compare with the images above, a lot of people estimate this way and I find it good as well. If you want a more accurate way of doing it though, there are a few options out there. The most accurate way is an MRI scan ¹¹. However this is not available to the public as far as I know. This leaves us with the second most accurate option I know, which is a DEXA scan ¹². This is a machine that does an x-ray scan of your body. It shows quite some details, for example the lean mass and fat mass in your arms, trunk (core) and legs. You can see an example of a DEXA scan result in Figure 2.2. However, DEXA scans can have errors too, and a lot of people talk against it ¹³ ¹⁴. The scan is also expensive, I did it in London at bodyscan for roughly £100. Before DEXA scans, hydrostatic weighing ¹⁵ was considered the most accurate method available to the public. You had to step on a scale underwater and the value you get helps estimate your body density, which can be used to approximate your body fat percentage. Another way of estimating body fat percentage which is similar to hydrostatic weighing is whole-body air displacement plethysmography ¹⁶ (for example Bod Pod ¹⁷).

More common methods of estimating body fat are the skinfold methods ¹⁸ (using a device called caliper) and using bioelectrical impedance analysis ¹⁹. The first method tries to determine the thickness of the fat layer under the skin. You use the caliper at various spots on the body and look up the measurement in a table which will tell you the estimated

⁹Healthline article on abs

¹⁰VitruvianPhysique on optimal body fat % on Youtube

¹¹Cadaver validation of skeletal muscle measurement by magnetic resonance imaging and computerized tomography

¹²DEXA on Wikipedia

¹³Greg Doucette on DEXA scans on Youtube

¹⁴Brain Shaw on DEXA scans on Youtube

¹⁵Hydrostatic weighing on Wikipedia

¹⁶Air displacement plethysmography on Wikipedia

¹⁷Bod pod

¹⁸Skinfold methods on Wikipedia

¹⁹Bioelectrical impedance analysis on Wikipedia

body fat. It's best if you use a personal trainer or someone with experience to perform the reading. For bioelectrical impedance analysis a small electric current is sent through the body and the resistance of the whole body is computed, which depends on body fat percentage. Some scales also state they can compute body fat percentage just from your weight, height, age and sex. However this is not really possible unless you don't train at all and the extra weight comes from fat alone. Just to recap all the methods described in this section, from most accurate to least one:

1. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computerized Tomography (CT)
2. Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA / DXA)
3. Hydrostatic weighing
4. Whole-body air displacement plethysmography
5. Skinfold methods (calipers)
6. Bioelectrical impedance analysis



Figure 2.1: Example of different body fat % values. Each row has the same body shots at different body fat %. My estimations from top to bottom: 25.9%, 19.6%, 16.5% and 13%. The muscle mass is roughly the same in every picture, but you can't see it in the first rows because it's covered by fat.

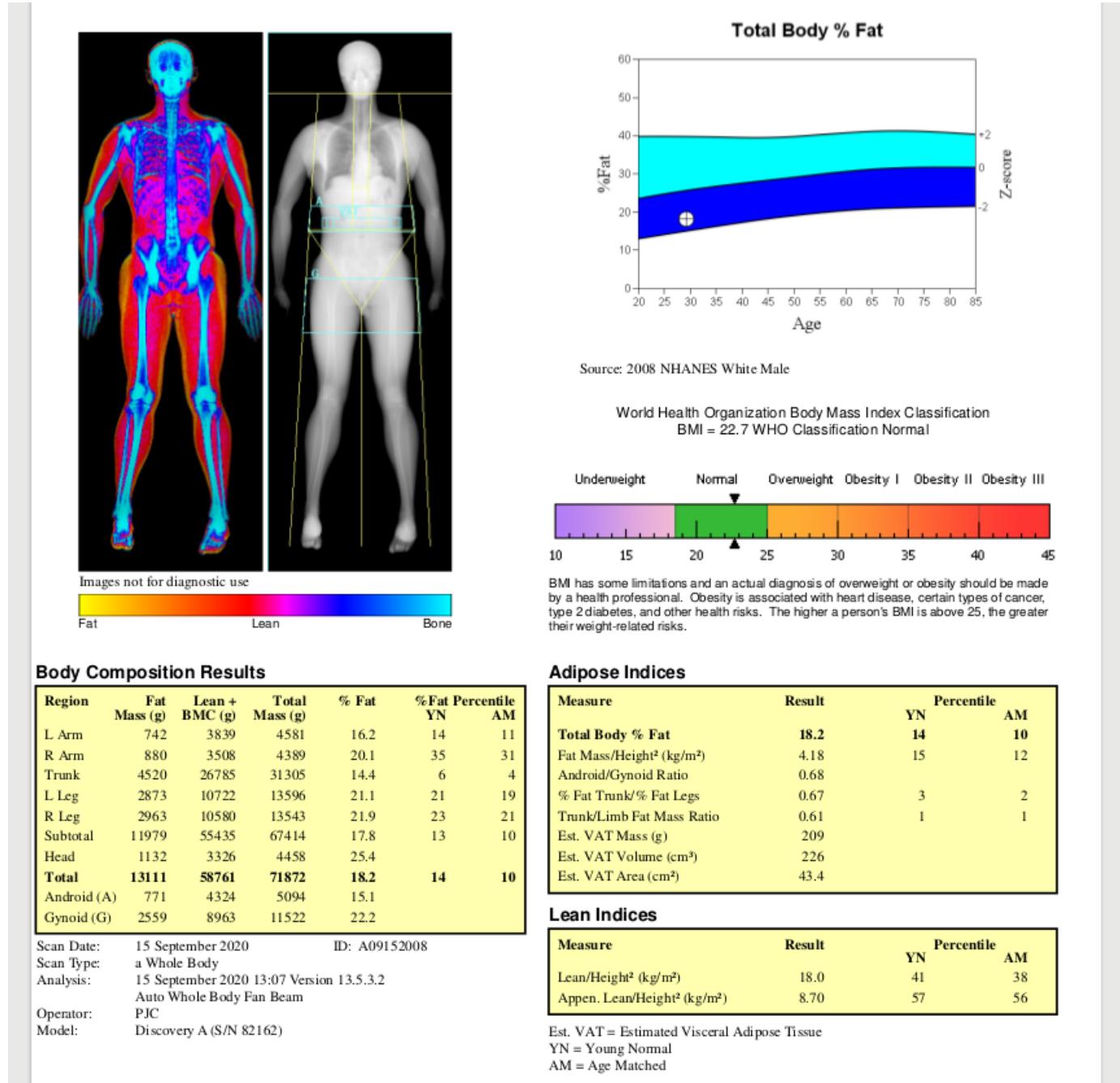


Figure 2.2: Result of a DEXA scan, showing body fat for different body parts

2.3 Macronutrients

The food you eat can be broken down into different components. The stuff that gives you energy (e.g. for movement) is called macronutrients — these are carbohydrates (carbs), fat & protein. The stuff that doesn't give you energy is called micronutrients (e.g. vitamins & minerals). You still need micronutrients to be a healthy individual. The reason people talk so much about macronutrients (or macros) is because your body process them differently: carbs can be broken down and used for energy faster than fats, proteins are the only macros that can be stored as muscle on your body and so on. It's hard for you to tell how many carbs, fats and proteins the food you're eating contains. You have to read the label or research in advance. To give some example of macros in different types of food: bread is mostly carbs, in 100g of bread you have 49g of carbs, 9g of protein and 3.2g of fat. This composition is also what tells us how many calories 100g of bread has. The rule is that 1g of carbs has 4 calories, 1g of fat has 9 calories and 1g of protein has 4 calories, just like carbs. If we add these values up for bread we get $49 \times 4 + 9 \times 4 + 3.2 \times 9 = 196 + 36 + 28.8 = 260.8$ calories. Your body can convert carbs and proteins into fat to store on your body as fuel for future days, but it cannot convert back fat to carbs or proteins. It's worth mentioning that fats and carbs cannot be converted to proteins either, so for building muscles you need proteins from food alone, since there's no way to store proteins on your body.

There are different theories that you should eat this many grams of carbs and this many grams of fat. One such example is the zone diet²⁰. This says you should eat 40% carbs, 30% fat and 30% protein. For example, if you need to eat 2,000 calories a day and want to follow the zone diet, you should aim to eat 145.5g of carbs (582kcal), 109g of fat (981kcal) and 109g of protein (436kcal). However, from my experience it doesn't really matter how you split carbs and fat, it's just a matter of preference. At the end of the day it's calories in and calories out that matters²¹. You should pick a diet you feel comfortable with, so if you like carbs just eat more carbs, if you like fat just eat more fat. It does matter how much protein you have though, since it's the only thing your body can use for muscle growth. A common recommendation for building muscles is to eat 1g of protein per pound of body weight, or 2.2g per kg²². For example, if you weight 70kg you should eat 154g of protein every day. If you really want to try and follow a certain macro split, you might want to compute how many grams of carbs, fat and protein to consume based on their percentage. I know I had to compute this when I was trying to follow certain percentages. To make your life easier you can plug in your values into the formulas below. The value c is the percentage of carbs, f is percentage of fat, p is percentage of protein and T is the total caloric intake:

$$\text{Carbs}(g) = c \times \frac{T}{4 \times c + 9 \times f + 4 \times p} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{Fat}(g) = f \times \frac{T}{4 \times c + 9 \times f + 4 \times p} \quad (2.6)$$

²⁰The zone diet on Healthline

²¹Greg Doucette on macros on Youtube

²²Protein intake on Healthline

$$Protein(g) = p \times \frac{T}{4 \times c + 9 \times f + 4 \times p} \quad (2.7)$$

In our previous example, $T = 2000$, $c = 40\% = 0.4$, $f = 30\% = 0.3$ and $p = 30\% = 0.3$. If we plug these values in the formulas above we get

$$\frac{T}{4 \times c + 9 \times f + 4 \times p} = \frac{2000}{4 \times 0.4 + 9 \times 0.3 + 4 \times 0.3} = 363.63$$

$$Carbs = 363.63 \times 0.4 = 145.5g$$

$$Fats = 363.63 \times 0.3 = 109g$$

$$Protein = 363.63 \times 0.3 = 109g$$

2.4 Fat Stores, Distribution and Carb Stores

If you eat more than you should in a day, so more than your TDEE, your body will store the excess food either as fat or muscle on your body. As I previously mentioned, only proteins can be stored as muscle and only if you train accordingly (more on this later). The way fat gets stored across your body (fat distribution) for example on arms, belly, hips etc, depends on genetics and you can't really influence it unless of course, you undergo surgery to remove fat cells from a specific area on your body. For example some people store a lot of fat on hips, others store it on legs and bums, others on face and so on. One clear factor that influences fat distribution is gender, usually women will store fat on legs, bums, arms and breasts while men will store most fat around their belly. I have a pretty unfortunate fat distribution, since I store fat the same way women do, I get a lot on arms, legs, bum and even around breasts. I used to think this is due to hormonal imbalances (maybe too much estrogen and too low testosterone) but it turns out this is not the case, since my testosterone levels are really high and estrogen really low. From what I've read, the fat distribution is influenced by fat cell receptors: alpha-2 and beta receptors. The beta receptors will release fat while the alpha-2 will stall it, so the ratio of alpha-2 to beta receptors will dictate how you lose or gain fat in different places on your body ^{23 24}. I don't know much more about it, but it seems to be purely genetic. The important thing to remember here is that you cannot control how your body stores or burns fat and from which areas. This is also what people mean when they say that losing fat is not site specific, you cannot burn fat from your belly just by doing crunches. Your body will decide where it takes the fat from based on the receptors I previously mentioned.

Your body also has a carbohydrate storage just like it has for fat. This is used as an emergency source of energy, since the body can process carbs faster than fat, for example if you come face to face with a lion and you have to run for your life, the carb storage will

²³VitruvianPhysique on body fat distribution on Youtube

²⁴VitruvianPhysique on body fat distribution part 2 on Youtube

be used instead of the fat on your body. Usually high intensity activities, such as sprinting really fast or lifting heavy weights for a short amount of time (anaerobic exercise) will make use of the carb stores. Just because you use carbs instead of fat it doesn't mean you will not lose weight if you are dieting. These carb stores are not permanent like fat, they get replenished every day (I usually associate this with computer memory — carb stores are like volatile memory or RAM while fat stores are like disk memory). So if you burn 100kcal of carbs in a high intensity activity, your body will take 100kcal of carbs from your next meal to replenish these stores, so your meal will have 100kcal less that can be stored as fat. At the end of the day, it's calories in and calories out that matters. Most of the carb stores are located in muscles and it's called muscle glycogen. You also have them in liver as liver glycogen and a little bit in blood as plasma glucose. An average human adult will have around 503g of carbs (2012kcal) stored in body: around 400g in muscle glycogen, 100g in liver glycogen and 3g as plasma glucose.

Glycogen is important to understand random weight fluctuations, because it holds water. If you suddenly stop eating carbs (so the keto diet I previously mentioned), you will completely deplete your body of glycogen. This will result in a sudden loss of around 2kg of water from your body, which has nothing to do with you losing fat. If one day you have more carbs than the previous day then it's highly likely that your weight will go up the next day just because you have more glycogen and more water in your body, and not because you suddenly gained fat. It's a thing to keep in mind while you are dieting, and not get scared when you see sudden jumps in weight. Glycogen manipulation is something bodybuilders do before a contest too (peak week), to make themselves look more muscular, but more on this later.

2.5 Bulking & Cutting

Your TDEE is the total amount of energy your body needs every day to be able to function properly. If you eat less than that, your body has to go to fat stores or muscles to get that energy. If you eat more, the excess food will be stored on your body as fat or muscle. This is the reason people say that you need to be at a surplus to gain muscles, if you are at a caloric deficit then the proteins that should be stored on your muscles will be used for heat and movement instead. This phase in which you eat more than you should to build muscles is called bulking. Being at a caloric surplus will make it impossible for you to burn fat however, in fact you might end up gaining fat mass as well since the body is not optimal at storing pure muscles. To get rid of the excess fat you need to put yourself at a caloric deficit when you try to burn the fat stores while keeping the muscles you gained. This phase is called cutting. Bulking and cutting are normal cycles for bodybuilders, they will bulk, cut, bulk, cut and so on. There are instances when you can build muscles and cut down fat at the same time, I experienced this on myself when I started training again after a 3 months absence. I've read that it can also happen when you start training for the first time or if you take steroids, but more on steroids later. Building muscles and losing fat at the same time is also referred to as body recomposition ²⁵.

²⁵Healthline article on body recomposition

If you keep training (e.g. lifting weights) while cutting, your body will value your muscles more than the fat, so it will rather use fat to get the extra energy it needs. This is an oversimplified explanation of how everything works, in reality it's more complex than this. A different explanation would be this: the body has workers that take macronutrients (carbs, fat & proteins) from food to places where they need to be. In this case the workers that take proteins to muscle is the testosterone in your body. Testosterone will race other workers that take macronutrients to produce heat and convert them to movement — these workers prefer carbs and fat over protein. Based on how much testosterone you have and how easy it is for your body to rebuild the muscles you might be able to use all the proteins you get to gain muscles while the body will have to go to fat stores to get all the energy, so basically building muscles and losing fat at the same time. I've seen this analogy of testosterone with construction workers used a lot in fitness.

Knowing your TDEE, what is the caloric surplus you should aim for during a bulking phase? Most people seem to go 10-20% more for what's considered a "lean bulk"^{26 27 28}. For example if your TDEE is 2,500 calories a day, you should eat 2,750 - 3,000 calories to lean bulk. If you go more than that it's considered a "dirty bulk" in which you gain more fat than you should. This happens because there is a limit to how much muscle you can gain. Eating more might make you feel stronger, however strength and muscle growth are not perfectly correlated, but more on this later. Doing a dirty bulk means you'll be spending more time to cut the fat afterwards. It can also make you feel like shit, eating this much and dieting for so long. Sure it might give you more energy in the gym and make you even stronger but it all depends on what you want to achieve. If you want to stay in shape all of the time then it's probably not for you, since the only time you'll be in shape is at the end of a cut for a short period of time. A lot of people speak against dirty bulks^{29 30} and I don't approve of them myself since I tried it once — I felt like crap, out of shape and it made no sense to me since losing fat was one of the main reasons I got into this. You might also experience stretch marks on dirty bulks if you gain weight too fast³¹. One mistake I notice people make when bulking is that they fall into thinking that overeating junk food is fine, since they are bulking anyway. I made this mistake myself as well. You should still "diet" and track your calories and weight accordingly, and have cheat days if you really feel like eating junk food.

How much should you eat when cutting down? The same holds true as for bulking, you should aim to eat 10-20% less than you need every day. For a TDEE of 2,500 calories you should eat 2,000 - 2,250 calories. If you lose weight too fast there is the risk of losing muscles too, and you don't want this to happen since you worked so hard to gain them in the first place. What many consider a good and safe pace to lose weight is 0.45-0.9kg per week (or 1-2 pounds)³². The idea is that if you eat too little, your body will go into shock and try to use anything it can to keep you alive, including muscle stores. What I noticed for myself is

²⁶VitruvianPhysique on lean bulking on Youtube

²⁷Lean bulk on Myprotein website

²⁸Mike Thurston on lean bulking on Youtube

²⁹Greg Doucette on bulking and cutting on Youtube

³⁰Greg Doucette on bulking on Youtube

³¹Article on stretchmarks on Bodybuilding.com

³²Losing weight too fast on Healthline

that during a cut it's super important to track my weight every day. While there are small fluctuations from day to day, seeing the weight average go down from week to week is what makes me stick to my diet. It's more of a psychological thing, if I don't track my weight I end up eating extra snacks that add up. You can see an example of my weight variation during a cut in Figure 2.3. I made a template spreadsheet you can copy to your own account and use ³³. Transitioning from a bulk to a cut (and the other way around) should always happen gradually, to give your body time to accommodate ³⁴. I noticed this on myself, I increased my caloric intake by more than 1,000 all of a sudden and I gained quite a bit of fat in a short amount of time. I would personally go back to maintenance and stay there for 1-2 weeks before starting to lean bulk.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Average
08 February - 21 March							
-	79	78.1	77.4	77.3	76.9	76.7	77.57
76.5	76.6	76.3	76.1	75.8	76.1	-	76.23
76.5	75.9	75.5	75.2	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.5
75.2	75.3	75	75	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.86
74.4	73.8	74.1	73.7	73.6	74.2	-	73.97
73.4	73.1	73	73.4	72.7			73.12
							-0.85

Figure 2.3: My weight variation during a cut phase of 6 weeks. All weights are in kg. This phase happened after a cheat weekend, so the initial drop in weight comes from water weight and extra undigested food in the stomach. You can see the average weekly weight going down at a rate of 0.7 - 0.8kg.

Now that you know about bulking & cutting phase, how long do you do each and how do you plan them? For example, you could be bulking for 4 months and cutting for 1 month. However, there is no standard here, it depends on a lot of factors — what type of bulk you did, how easy you gain fat, what type of cut you are going to do. A common approach is to pick your ideal body fat % (from experience or if you can't, just estimate it looking at pictures) and try to stay close to that value when you bulk & cut. For example my ideal body fat % is 12%. I want to end a bulk at +5% of that value, so 17%, and a cut at -5% so 7% body fat. Since single digit body fat is not that amazing I'm happy to end it around 10% body fat. If you never lifted before I would recommend starting with a bulk (to gain muscles, increase your metabolism and train your body to burn fat easier) for 3-4 months. After this bulking phase, I would cut for however long it takes me to get down to 10% (could be 1 month or even 5+). After my cutting phase is over I would switch again to bulking until I hit 17-20% then cut down again to 10% and so on. Another thing to keep in mind is that you might want to end a cutting phase in a certain time of the year, for example before summer and then maybe maintain it over summer. This is also possible, you're in charge of however you want to split your bulking, cutting and maintenance phases. I would normally bulk over winter, like most people do and start my cutting phase in time to get down to 10% for the summer. I usually start my cut beginning of March to reach my goal by June. A more detailed explanation: let's say I am at 80kg at an estimated 17% body fat — this

³³Weight Log Template on Google Spreadsheets

³⁴Transitioning from bulking to cutting on ironbuiltfitness.com

means 66.4kg lean mass and 13.6kg of fat. To get down to 10% keeping my lean mass means I have to go down to 73.8kg (66.4kg lean mass and 7.4kg of fat), this means I need to lose 6.2kg of fat. I know I feel comfortable with a diet where I lose 0.7kg per week. Doing the math, this means I need to diet for 8.9 weeks. Knowing that it gets harder to lose fat as you drop body fat % and that my cheat days will set me back quite a bit, I think 12 weeks is a safe bet for me to reach my goal physique, this means I have to start my cutting phase start of March to get in shape by June! Even if I don't hit my goal of 10%, I will be in pretty damn good shape for the summer.

2.6 Metabolism and Adaptive Thermogenesis

When people say metabolism they usually mean BMR, which is the amount of energy you normally need in a day without extra physical activity. I talked about BMR before, and that it should depend on mass and body fat percentage. When people say they have a fast or slow metabolism I take it with a pinch of salt, because I know it should mostly depend on mass and body fat percentage. What I know however from experience is that I'm really bad at estimating how many calories I eat in a day. If everyone would track exactly how many calories they eat and how much they burn through exercise then the BMR values should be in accordance with the formulas described above. While this is true for most people, BMR can actually change for the same individual at the same mass and body fat percentage. Remember when I said that the energy your body needs to produce heat makes up most of BMR's value? It turns out your body can change how much heat it produces (this has nothing to do with your body's temperature, you just radiate more or less heat in the surrounding environment) which can affect BMR. This happens usually if you are at a caloric deficit or surplus for a longer period of time, your body will try to adapt to your new intake. This process is called adaptive thermogenesis³⁵, or metabolic damage^{36 37}.

If BMR adjusts to your diet then how can you ever lose weight? This is not as bad as it sounds and it won't keep you from losing weight. From my experience, this metabolic damage is not enough to keep you from losing weight. The BMR changes are really slow and there is always a limit to how low it can get. Notice that as you lose weight you'll also burn less calories for movement since you have less mass, so to keep a steady weight loss pace you need to continuously adapt either your diet or your cardio. Eating less also means less calories burned, since it takes a bit of energy for your body to process the food you eat. This is called the thermic effect of food³⁸. You can see the energy required to break down carbs, proteins and fats in Table 2.1. This is usually one of the reason people recommend food high in protein for diets, since they have less calories than advertised. The fact that it takes a lot of energy to break them down should also make you feel satiated for longer period of time. I will discuss high protein diets later in the book. Going back to metabolic damage, the good news is that it's not permanent and it has been proven to recover after you increase your caloric intake again.

³⁵ Adaptive thermogenesis in humans article

³⁶ VitruvianPhysique on metabolic damage on Youtube

³⁷ Greg Doucette on metabolic damage on Youtube

³⁸ Thermic effect of food on wikipedia

Macronutrients	Energy it takes to break it down
Proteins	20-35% of calories ingested
Carbohydrates	5-15% of calories ingested
Fats	5-15% of calories ingested

Table 2.1: Thermic effect of food

I've never had any issues with my weight getting stuck at a certain value. I would advice against going too low in caloric intake, whenever I did that I would feel like crap with no energy. A better approach is to just increase the cardio you are doing in a day, just run more to burn more calories. Even if you do more cardio, stay at a comfortable deficit overall, being in a big deficit will result in you losing muscles, which will decrease BMR by quite a bit. As a final note, I don't think you can get stuck while doing cardio and training to build muscle (e.g. by lifting weights), if you eat too much you'll end up gaining more muscle which will increase your caloric maintenance value (also called set point) which should result in being at a deficit eventually if you keep eating the same.

2.7 Intermittent Fasting

You might have heard of Intermittent Fasting ³⁹ before. This is a diet where you allow yourself to eat only in a specific time interval (for example from 1pm until 9pm — this means skipping breakfast). I've heard many people saying how good this diet is for losing weight. A diet like this could work because it's harder to overeat in the 8h you are allowed to. I tried it in the past too and found it good for me. In my case it worked because I find it easier to stay hungry in the morning — I usually drink 1-2 cups of coffee in the morning and this suppresses hunger. I also feel I can focus better when I don't eat in the morning so I felt great overall. Some would argue that it's also good to train in the morning on empty stomach, since your body is forced to go to fat stores to get the energy it needs (I would assume this to be the case if your glycogen stores are depleted, so maybe while doing a keto diet). Personally I don't think it really matters when you exercise, as long as you are at an overall deficit, and it might be easier to exercise after you had something to eat. The thing that I realised however is that if you train to build muscle, intermittent fasting might not be the best option for you. When you lift weights you damage the muscle, so a repair process will start to take place, also known as muscle protein synthesis. This process is known to take up to 36h ⁴⁰, or even 48h ⁴¹. While your muscles are being repaired, you need to have proteins available in your stomach to go on the muscle. This is why it's recommended to eat something high in protein before going to bed (preferably casein protein, which is slow digesting) and also in the morning (whey protein, which is fast digesting). If you skip breakfast and you stay on empty stomach for too long then the muscle protein synthesis process will not be optimal. After I realized this I stopped doing intermittent fasting even when cutting down. Some bodybuilders also speak against it if you're trying to build muscle

³⁹Intermittent fasting on Healthline

⁴⁰The time course for elevated muscle protein synthesis following heavy resistance exercise

⁴¹Exercise, protein metabolism, and muscle growth

⁴².

2.8 Tracking Calories, Meal Prep, Cooking

So now you know your TDEE, you know whether you want to bulk or cut, so you have a caloric intake goal. To hit this goal you have to start counting how much you eat every day (as I've said before, I would advice against estimating this, since big errors will make it impossible for you to hit your goal). You can track in multiple ways, for example you can read the label of everything you eat and just write it down somewhere. You can also use a phone app to help you with that (for example myfitnesspal⁴³ has such a feature). For me this seemed like a big burden, to always remember to log every meal and make sure I hit my calories for the day. An alternative would be to make a meal plan: you plan your meals for the week, you cook in advance and then you don't need to track anymore. This option worked really well for me, and I felt like it saved me a lot of time and money. However, not everyone enjoys doing this, making a meal plan is not straightforward, takes time to perfect and unless you try really hard to diversify it, it could feel a bit boring to eat the same dishes every day. You can try having a hybrid between a meal plan and tracking new meals. Just add a few important dishes to your every day plan (most likely something high in protein) and have an amount of calories and protein you still need to hit by eating something different every day. I personally don't care that much about eating something completely new every single day and I think others have similar feelings, they would have the same meals every other day.

I will describe how I made my meal plan for myself, but keep in mind this: making a meal plan is not something you do once and that's it. You might make an initial plan but this will have to change and adapt until it actually works for you and you're extremely happy and can stick with it. I started by making a spreadsheet with all the food I normally like to eat, splitting them into different sections (high in carbs, fat, protein etc) and adding their nutritional values. I then made a table where I can adjust the amount of each type of food and it will automatically add the calories and macros for the day. Once I hit how many calories and proteins I need in a day, I'm done. I then proceed to test my meal plan in the following week: do I lose or gain the correct amount of weight? Am I happy with my meal plan? Do I enjoy the meals? Does it keep me full and not hungry all the time? If the answer is yes to all these questions, then I'm lucky and I just made the perfect meal plan. If not, then I keep adjusting it, swapping food until I can answer yes to all the questions. I made a copy of my meal plan calculator spreadsheet available for everyone online at⁴⁴. You can copy that spreadsheet to a private one for yourself to edit. Just update the *Food* column with the food you like, add the macros, add your goals on the bottom right then keep adjusting the units in the calculator until you hit your goals! You can see a picture of the meal plan calculator below (Figure 2.3) and also an example of a day meal plan I made using it for cutting down (Figure 2.5).

It might be difficult to decide what amount to use for each type of food. I started from

⁴²Greg Doucette on fasting on Youtube

⁴³MyFitnessPal website

⁴⁴Meal Plan Calculator on Google Spreadsheets

Unit	Kcal / Unit	Macros in 1 unit			
		Carbs	Fat	Protein	
Food high in carbs					
Basmati Rice (Laila Foods) - uncooked	1g	3.51	0.84	0.005	0.08
Basmati Rice (Laila Foods) - cooked	1g	1.6	-	-	-
Mashed Potatoes (Tesco)	1g	0.76	0.126	0.019	0.015
Coconut Curried Potatoes (Tesco)	1 pack	238	37.6	5.2	7.4
Bread (Tesco Toastie)	1 slice	120	22.8	1.1	4.1
Bread (Small Toastie)	1 slice	70	13.1	0.6	2.6
Uncle Ben Rice - Wholegrain Rice	1 pack	412	76.8	6.6	9.2
Uncle Ben Rice - Golden Vegetables	1 pack	382	73.8	5.6	8.2
Jordans Country Crisp - Chunky Nuts	1g	4.74	0.577	0.208	0.109
Jordans Crunchy Oat Granola - Raisin & Almond	1g	4.12	0.616	0.126	0.099
Ready Brek - Porridge Oats	1g	3.74	0.58	0.087	0.12
Food high in fat					
Caramelised Onion Houmous (Tesco)	1 container	417	21.8	30.6	9.6
Feta Cheese (Tesco)	1g	2.79	0.01	0.23	0.169
				40	111.6
					0.4
					9.2
					6.76

Figure 2.4: The meal plan calculator I use to create new meal plans. The foods I eat are on the left, I just add the units on the right and it automatically adds everything at the bottom so I can compare it with my goal

	Grams	Kcal	Carbs (g)	Fat (g)	Protein (g)		
Protein Powder - Pure Whey Isolate	1 scoop	115	-	-	26.1	9:30am - morning protein shake	
Almond Unsweeteneed Milk	300ml	39	-	-	1.2	154kcal, 27.3g of protein	
Basmati Rice	76	266.76	-	-	6.08		
Chicken Breast	200	276	-	-	62		
Feta Cheese	40	111.6	-	-	6.76		
2 Eggs	-	121	-	-	11.3	11am meal	
Broccoli	200	70	-	-	6.6	845.36kcal, 92.74g of protein	
Salmon	100	225	-	-	23		
Mixed Vegetables	200	68	-	-	3.8	3pm meal	
Bread	1 slice	93	-	-	3.5	386kcal, 30.3g of protein	
Bread	1 slice	93	-	-	3.5	7pm - pre-workout carbs	
PBfit Peanut Butter	2 Tbsp	70	-	-	5	163kcal, 8.5g of protein	
Frozen Fruits	250	170	-	-	2.5		
Almond Unsweeteneed Milk	300ml	39	-	-	1.2	9pm - post-workout protein drink	
Casein Protein Powder	1 scoop	116	-	-	23.8	325kcal, 27.5g of protein	
Total		1873.36	-	-	186.34		

Figure 2.5: An example of a meal plan I made for cutting down. I used to track carbs & fat but not anymore

experience (e.g. a typical chicken breast meal I buy from the supermarket has around 125g of chicken breast and 125g of rice or something similar). I also had to take into account the preparation process for these meals and in what quantities I can buy the groceries. For example, I can find 1kg of chicken breast, so using 200g a day for 5 days is really easy to do — cook the 1kg and split into 5. If I ended up in my spreadsheet with a random odd number for the amount of chicken breast in a day (like 167g), then buying for the week would be impossible without throwing some away. So there is a bit of tweaking the numbers until you get everything right. If you want to have different meals on different days you repeat the process until you have something planned to eat for each day. In my case I don't mind eating the same thing Monday to Friday, so I cook 5 times the amount of food I would eat in a day every Sunday for the next week. On the weekends I allow myself to eat different things, but I try to stick to food high in protein and fiber so I don't end up overeating. After I have a

meal plan, I move it to a different spreadsheet and label it accordingly.

Cooking the food is not as hard as you might think. If you're not pretentious with your food then it doesn't require any cooking skills at all. I will describe the way I do it, which I think is really fast and for me it tastes good too. In my cutting meal plan I have a few dishes that require cooking: the classic chicken, rice and broccoli dish, salmon with bread, vegetables and eggs. I usually buy frozen broccoli/vegetables so I just need to heat them up in the microwave before eating. This means I still have to cook the rice, chicken breast, salmon and eggs. For both the chicken breast and salmon I use a slow cooker. Slow cookers⁴⁵ are great devices if you don't have time to cook. They are also really cheap (£20-£30). I find them an alternative to microwave: instead of buying already cooked meals you can buy frozen food instead, throw it in the slow cooker in a similar way you do with the microwave, and later just take it out and it's ready to eat. It does take a rather long time to cook, 4h compared to 5min for microwave, so you need to plan in advance. Also usually frozen food doesn't come seasoned so you might want to add spices before you throw it in the slow cooker. Frozen food is also cheaper than pre-cooked meals, so in the long run you end up saving money. In my opinion slow cooked meals taste better than microwaved ones, but still fall behind something you'd cook in a pan.

Going back to my cooking process, I would normally buy 1kg of chicken breast, wash it, put it in the slow cooker with a bit of water and leave it on high for 4h. You could do 6h on low but at the end of the day it depends on how much you cook and what slow cooker you own. I realised that 6h on low is too long for my salmon, so I now put it for 5h (usually overnight) only. After the chicken breast is cooked I just split it into 5 portions (for Monday to Friday). I use a kitchen scale to split it as equal as possible, but sometimes I don't have time for this so I just eyeball it. I do the same with the salmon (500g in my case). I don't add any water to the salmon, it has a lot of grease so it will cook just fine. I don't use seasoning but you can use if you really want. I use Frank's Red Hot sauce⁴⁶ with my meals instead of seasoning. The sauce has almost no calories — it's like liquid salt with a bit of spice. If you don't like spicy, you can probably find low calories sauces out there for your taste. I cook the eggs and rice at the same time using a rice cooker. I know how many cups of rice I need to hit the amount I have in my spreadsheet. I did the measurements once and ended up being around 3 cups for 5 days. I rinse (a fancy word for washing) the rice, add it to the rice cooker and add water (in my case I use 2 cups of water per cup of rice, so 6 cups of water in total). My rice cooker came with a steam tray, so I place 10 eggs (I eat 2 each day) in this steam tray and turn on the rice cooker. I leave the eggs for about 18min for the perfect consistency (I like the yolk a bit runny). The rice cooker stops automatically after the rice is cooked. It normally takes around 40min. After this is done I split it again into 5 portions using the kitchen scale. I split the food I cook into tupperware⁴⁷ and put it in the fridge for the entire week. For some of you, eating a meal 5 days after it was cooked might be too much, but personally I had no issues. Yes, the food tastes much better early in the week (the rice is fluffier and the chicken breast more tender) and not so great on a Friday. However, I don't really have time to cook midweek. Even if it sounds like a lot of

⁴⁵Crock-Pot slow cookers

⁴⁶Frank's Red Hot website

⁴⁷You can buy meal prep containers online

steps, I actively spend only 1-2h each Sunday to cook for the entire week and with enough Frank's Red Hot the food tastes amazing to me. It's more practical than proper cooking you could say.



Figure 2.6: Cooked rice, chicken breast and eggs for the entire week (top) and one meal of chicken, rice & broccoli (bottom)

From what I've seen a lot of people seem to struggle with diets because they get hungry. I personally don't have a big issue with this, but I've seen a lot of people in the fitness industry advocating meals high in protein and fiber. The idea is that both proteins and fiber take a long time to digest, so you will not feel hungry while this process is happening, even if you don't eat that many calories. I discussed this previously when I talked about the thermic effect of food. I tried cooking meals high in protein and I agree that some of them are super filling. For example egg whites are one of the most filling dishes I had and they are low in calories and high in protein. You can find egg whites liquid boxes⁴⁸ that you can cook straight in the pan or make something like protein pancakes⁴⁹. I find a lot of high protein recipes online, mostly on YouTube. Examples of youtubers with such recipes: Greg Doucette⁵⁰ (he also has a cookbook full of such recipes⁵¹; haven't tried it so I can't

⁴⁸Two Chicks egg whites

⁴⁹Greg Doucette with protein pancakes on Youtube

⁵⁰Greg Doucette's anabolic kitchen on Youtube

⁵¹Greg Doucette's cookbook

say if I recommend it or not), The Iron Musket⁵² (a lot of high protein ice creams recipes, as you can see in Figure 2.7), Sam Does Fitness⁵³, Remington James⁵⁴, Will Tennyson⁵⁵ and many more.



Figure 2.7: Example of a protein ice cream recipe from The Iron Musket YouTube channel. Notice it's much bigger than an actual ice cream tub and half the calories

Another struggle with diets are cravings. Not eating pizza in a long time would make me want a pizza slice so bad. The good news is that there are high protein alternatives to a lot of popular dishes you can cook, and they seem to kill cravings for me while on a diet, which is perfect! I can have protein pizza, protein ice cream, even low fat peanut butter⁵⁶ all while cutting. I can make a small pizza for less than 300 calories using Lo-Dough base⁵⁷ and EatLean cheese⁵⁸ that still tastes really good and looks amazing (Figure 2.8).

⁵²The Iron Musket on YouTube

⁵³Sam Does Fitness on YouTube

⁵⁴Remington James on YouTube

⁵⁵Will Tennyson on YouTube

⁵⁶PBfit, low fat alternative to peanut butter

⁵⁷Lo-Dough website

⁵⁸EatLean website



Figure 2.8: Protein pizza for less than 300 calories. It's small but it does the job when it comes to stopping cravings

2.9 Supplements

A good diet and workout plan should give you really good results. On top of this, some people advice that taking different pills or powders can help you get even better results. I take some of these supplements myself, however I never tested what actually works and what not since I'm getting results anyway and it's hard to tell what really makes a difference. I will just try to give a brief overview.

Protein powders — these are powders made of different types of proteins. Most of the time you can get the same proteins from food, but if you struggle to hit your protein goals for the day or if you want a quick meal alternative then they might be for you! You can find different types of protein powders, such as whey protein (faster to break down) and casein (slower to break down). You mix these powders normally with water or milk (I prefer unsweetened almond milk for the consistency and low amount of calories) and drink them. I use whey protein powder in the morning (1 scoop or 26g of proteins) since I want a quick intake of proteins before I get to eat anything else. You can get whey protein naturally from milk which has both whey and casein in different proportions based on what type of milk it is. I also use casein protein powder (1 scoop) in the evening so that I have some protein in

my stomach when I go to bed. I also add creatine to this casein protein shake, which I will discuss later. You can also get casein naturally from cheese, which is made from milk after removing the whey protein.

Branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs)⁵⁹ — proteins are made of amino acids. There's 20 different types of amino acids out there. From these 20, we need only need 9 in our diet to be healthy⁶⁰. We normally get all of them from food high in protein such as milk, eggs, meat and so on. From these 9 amino acids, 3 of them are called branched-chain amino acids: leucine, isoleucine and valine. People say these 3 amino acids are better at building muscles than the other ones. Most protein powders already have them, for example both whey and casein proteins contain all 3 (they actually contain all 9, which is why they are called complete proteins). BCAA powder only has the 3 amino acids I mentioned. Personally I've never tried powders with BCAAs only and I don't know if it's better than having complete proteins such as whey or casein. I've also seen people claiming that BCAAs don't have calories, which is hard to believe since they are amino acids just like the other ones which make up proteins, and proteins do have calories!

Glutamine⁶¹ — this is another amino acid, making up proteins just like BCAAs. However Glutamine is not part of the 9 essential amino acids, it is only needed under certain circumstances (for example injury or illness). Glutamine is found in whey & casein proteins too. You can also get it from certain types of food (eggs, milk). Glutamine has been shown to help with recovery. Again I never took glutamine by itself, just from foods and my whey and casein protein shakes.

Creatine⁶² — this is a supplement everyone believes to work. There have been studies showing it works, every bodybuilder^{63 64} I watch also approves of it. I take it as well, however I can't say how much it helped me. When I started taking it I was doing a bulk, relatively early in my lifting career so I was increasing the weight I can lift in the gym quite frequently anyway. Creatine is stored inside your muscle, and it's used with glycogen and fat to produce adenosine triphosphate (ATP) which makes your muscle contract. You normally get it from various types of meat (tuna, steak) but you can also take it as a supplement. Some people say that the amount you can get from food is not enough and supplements are needed for an optimal amount of creatine stores in your muscles⁶⁵. Taking it as a supplement should help with ATP production, which should give you more strength and endurance in the gym. You can buy creatine in powder form and mix it in your drink. I normally take it after gym in the evening when I mix it with casein protein powder and unsweetened almond milk as my post-workout drink. There's various theories on when it's best to take it (usually post workout)⁶⁶. The recommended intake is 3-5g per day, which should be 1 scoop with the scoop provided in the package. It normally takes time for the creatine stores in your muscle to increase from the supplement you take (around 2 weeks). This is why some bodybuilders

⁵⁹BCAAs on Healthline

⁶⁰Protein-energy malnutrition on wikipedia

⁶¹Glutamine on Healthline

⁶²Creatine on Healthline

⁶³Greg Doucette on supplements on YouTube

⁶⁴VitruvianPhysique on supplements on YouTube

⁶⁵Athlean-X on supplements on YouTube

⁶⁶When to take creatine on Healthline

do something called creatine loading⁶⁷ — taking 20g of creatine every day for 5-7 days to speed up the process, then going back to 3-5g a day.

One thing worth mentioning about creatine is that it has been linked to hair loss^{68 69}. Most guys will experience male pattern baldness⁷⁰ as they grow old. This happens because of testosterone (more specifically dihydrotestosterone or DHT) which gets attached to the hair follicle causing it to die out slowly. This normally happens with the hair on the top and not sides or back, since it's believed that the hair there is immune to DHT. In hair transplant operations, hair follicles from the back of the head are extracted and placed on the top, where they start growing again. There are also options to try and prevent the male pattern baldness from happening, which only works if you start using them before the hair follicle dies. If it died then the only solution is hair transplant. Some of these options include applying minoxidil solution⁷¹ on the top of your head, taking a pill called Finasteride⁷² and others⁷³. Before you take anything you should book a consultation with a doctor or hair loss specialist (there's other causes to hair loss than DHT, some of these meds have side effects etc). Back to the topic of creatine and hair loss, usually training in the gym will boost your testosterone. Any boost in testosterone can accelerate male pattern baldness. While creatine is linked to increase in testosterone, I assume that anything that helps you lift more weights should indirectly help increase testosterone so it's not really a surprise. Personally I haven't noticed hair loss after I started using it, but I do use minoxidil every day.

Multivitamins — a lot of people recommend taking multivitamins. Working out weakens your immune system right after exercise (T-cell production drops for up to 6h, after which it should return to normal)⁷⁴. This time interval in which your immune system is weakened is also called the *open window*⁷⁵ and you are more likely to get sick during this time. Multivitamins pills are known to help the immune system, which is one of the reasons they are recommended. If you manage to take your daily intake of vitamins and minerals from food I think you should be fine. However, I find it harder to track what vitamins and minerals I eat in a day, so I'm taking multivitamins pills daily.

Omega 3 — this usually comes from fish oil. It is believed that fish oil should help with recovery (e.g. joint recovery, inflammations). It's also recommended for a lot of different reasons⁷⁶. I personally eat fish almost every day, and when I don't, I take omega 3 supplements in form of pills.

Glucosamine Chondroitin⁷⁷ — this supplement is supposed to help with inflammations from exercise. I had a tendon inflammation in my right arm and tried this supplement in the form of pills and it did nothing to help me recover. There is information out there that it should help with the healing of tendons, however that was not the case for me. The only

⁶⁷Creatine loading on Healthline

⁶⁸Article on creatine effects on DHT

⁶⁹VitruvianPhysique on creatine and hair loss on Youtube

⁷⁰Male pattern baldness on Healthline

⁷¹Minoxidil on Wikipedia

⁷²Finasteride on Wikipedia

⁷³DHT article on Healthline

⁷⁴Article on immune system response to exercise

⁷⁵Article on open window after intense exercise

⁷⁶Fish oil on Healthline

⁷⁷Glucosamine on Healthline

thing that helped me recover was a long absence from working out.

Pre-workout drinks — you must've seen pre-workout powders in shops. They are supposed to help you get energized before a workout. As such, they usually contain high amounts of caffeine (the equivalent of 2-3 cups of coffee for the weaker ones, and even more for the stronger ones). They also have other stuff in them, such as creatine, carbs, beta-alanine⁷⁸, citrulline⁷⁹ and so forth. I personally don't take pre-workout, running on the treadmill before doing my workout wakes me up and puts me in the mood to exercise. I also consume a large amount of coffee each day, so adding the caffeine from pre-workout will be bad for my health. If you struggle to get motivation to workout then maybe pre-workouts are for you. You can read more about pre-workout supplements at healthline⁸⁰.

Intra-workout drinks — not as famous as pre-workout, but some people use them too. Intra-workout means you have to drink it while you exercise. I get the idea of drinking something every 30min if your workout is too long. As previously discussed, if you perform high intense activity such as lifting weights, your body will use glycogen for energy, which will deplete the glycogen stores over time. There was a study where individuals were given drinks with low amount of carbs every 30min while they were working out, showing results that it actually helped them to a better workout. I believe intra-workout powders work in a similar way, they contain small amounts of carbs that should help you keep going. Consuming carbs every 30min or so is also called *carbing up*. I've seen many bodybuilders carbining up while doing a workout (e.g. eating a rice cake every now and then).

I just want to reiterate again with what supplements I use: whey protein powder in the morning, casein protein powder in the evening, creatine, multivitamins and if I don't eat any fish in a day I also take omega 3 capsules. Because I sweat a lot I end up losing a lot of sodium when exercising. I noticed that drinking water with a bit of salt (or stock cubes) makes me feel better than drinking plain water, although I don't consider this a supplement. There is also a website that claims to help with info on supplements — examine.com⁸¹. I'm listing all the supplements discussed in this section as a list, for easier referencing:

1. Protein powders (whey & casein)
2. Creatine
3. Omega 3
4. Multivitamins
5. BCAAs
6. Glutamine
7. Pre-workout (caffeine, creatine, beta-alanine, citrulline, carbs etc)
8. Intra-workout (carbs)
9. Glucosamine Chondroitin

⁷⁸Beta-alanine on Healthline

⁷⁹Citrulline on Healthline

⁸⁰Pre-workout supplements at Healthline

⁸¹Examine website

2.10 Performance Enhancing Drugs

I've already discussed performance enhancing drugs (PEDs) in the previous section, since the definition is a bit broad: anything that gives you a mental or physical edge while exercising or competing. To that extent even caffeine or creatine are PEDs. However, when people in the fitness industry talk about PEDs they usually refer to either anabolic steroids or selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) which I will discuss in the next sections. Personally I've never tried any of these but I will describe what I've heard and read about them. Both steroids and SARMs have been used with great results: expect to gain muscles at least 5 times faster than training natural, all while cutting down fat ⁸². They are commonly used in bodybuilding competitions to make the competitors bigger and leaner at the same time. However, they can have serious side-effects, including death. In fact quite a lot of bodybuilders have died because of too much steroid use ⁸³. The reasons people usually decide to use PEDs are

1. Being able to get really low in body fat % (for example close to 5%). This is usually useful for bodybuilders that compete in shows, where being leaner gets you a higher place
2. Being able to keep growing in size even after training for a long time / reaching your genetic potential
3. Being able to gain muscles and cut fat at the same time, or get lean really fast
4. Being able to eat junk food and drink alcohol while staying in shape

However the side-effects can be

1. Impotence and testicular shrinkage (for men)
2. Brain & liver cancer
3. Heart & kidney disease
4. Development of breast tissue for men (Gynecomastia)
5. Deep voice or hair growth (facial or body) for women
6. Yellowing of eyes and skin
7. Depression
8. Severe acne
9. Bad breathe
10. Violent behaviour

⁸²Example of anabolic steroid transformation in 20 weeks

⁸³21 Bodybuilders who died of heart attacks

11. Death

Since both steroids and SARMs increase testosterone in the body, your body will start producing less testosterone naturally. As a result for guys, the testicles will start to shrink, which could lead to impotence. This is also why testosterone is used as a male contraceptive since it reduces sperm count⁸⁴. What people usually do to avoid this and other permanent damages is to have cycles of steroid use for around 8 weeks, followed by a post cycle therapy (PCT)⁸⁵ of 4 weeks. During PCT you make sure your body will go back to producing testosterone in normal levels. This usually means just taking a bunch of medication to help your body get back to normal, such as: Tamoxifen (Nolvadex, 20mg a day), testosterone boosters (e.g. Metatest from Metabolic Nutrition or InnovaPharm Stage 1), human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), Clomifene (Clomid, 50mg every day), Letrozole (Femara). Most of these are available on doctor prescription only. Tamoxifen is used for light cycles, that are short in length and with low dosage, for example a PCT with Tamoxifen could mean taking 30mg a day for the first week, 20mg a day for the second, 10mg for the last one (first week is 1 week after end of cycle). hCG is used for stronger cycles, that take longer than 8 weeks and with higher dosage of substances. This is a solution you have to inject. An example of hCG PCT is doing 1,000 units on the first day, take a day off, another 1,000 units, another day off, 750 units, day off, 750, off, 500 and so on until the whole 5,000 vial is finished (you will need Tamoxifen as well afterwards). Since it takes some time for your testosterone levels to go back to normal, you might feel like crap during PCT — no strength, depression, no sex drive, you lose muscle mass etc. It's considered good if you manage to keep at least half the muscle mass you gained while on cycle.

Another common side effect is an increased level of estrogen in the body. This happens because some testosterone is converted to estrogen in a process called Aromatization⁸⁶ that keeps hormonal levels in balance. This will cause men to develop breast tissue just like women, and get *puffy* nipples, as seen in Figure 2.9. To avoid these problems people usually take aromatase inhibitors (AIs) like Aromasin (Exemestane) — 12.5mg once a day, or Arimidex (Anastrozole) — 0.5mg once a day, or even hCG.

One last common side-effect is an enlarged heart (cardiomegaly). This can lead to heart failure and as I previously mentioned there's quite a few bodybuilders who died because of this^{87 88}.

Even with all these serious side-effects, a lot of people do end up using steroids or SARMs. In fact, most bodybuilders who compete use them⁸⁹ and a lot of fitness “*influencers*” you see on Instagram use them as well. Even actors who prepare to play certain muscular characters are using them. If you do decide to use them, it probably makes sense to talk to a doctor first and get your blood tested throughout the process. You might also want to take supplements to protect your liver, heart etc^{90 91}.

⁸⁴Testosterone as a male contraceptive on WebMD

⁸⁵Website on PCT

⁸⁶Testosterone and aromatization: how to avoid excess estrogen production

⁸⁷Article on Rich Piana's death

⁸⁸Zyzz dies from heart attack

⁸⁹Brandon Harding - good example of what he's using to compete on YouTube

⁹⁰Liver support supplements from HTLT Supps

⁹¹Shield from Anabar



Figure 2.9: Example of gyno on bodybuilder - look at the nipple area. Picture taken from twitter

One last point to make about steroids and SARMs is that they are illegal in a lot of countries, so people might buy them from dealers in the gym or from edgy websites. This usually means that you might not be getting what you paid for. It also makes them rather expensive. There was a study done where they bought SARMs from various websites selling them and the result was that only 30% of the supplements contained what they actually say they contain.⁹² Most of them were underdosed, some even had nothing in them, or containing other chemicals.

⁹²20 SARM 'supplements' tested on ergo-log

2.10.1 Testosterone

Before talking more about anabolic steroids and SARMS, I just want to give a brief overview of testosterone. I mentioned before that testosterone plays an important role in building muscles. Testosterone is the male sex hormone, it's produced by testicles for men and ovaries for women (women have testosterone too, just in much lower quantities). The amount of testosterone in your body is measured in ng/dL , although sometimes you can find $nmol/L$ which can be converted to ng/dL by multiplying the value with 28.85. The average male has between 300 and 1,000 ng/dL while for women it's only between 15 and 70 ng/dL . The amount of testosterone your body produces also declines with age, but not by much⁹³. If the testosterone production gets too low it's possible to do testosterone replacement therapy (TRT)⁹⁴, which is similar to taking anabolic steroids, but in much lower doses. TRT could also be prescribed if you have Osteoporosis (fragile bones) since testosterone increases bone density. If you want to know your testosterone level you need to get a blood test. For this you can talk to your doctor or check online (for example let's get checked⁹⁵ provides these type of services, however it's rather expensive and cheaper to do it with your doctor).

2.10.2 Anabolic Steroids

Anabolic steroids are a type of artificial testosterone that you either inject in your body or take orally to increase your body's level of testosterone, usually in high doses. When doing anabolic steroids to build muscle, people would get over 3,500 ng/dL testosterone inside their bodies^{96 97} (compared to the 1,000 upper limit I previously mentioned).

The history of artificial testosterone is interesting: it was first synthesized (created in a lab) in 1935 and available to the medical community for experimentation and treatment purposes.^{98 99} At first you could only inject it but eventually tablets were made that you can take orally. Currently there's a lot of variations of anabolic steroids you can take, each with pros and cons.

The injectable ones come in the form of esters (oil characteristics) which can be either longer esters that have to be injected less times a week (usually twice a week) and shorter esters which have to be injected at least 3 times per week. This characteristic comes from how long the ester stays in your body, which is also referred to as the half-life¹⁰⁰.

When talking about steroids, people talk about anabolic and androgenic effects. Anabolic is about gaining muscle while androgenic is about male characteristics such as deep voice, facial hair etc. Different steroids have different anabolic and androgenic effects.

Anabolic steroids are usually classified based on the type of testosterone they are derived from: DHT, Testosterone or Nandrolone as seen in Figure 2.10. Usually DHT steroids don't get converted to estrogen, which means less estrogen problems (although you can still see

⁹³ Article showing testosterone levels versus age for men

⁹⁴ TRT on Healthline

⁹⁵ Let's Get Checked website

⁹⁶ VitruvianPhysique on testosterone on Youtube

⁹⁷ VitruvianPhysique on testosterone on Youtube, Part II

⁹⁸ History of testosterone article

⁹⁹ Nick's Strength and Power on the history of steroids in bodybuilding on Youtube

¹⁰⁰ Biological half life on Wikipedia

estrogen levels increasing), but they will accelerate hair loss, mess up cholesterol levels, are bad on kidneys and other common steroid side effects. They are most commonly used for cutting down since you don't store as much fat on them. Testosterone derivatives will normally store more fat, since they convert to estrogen. Finally Nandrolone derivatives are really strong on both anabolic and androgenic scale, giving you a lot of mass gain but a lot of side effects as well. I will try to give a bit of information on a few steroids below

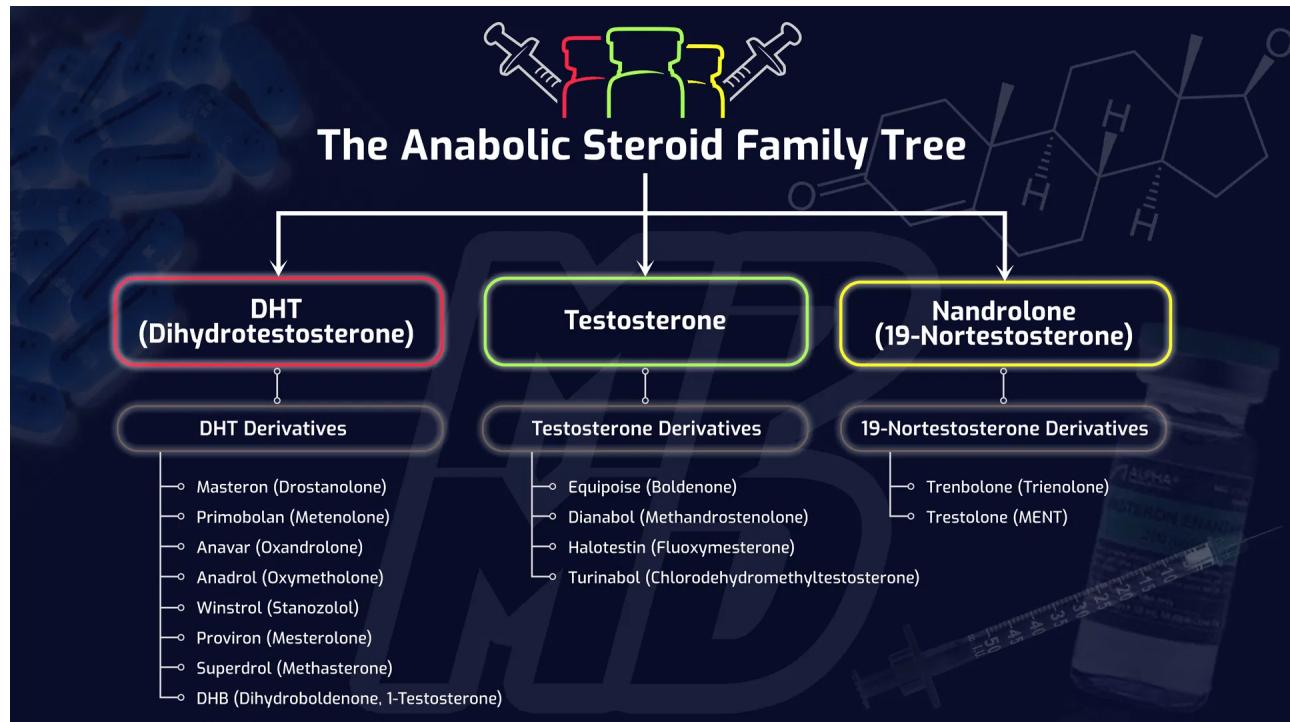


Figure 2.10: Classification of Anabolic Steroids. Picture taken from moreplatesmoredates.com

1. Testosterone ^{101 102} — this is synthetically made testosterone that comes as an oil in a bottle from which you have to inject multiple times a week. There's 2 main versions of it: cypionate (depo-testosterone) which is a long ester, meaning you have to inject twice a week, and enanthate which is also a long ester. There is also a third type — propionate which is a short ester that you have to inject 3 times a week, but it's not as common. People would use around 500mg a week (maybe less, 250 if first cycle), so this means 250mg per injection twice a week. You get all the problems that come with steroids.
2. Anavar ^{103 104} (Oxandrolone is the real name, Anavar is just the brand name) — oral steroid, one of the safer anabolic steroids out there, less strong than other steroids but

¹⁰¹Greg Doucette on first testosterone cycle

¹⁰²Ryan Ankrom on testosterone

¹⁰³Greg Doucette on Anavar

¹⁰⁴Ryan Ankrom on Anavar

really expensive (could be more than \$300 for only one cycle). Part of the DHT family so it speeds up hair loss. It's high on the anabolic scale and low on the androgenic scale (popular among women). One of the most popular steroids out there overall. In theory expect to get results 2 - 10 times faster than being natural. Highly likely to be fake when buying since it's so expensive. It's not aromatized into estrogen, so estrogen levels should stay normal. It has a short half-life so people take it twice a day. Men use around 50mg (25mg x 2) a day and women around 5mg a day.

3. Trenbolone ¹⁰⁵ (or commonly known as Tren) — injectable. Probably one of the strongest steroids out there, stronger than pure testosterone (in theory 5 times stronger). Part of the Nandrolone family. It's commonly used in cattle to improve strength. It has really bad side effects: it can screw up cholesterol, bad on kidneys, gives insomnia, hair loss, anger issues, impotence. You can find it in multiple variations such as acetate or enanthate but the most common one is acetate (Tren Ace). Men use around 30mg a day.
4. Winstrol ¹⁰⁶ (Stanozolol) — oral steroid, derived from DHT as well. Used for cutting down. It messes up cholesterol, increases liver toxicity. Does not convert into estrogen. Men use around 40mg a day (20mg x 2).
5. Halotestin ¹⁰⁷ (Halo) — available both orally or as injection. The oral version is more popular. It's a really strong steroid with strong side-effects. It's commonly known for a great increase in aggression, so people use it for strongmen competitions or before training or fighting. It also helps with strength. As side effects it increases hair loss a lot, it's really hard on the liver and every other side effect of steroids. Men use only 10mg a day.
6. Masteron (Drostanolone propionate) — injectable, from DHT, usually used for cutting down.
7. Deca-Durabolin (Nandrolone Decanoate, commonly known as Deca) — apparently best bulking steroid, it makes you gain a lot of mass, including water and fat at the same time.
8. Anadrol (Oxymetholone) — strongest oral steroid, supposedly stronger than testosterone. It comes with a lot of side effects. Even if it doesn't convert to estrogen, it still makes you gain water & fat.
9. Dianabol (Methandrostenolone, Dbol) — second strongest oral steroid, aromatizes into a stronger estrogen so it needs strong AIs.

There's a lot more other anabolic steroids that I won't cover: Equipoise (Boldenone Undecylenate), Proviron (Mesterolone), Turinabol (Tbol), Durabolin (Nandrolone Phenpropionate), Tetrahydrogestrinone (THG) etc. Bodybuilders tend to use multiple steroids at

¹⁰⁵Greg Doucette on Trenbolone

¹⁰⁶Ryan Ankrom on Winstrol

¹⁰⁷Ryan Ankrom on Halotestin

the same time while doing a cycle — this technique is called stacking. A stack is all the substances someone takes every day while on cycle. You might see videos with bodybuilders sharing the stack they used before a contest.

2.10.3 Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)

SARMs are chemical substances similar to anabolic steroids that will try to keep the anabolic effects of steroids while minimizing the androgenic effects. They are relatively new chemicals, invented in the late 1990s, and they are an attempt at making a substance that can get the muscle mass increase without any of the androgenic side effects (deep voice, hair loss, facial hair, conversion to estrogen etc). Androgen receptors are responsible for many of the male characteristics. Normally they get activated when an androgen such as testosterone binds to them. Anabolic steroids are also androgens that will bind to these receptors, that's why they give you androgenic features. SARMs are selective androgens that will only bind on receptors responsible for muscle growth, hence why they are called selective. In theory this sounds like a magic pill that helps you build muscle with no side effects. However, this is not the case. They are still androgens which will signal your brain to produce less testosterone, which leads to impotence. Also, they seem to increase blood & liver toxicity as well since they are taken by mouth. When doing SARMs people do cycles and PCTs afterwards, similar to steroids. Only 4 SARMs have been tested on humans: Ostarine (GTx-024, MK-2866), LGD-4033 (Ligandrol, VK5211) GSK2881078, PF-06260414 (with bad side effects, such as headaches, decreased appetite, dizziness, upper respiratory infection, fatigue, and anxiety). Since they are new they are legal to sell for research purposes only, that's why there's so many online shops out there selling them. I previously mentioned that a lot of these products don't contain what they say they do. I will give a bit of information on a few SARMs below

1. RAD-140 (Testolone)^{108 109} — oral administration. One of the safer SARMs out there but more expensive. It's really strong, close to testosterone in strength. Men normally use 20mg once a day (half-time of 20h). For PCT people use Tamoxifen or hCG if bigger dose was used.
2. Ostarine (MK-2866)¹¹⁰ — originally designed as Osteoporosis & muscle wasting treatment. It's less strong than RAD-140, usually good for cutting. It's supposed to help with joint & tendon problems. Some people mentioned it helps with cholesterol and blood glucose levels. Men use around 15mg once a day (half-life of 24h).
3. LGD-4033 (Ligandrol, VK5211)¹¹¹ — really strong SARM, stronger than RAD-140. It's good for bulking, but does not help with fat loss. It's also less safe (most suppressive SARM, which could lead to impotence) than RAD-140 or Ostarine, but cheaper. Long half-life of 24-36h, men usually take 10mg once a day.

¹⁰⁸Ryan Ankrom on RAD-140

¹⁰⁹Greg Doucette on multiple SARMs

¹¹⁰Ryan Ankrom on Ostarine

¹¹¹Ryan Ankrom on LGD-4033

4. S4 (Andarine) ¹¹² — less strong than other SARMs, usually good for a dry look & vascularity. It has vision side effects, you can start seeing a yellow tint. Men usually take between 25 and 50mg a day.

Other SARMs I won't cover: S-23, ACP-105, LGD-3303, YK-11.

2.10.4 Other PEDs

Human growth hormone (HGH) — this is a hormone responsible for growth in children. You can buy synthetic HGH that has to be injected (prescription only). It's often stacked with steroids by bodybuilders when doing a cycle. This is a really expensive substance, you can pay up to \$5,000 a month for it, and the benefits are not that significant. ¹¹³ One of the key benefits of growth hormone is faster recovery, as well as less joint problems. It also comes with bad side effects if used in higher doses, such as heart problems and acromegaly (a condition where bones grow too big, causing deformations). When sold, people advertise it as an “anti-aging” drug, which makes it popular, however none of these claims are actually proven and it's considered one of the most overrated PEDs out there ¹¹⁴. Another PED that helps with HGH is MK-677 (Ibutamoren). This is a growth hormone secretagogue, which means it's not a GH itself, but rather it tells your body to produce more GH. It's usually mistaken for a SARM. People who used it ¹¹⁵ reported increased hunger (which is not ideal for cutting) and skin improvements. Men use around 5mg a day of MK-677.

Turkesterone ^{116 117} — this is an ecdysteroid, a substance found in insects and plants that is similar in structure to testosterone, with similar effects. There's been a few studies about this, some suggest it doesn't do anything and others suggest that it might help with muscle growth ¹¹⁸. Turkesterone gained a lot of popularity recently since a few famous youtubers started promoting it. People who tried it reported that it does work but mostly just helping with strength, a bit similar to creatine but a little more powerful. ¹¹⁹ Currently it's really expensive and it might not be worth it for the benefits it gives.

Fat burners — I'm first going to talk about over the counter fat burner pills ¹²⁰. Contrary to what the name suggests, these don't actually burn fat but rather suppress appetite. They usually contain a combination of ephedrine, caffeine and aspirin (ECA stack ¹²¹). I've never tried a fat burner before, but I did notice coffee suppresses hunger for me, which is why I find it easier to do something like intermittent fasting where I don't eat anything in the morning and just have coffee. There are also substances that actually help burning fat, but these ones are not approved for human consumption. The first example is GW-501516

¹¹²Ryan Ankrom on S4

¹¹³Greg Doucette and Iain Valliere on HGH

¹¹⁴HGH on WebMD

¹¹⁵Ryan Ankrom on MK-677

¹¹⁶VitruvianPhysique on Turkesterone

¹¹⁷Greg Doucette on Turkesterone

¹¹⁸Ecdysteroids: A novel class of anabolic agents?

¹¹⁹VitruvianPhysique on Turkesterone

¹²⁰Example of fat burner pills on amazon

¹²¹ECA stack on Healthline

(Cardarine)^{122 123} which is commonly mistaken for a SARM. It helps a lot with endurance by making cardio super easy. It does so by making your body better at burning fat rather than glycogen. It should also increase your BMR, making you burn extra calories in a day without doing anything. However there was a study about it where it was found to cause cancer in rats, but the doses administered were 50 times the normal dose and for 2 years at a time. People use around 20mg a day. Similar substances to GW-501516 are SR-9009 and SR-9011, both with promising results for fat loss.

Clenbuterol¹²⁴ — this is also a fat burner that works really well, with serious side-effects such as heart problems and even death. Some people claim it's more dangerous than steroids, at least in high doses. It works by increasing your body temperature and making thermogenesis burn more calories (so it increases your BMR). It also lowers appetite. People take anything between 10 and 120mcg a day. It's often used in combination with T3 (brand name Tiromel), which is another substance that increases metabolism in the body.

Fragment 176-191^{125 126} — another fat burner, probably the strongest out there. The only downside is that you have to inject it (under the skin). It's part of the growth hormone responsible for burning fat. People would use between 300 and 1,000mcg a day, for up to 6 weeks (slowly increase the dose, since your body gets used to it), usually right before a contest to get down one extra body fat %. There's no known serious side-effects.

Diuretics¹²⁷ — these are pills that will make you lose water via urine. They are mostly used for contests to get a leaner look right before the event, since water is stored between skin and muscles. Also people use them to make weight for a specific class since you can lose up to 1-2 kg of water with these pills (even outside bodybuilding, in martial arts for example). They come with side-effects such as dizziness, muscle cramps and even kidney failure.

Blood doping¹²⁸ — this is a technique mostly used by cyclists to be able to perform better in competitions. You can increase oxygen carrying capacity to the muscle (VO_2max ¹²⁹) by increasing the amount of hemoglobin in the bloodstream, for example by injecting erythropoietin (EPO). This will improve endurance when exercising.

¹²²Ryan Ankrom on GW-501516

¹²³Greg Doucette on GW-501516

¹²⁴Clenbuterol on WebMD

¹²⁵Greg Doucette on Frag 176-191

¹²⁶Ryan Ankrom on Frag 176-191

¹²⁷Healthline article on Diuretics

¹²⁸Blood doping on WebMD

¹²⁹ VO_2max on Wikipedia

Chapter 3

Workout

The skeletal muscles in our body are responsible for every type of movement we do. They contract and relax which makes the skeleton move around. I previously explained that a muscle contracts when ATP is released by the mitochondria inside the muscle. For this it needs oxygen, which is carried to the muscle via the blood inside the veins, and either carbohydrates (glycogen) or fat. This is a really basic overview of how muscles work. In this chapter I will try to describe the different types of muscles we have, how to train them and how to do a workout plan.

3.1 Muscle Groups

There are more than 600 skeletal muscles in our body ¹. However, when people train to build muscles they only focus on only 9 major muscle groups:

- In the arms: biceps, triceps and deltoid (sometimes referred to as the shoulder, although the shoulder is technically the bone in that area).
- In the core: abdominal muscles (“abs” or the more scientific name — rectus abdominis), pectoral muscles (“pecs”, “chest” or pectoralis major) and lateral muscles in the back (“lats” or latissimus dorsi).
- In the legs: quadriceps (“quads”), hamstrings and calves (triceps surae).

Some people or more advanced bodybuilders might also train forearms (arms), traps (trapezius, from back) and glutes (gluteus maximus, the bum, this is more common among women to train) ² ³. However, for most men starting out I don’t think it’s necessary to train these.

Each muscle group activates for different type of movement. For example, the pectoral muscles activates when you push something with your arms at chest level (so when your arms are perpendicular to your body). In the same push movement you also use the triceps

¹Skeletal muscles on Wikipedia

²Khan Academy on 11 major muscle groups to train

³Healthline article on major muscle groups

and the frontal part of the deltoid (the deltoid has 3 sections, also called heads — anterior, intermediate and posterior). It's interesting how these muscles work, if you push down with your arms (and you keep your back straight) the muscles that are mostly responsible for the push are the triceps. As you start to increase the angle your hands make with your body, you get more pectoral muscle activation and less triceps. After chest level, the pectoral muscles will start to be less and less engaged while the deltoid will kick in. The push right above your head will use mostly deltoid and nothing else. Another type of movement is when you pull something towards you. This will activate both biceps and lateral muscles (back). Normally pulling towards you will use more lateral muscles and pulling up (with a supinated grip — palm facing the body) will use more bicep. The forearm is used in wrist movements, even when just stabilizing the wrists in a pull exercise. Finally for legs, pushing something with your legs will activate most muscles in there and glutes as well. There's also more specific movements that activate muscles more in isolation that I will describe in the Exercises section.

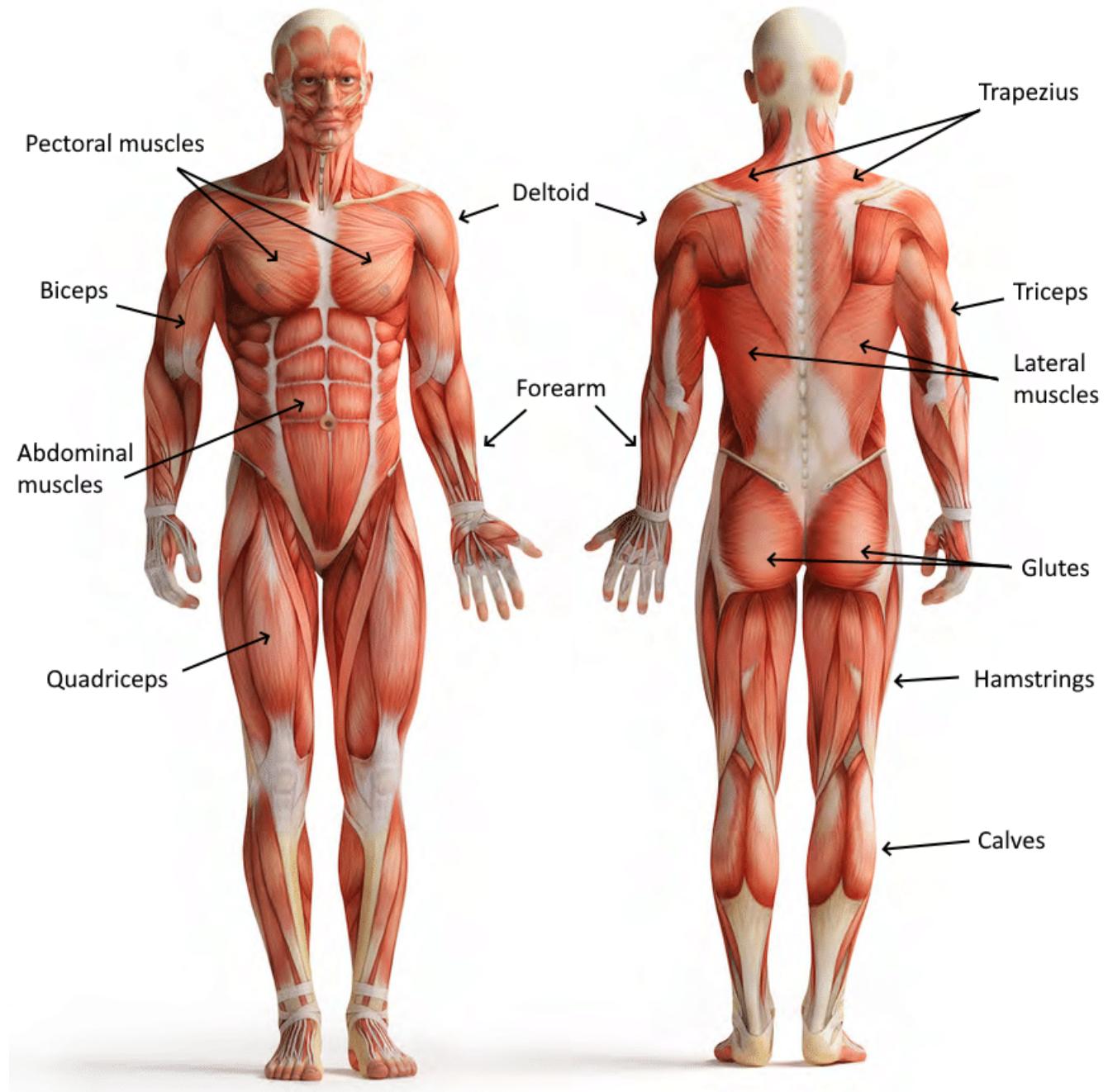


Figure 3.1: Example of 12 major muscle groups people could train in the gym

3.2 Muscle Growth

The muscles in your body are made to adapt to the activities you perform daily. If one day you start lifting weights that feel heavy to you every single day, then over time your body will adapt to make these lifts feel easy. This will include muscles bigger in size but also other adaptations (such as neural adaptations for example). It's important to note that in order to grow bigger in size you have to push yourself to perform lifts or activities you find difficult, so that your body can adapt and do better next time. When you exert this type of stress on your muscles, you will create microtears in the muscle fibers. Your body will then try to repair these tears, making your fibers stronger at the same time. This repair process is called muscle protein synthesis (MPS) and is known to take 36h, as previously discussed. This means that for 36h after you trained, you must make sure you have proteins in your body so that amino acids from proteins can be added to your muscles. The 36h window is also the reason why some people won't train the same muscle group less than 36h apart (usually take at least 2 days break between training it again), so that it gets time to properly repair.

Another thing worth discussing here is muscle soreness. This is commonly referred to as Delayed Onset Muscle Soreness (DOMS)^{4 5 6}. You usually get it when you exercise after a long break, so it's not due to the microtears in the muscle fibers, which always happen when you exercise. You can experience muscle soreness 8 to 48h after you exercise and it's believed to happen because of eccentric contractions (the lengthening part of the exercise, for example when you extend your arm during a bicep curl)⁷. During these eccentric contractions fewer fibers are used than for concentric contractions (when lifting the dumbbell up in a bicep curl) for the same weight which causes extra damage to the muscle. If this extra damage is big enough (so after a long absence), it can result in the muscle fiber's death which will have to be completely replaced by the body and not just repaired. While the muscles rebuilt after soreness are stronger, muscle soreness is not needed for muscle growth, microtears are enough to ensure muscle growth.

One last thing to mention is sleep, which is widely accepted as very important for muscle growth⁸. While muscle protein synthesis happens both during the day & night time, it does seem to slow down in sleep deprived people⁹. Lack of sleep also seems to decrease testosterone levels and affect the general health of your body (immune system and so on). Not getting enough sleep can also affect your motivation to exercise and how well you perform the exercises, and also your ability to stick to your diet. It's usually recommended to sleep between 7 and 9 hours every day, but don't stress too much if every once in a while you get less sleep than that.

⁴Muscle soreness on WebMD

⁵VitruvianPhysique on muscle soreness on Youtube

⁶Athlean-X on muscle soreness on Youtube

⁷Muscle damage from eccentric exercise article

⁸Mind Pump Show on sleep on Youtube

⁹Article on sleep deprivation and MPS

3.3 Exercises

In this section I will describe multiple exercises, how to perform them and what muscle groups they target. If you've never trained before, it's a good idea to have someone experienced with you when you go train, to show you the correct form for the exercise and also watch you perform so that he or she can give you feedback. If you don't know such a person, I know some gyms have induction days when they can show you different exercises. As a last resort, there are a lot of helpful youtube channels out there showing you the correct technique for a lot of exercises, such as Athlean-X, Buff Dudes, Jeff Nippard, ScottHermanFitness etc. Just search on their channels after the exercise name and you should find something. I also found ExRx¹⁰ and musclewiki.com to be useful. Both of these offer a list of exercises accompanied by short videos with how to perform them. What I recommend if you do look at videos first, you should start with really low weights at first, until you feel that you got the form right. The reason you should aim to use correct form is mostly to avoid injuries. If you get injured, you might have to wait a few weeks or even months until you can train again, so it's really not worth it. However, don't go on the other extreme, trying to get everything perfectly right. As long as you are using the correct muscles for the exercise and you feel the muscle "burn" you should get in shape. I've seen cases of bodybuilders who don't really care about technique and still get in a great shape.

Before diving into the exercises I want to mention that when you're doing a specific exercise, you have to focus on the muscles it should train. For example, if you do bench press you should focus on the pectoral muscles and feel them contracting as you do the exercise. Don't try to do the exercise no matter what, using all the muscles in your body. This will most likely lead to injury. Instead, try to use a comfortable weight and do the correct form for the exercise. Focusing on specific muscles when training is referred to as the mind-muscle connection¹¹. The explanations I'm going to give next are just brief overviews and you should at least try to watch videos of someone doing the exercise before attempting it.

Bench press^{12 13} — one of the most popular exercises out there. This is a compound lift, meaning it hits multiple muscle groups at the same time: pecs, triceps and frontal delts. There's multiple variations of this exercise, for the most common one you sit on your back on a flat bench and use a barbell with weights that you bring to your chest level and then push up. When performing this exercise first make sure the bar is centered compared to the bench (and not more on the right or left side), then just sit on your back on the bench so that your eyes are on the same line as the bar. Grab the bar so that your fingers are touching the rings on the bar and bring it to chest level. Push up, and at the top your hands should be perpendicular to the body and you should be able to feel your chest contracting. Lower the bar slowly down to chest level and repeat. Do this with the bar alone (it's usually 20kg by itself) first and make sure you get the movement right. Where you grab the bar is not super important, the wider your grip is the more chest you engage, and the narrower it is the more triceps you engage. With wide grip you should be able to bench more (in strongmen events

¹⁰ExRx exercise directory

¹¹Jeff Nippard on mind-muscle connection

¹²Athlean-X on how to perform bench press on YouTube

¹³Buff Dudes on how to perform bench press on YouTube

the only rule is that your finger should still touch the ring on the bar). Start with whatever feels more comfortable to you, as long as your fingers still touch the ring on the bar. While performing the exercise you should have your feet stable on the ground, slightly behind your knees to be able to push (and lift your bum up). Your back should also be slightly arched. You might see people actually pushing with their feet and having an extremely arched back when doing the bench press. This helps with strength, but starting out I don't think it's that important to do. Apart from the flat version you can also do it on an incline bench (it hits upper pectoral muscles better) or a decline (lower chest) and also with the dumbbells instead of barbell. Using dumbbells will make sure both hands are doing same amount of work during the exercise. You can also find bench press machines in the gym, which also hit the pectoral muscles. However, when exercising with a barbell you're also balancing the bar, pushing with both hands at the same speed. Starting off with a machine and then moving to a bench press you'll find it difficult to balance the bar at first. Another difference is that you also have more freedom without a machine. You might find it difficult to adjust the machine to your size so you might get more joint pain from it. Finally, you might feel like using heavier weights on the machine since it's safer than the bench. Normally when performing heavy lifts with barbells it's good to have someone that can help you in case you can't push it anymore (this is called a spotter). It's dangerous to lift heavy weights without a spotter, people actually died from this.

Overhead press^{14 15} — another popular exercise. It's also called the military press or shoulder press with the barbell. In this exercise you push the bar above your head, working the deltoid. It's considered a compound exercise, training the core as well. For this exercise you have a rack that can hold the barbell high, close to your neck area. You pick up the barbell, put it on your chest under your head. Grip the barbell shoulder width apart. You start by moving your head backwards a little, leaving room for the barbell to go up. You push the barbell up and after it's above your head you also slightly push your head forward, so that the bar is above your head, making a straight line with your body. You lower the bar down, moving your head back again and placing it on your chest. Repeat the movement. Similar to the bench press, you can also use dumbbells or you can sit down, activating the core better. Most gyms will have a shoulder press machine which seems to cause less back problems than the overhead press.

Squat^{16 17} — an important compound exercise for legs, it works all muscles in the legs and glutes as well. You start with the barbell on your back (shoulders), with legs shoulder width apart. Your feet / knees should point slightly outwards. You then have to lower the weight down — first start with a hip rotation, sticking your bum out a bit. Then lower yourself down as if you were to sit down on a chair, keeping your back straight. Stop the movement when the hips are slightly below the knees. Then push up with your legs, keeping your back straight until you are back to starting position. Repeat.

Deadlift^{18 19} — another compound exercise for legs & back. In this exercise you start

¹⁴Athlean-X on how to perform overhead press on YouTube

¹⁵Buff Dudes on how to perform overhead press on YouTube

¹⁶Athlean-X on how to perform the squat on YouTube

¹⁷Buff Dudes on how to perform the squat on YouTube

¹⁸Athlean-X on how to perform the deadlift on YouTube

¹⁹Buff Dudes on how to perform the deadlift on YouTube

with the barbell on the ground and all you have to do is lift it up. You use your hands only to hold the bar, so it's not an arm exercise. Also, your fingers will need some adjusting too, since the weights are really heavy. Place your feet underneath the barbell so that they are sticking on the other side. They should be on the same line with your hips. Grab the bar just outside your legs area. There's different grips you can use, for example the overhand grip (or normal grip — both hand palms facing towards you). If you start lifting really heavy weights with this grip you might start feeling that the bar is rolling outside your palms. This is why people use a mixed grip (one hand with the palm facing towards you and the other one outside). If you start using a mixed grip, make sure you alternate between which hand is pointing towards you and which outside, to avoid any muscular imbalances. First part of the deadlift is a leg press, while you hold the bar, push with your legs up (similar to the squat) keeping your back straight and chest up. When your hands are at knee level push forward with your bum, bringing your full body to a straight line. At this point you can either drop the barbell to the ground if you can (if you are in a public gym and it's not too loud for example) or lower it slowly back down. There is higher risk of injury when you lower it back down, that's why a lot of bodybuilders will just drop it on the way down. Instead of using a straight barbell you can also use a hex bar (or trap bar), which makes the deadlift easier and less prone to injury. There's another variation to the conventional deadlift, where you start with the legs further apart than just hip level. This is called a sumo deadlift and it makes it easier for you to lift heavier weights. While the deadlift is one of the most famous exercises out there, it's not exactly needed to build a good physique. There's a lot of good leg & back exercises you can do instead of the deadlift. However, the deadlift is the exercise where you can lift the most amount of weight off the ground. Competitive powerlifter can lift more than 3 times their own bodyweight in a deadlift.

Pull-ups²⁰²¹, **chin-ups & lat pull-downs** — really famous compound exercise for lateral muscles (back) and biceps. Pull-ups are really common exercises in calisthenics. You have a bar above your head that you grip with your palms facing away from your body. The grip should be slightly outside shoulder width (whatever feels comfortable). You then pull yourself up until your neck is above the bar and then lower yourself down and repeat. As easy as it sounds, pull-ups are really difficult exercises for beginners since you have to pull your entire bodyweight up and most people starting to train don't have this strength. If you can't do a pull-up, what you can do is to start on the pull-down machine or do assisted pull-ups, either on a special machine or using a resistance band to help you. The lat pull-down machine is exactly as a pull-up, except you are using a machine and you pull the bar down towards you, with some weight attached to it. You grip the bar the same way and this time you bring it down to your chest rather than neck. If you've been training for a long time and are in a good shape, you might be able to do too many pull-ups in one go. At this point, it becomes more of an endurance exercise than muscle building one. What you can do to lower your repetitions range (more on this later) is to add some weight to your body and do weighted pull-ups. Finally a chin-up is the same as a pull-up, except you grip the bar with your palms facing you (supinated grip). This will activate the biceps more and it's actually easier to do than a pull-up, so if you are just starting out you might find it easier to start

²⁰Athlean-X on how to perform a pull-up on YouTube

²¹Buff Dudes on how to perform a pull-up on YouTube

with chin-ups and switch later to pull-ups. Regarding which one should you use, between a chin-up and a pull-up, they're actually pretty similar. It really depends what workout plan you follow. I personally do pull-ups but do bicep isolation exercises as well.

Dips ^{22 23} — another common exercise in the calisthenics world. This exercise is for triceps and chest. You grab 2 bars on each side of you, pushing yourself up and down. If you want more chest activation you bend more towards the front. If you want more tricep activation you keep your back straight. Similar to pull-ups, there are machines to help out if you can't perform a bodyweight dip right away (although dips are much easier than pull-ups). You can do a seated dip on the machine, which can be a really good tricep exercise if you keep your back straight against the seat. Similarly you can do weighted dips, tying a weight around your waist.

Rowing ^{24 25} — another exercise for the lats and biceps. You sit in a similar position when you start a deadlift, but with much lower weight and you just use your arms to bring the barbell to your body. There's a lot of variations of this exercise (such as the Pendlay Row), you can also do it with dumbbells ^{26 27}. I personally prefer the seated chest supported row machine ²⁸.

Bicep curl ²⁹ — the first isolation exercise we are going to discuss here. Also, one of the easiest exercises to perform out there. You start with the dumbbell in your hand lowered down, with the palms facing away from you, and you just curl it up towards your chest. You then slowly lower it back down and repeat the exercise. I just want to mention that in practice it's actually impossible to have true isolation exercises, since there's always several muscles that help with every movement. For the bicep curl, you also train forearms a bit, since they are used to stabilize the wrist while you pull up the dumbbell. There's multiple variation of the bicep curl, you can do it with dumbbells, barbells or even cables (which I prefer).

Tricep pushdowns ^{30 31} — another isolation exercise, this time for the triceps. In this exercise you grab with both hands either a rope or a bar connected via a cable to some weights. The bar position is usually around head level and you have to bring it to chest level and then push down only with the forearm part of your hand, keeping your elbows locked in place. Body position is slightly bent forward. Start a bit away from the machine and adjust position properly (with low weights) until you feel good tricep activation.

Pec fly ^{32 33} — this is an isolation exercise for the pectoral muscles. There's multiple variations to do it: cables, dumbbells or machines. On the cable variation you start with your hands almost parallel to the body but slightly bent and you bring them to a perpendicular

²²Athlean-X on how to perform a dip on YouTube

²³Buff Dudes on how to perform a dip on YouTube

²⁴Athlean-X on how to perform rowing on YouTube

²⁵Buff Dudes on how to perform the Pendlay Row on YouTube

²⁶Athlean-X on how to perform dumbbell rowing on YouTube

²⁷VitruvianPhysique on best back exercise on YouTube

²⁸Greg Doucette on best back exercises on YouTube

²⁹Athlean-X on how to perform bicep curls on YouTube

³⁰Athlean-X on how to perform tricep pushdown on YouTube

³¹ScottHermanFitness on how to perform tricep pushdown on YouTube

³²ScottHermanFitness on how to perform high cable chest fly on YouTube

³³Jeff Nippard on pec fly for upper chest on YouTube

position, almost touching (similar to bench press top position, but hands are closer together), while contracting the chest as much as you can.

Lateral raises ^{34 35} — isolation exercise for the deltoid. There are multiple variations of this: with a dumbbell or with cables. In the dumbbell version you start with your hand lowered and lift it sideways up. This will use the deltoid to pull the weight up. You normally do both hands at the same time. In the cable version you might want to have the cable between your legs and pull up again, one hand at a time.

Rear delt machine ³⁶ — isolation exercise for the rear (posterior) deltoid muscle. You sit down with your hands pointing forward and you slowly push the bars backward until they are on the same line with your body. The same machine is also used for pec fly, but on different settings (make sure you use the pin for the rear delt at the top of the machine).

Leg press machine ^{37 38} — compound exercise for legs. There's different machines for this one. The most common one you sit down and push horizontally with your legs on some pad. There's another variation where you have to load the machine with weights and push almost vertically up against a pad. This exercise hits quads, hamstrings, glutes and calves a bit.

Leg extension machine ^{39 40} — isolation exercise for the quads. You sit down on the machine, start with your legs down and extend them up slowly. You might experience some knee shaking at first, but they usually get used to the exercise after a while.

Leg curls ^{41 42} — isolation exercises for the hamstrings (also referred to as the bicep of the leg). This exercise resembles the bicep curl you do for arms, except this time you curl with your legs towards your bum. There's multiple variations such as the seated leg curl or the prone leg curl.

Calf raises ^{43 44 45} — isolation exercise for calves. Calves are used in a similar way to forearms, they stabilize the ankle. In this exercise you raise your heel up, pushing against some weight to train the calves. There's multiple variations & machines for this exercise.

Abdominal muscles exercises — there's a lot of types of exercises here, I will only describe a few of them. One thing to note is that everyone has abs, but they are usually covered in fat so they will only show if you drop in body fat %. Training your abs will help you get bigger muscles but they will still not show unless you diet down. Your abs can't grow that big (like your legs for example) and you can't really train abs for strength, most of the exercises will have high rep count using bodyweight. Also, you train abs a bit while doing other exercises such as overhead press. For this reason a lot of bodybuilders won't train abs specifically and still get great abs. Personally I think it makes a small difference to train

³⁴ScottHermanFitness on how to perform dumbbell lateral raises on YouTube

³⁵Athlean-X on how to perform dumbbell lateral raises on YouTube

³⁶Mind Pump TV on how to use rear delt machine on YouTube

³⁷ScottHermanFitness on how to use the leg press machine on YouTube

³⁸Mike Thurston on how to use the leg machines in the gym on YouTube

³⁹ScottHermanFitness on how to use the leg extension machine on YouTube

⁴⁰Jeff Nippard on how to do leg extension exercises on YouTube

⁴¹ScottHermanFitness on how to do seated leg curls on YouTube

⁴²ScottHermanFitness on how to do prone leg curls on YouTube

⁴³ScottHermanFitness on how to do standing calf raises on YouTube

⁴⁴Jeff Nippard on how to train calves on YouTube

⁴⁵Athlean-X on how to train calves on YouTube

abs as well, so I do train them like other muscle groups. Most abs exercises are done on a gym mat on the floor. Using a mat makes it easier for your knees, elbows and back while performing the exercises. Probably the most common exercise is the **sit-up**⁴⁶, although there's been a debate around that it's bad for your back and that crunches are better⁴⁷. For sit-ups you sit on your back on the mat, lift your knees up in a comfortable position. You then try to lift yourself up all the way to the knees level by using your abs. Avoid using the arms or back for this. I personally keep my hands on my chest and contract my abs while lifting myself up. **Crunches**⁴⁸ are really similar to sit-ups, but instead of lifting yourself all the way up to knee level, you just do it half-way.

Leg raises — another famous ab exercise, sometimes also referred to as leg lifts. There's a lot of variations for this one, like sitting down on your back on the mat⁴⁹, hanging on a bar⁵⁰⁵¹ which is more difficult, or even holding yourself with your elbows and forearms on a pad in what's called the captain's chair leg raises⁵²⁵³. In the mat variation, you sit on your back, keep your legs together and slowly raise them to perpendicular level and back down, without touching the ground. In the hanging variation you lift either your legs or your knees up, but this time while hanging. You might find it difficult to keep balance, it usually happens when you don't control the exercise for the full motion, and you just swing with your legs. Try to start with your legs at a small angle from your body line, and raise your traps a bit⁵⁴ or try using a barbell behind your back⁵⁵. There's a few other variations of this exercise, like the hanging leg rotations⁵⁶ or hanging leg twists.

There's so many ab exercises you can perform on the mat⁵⁷⁵⁸. Some examples: **bicycle**⁵⁹, **reverse crunches**⁶⁰, **heel touches**, **knee crossovers**, **russian twists**⁶¹ and many more. I won't describe each into details, feel free to watch the videos I linked and search for more online and try each to see which work best for you. Another good option is to attend an ab workout class (most gyms offer these) and see how you like those exercises as well. I'm going to list again all exercises described in this section, categorized by muscle group just to have a good overview in Figure 3.2

⁴⁶Livestrong.com on how to do sit-ups on YouTube

⁴⁷Athlean-X on sit-ups on YouTube

⁴⁸Livestrong.com on how to do crunches on YouTube

⁴⁹Livestrong.com on how to do leg raises on YouTube

⁵⁰Athlean-X on how to do hanging leg raises on YouTube

⁵¹ScottHermanFitness on how to do hanging leg lift on YouTube

⁵²ScottHermanFitness on how to do captain's chair leg raises on YouTube

⁵³ScottHermanFitness on how to do another version of captain's chair leg raises on YouTube

⁵⁴Athlean-X on how to avoid swinging on hanging leg raises YouTube

⁵⁵Mind Pump on how to avoid swinging on hanging leg raises YouTube

⁵⁶Jeff Seid doing leg rotations on YouTube

⁵⁷Mike Thurston on ab workout on YouTube

⁵⁸Athlean-x on ab workout on YouTube

⁵⁹Livestrong.com on how to do the bicycle on YouTube

⁶⁰Livestrong.com on how to do reverse crunches on YouTube

⁶¹Livestrong.com on how to do ab twists on YouTube

	Muscle group	Exercises						
Arms	Biceps	Bicep curl	Pull-ups	Chin-ups	Lat pull-down			
	Triceps	Tricep pushdowns	Bench press	Dips				
	Deltoid	Overhead press	Lateral raises	Rear delt machine				
Core	Abs	Sit-ups	Leg raises (mat or hanging)	Crunches	Bicycle	Reverse crunches	Heel touches	Knee Crossovers
	Pecs	Bench press	Pec fly					
	Lats	Pull-ups	Lat pull-down	Chin-ups	Rowing			
Legs	Quads	Squat	Leg extension machine	Leg press machine				
	Calves	Squat	Calf raises	Leg press machine				
	Hamstrings	Squat	Leg curls	Leg press machine				

Figure 3.2: Overview of all the exercises discussed, by muscle group

3.4 Workout Plan, Splits

In the previous section I discussed about different exercises you can do for each muscle group. A full movement for one exercise is called a rep (repetition). For example, for the bench press exercise if you push the bar up and down 12 times, you've done 12 reps. At some point you have to stop, either because you can't do another rep (training to failure — happens because your muscle runs out of ATP) or because you just want to stop, still having reps in the tank. When you stop you've just finished a set. A workout plan, at its basics represents the the number of reps in a set, the number of sets for each exercise, the weight being used and a bunch of others factors like intensity, frequency, volume, rest between sets that we will discuss next. There is no perfect workout plan out there, just like for dieting, here opinions are really different on how you should train — how often, how many sets, how many reps etc. I will try to highlight what's known to work but at the end of the day you still have to try different workout plans and see what works best for you and what gives you the best results.

First, let's look at the number of reps in a set. The most common idea out there is that you should do a different number of reps based on your goal: maximum increase in strength, muscle size or endurance. Yes, strength and muscle size are not the same thing, although they are directly correlated, I will talk more about this later. For strength training, you should do 5 reps or less for each exercise, as heavy as you possibly can. I do think it's important to train to failure here, you should adjust the weight such that your 5th rep is almost a failure. For maximum muscle growth, also known as muscle hypertrophy, 10-12 reps is considered optimal. Finally, for endurance you should aim to do as many reps as possible with a lower weight. Training to failure is also known as workout intensity. Should you train to failure for muscle growth? There are different opinions about this, some say training to failure is not optimal while others say it is, but they all seem to agree that starting out you shouldn't train to failure⁶².

It also matters how you perform each rep, if you have a slow controlled movement or if you are fast or explosive. For muscle hypertrophy people usually recommend a slow movement. The time it takes you to finish a set is called time under tension⁶³ (your muscle being under the tension from the weight) or TUT for short. Most people recommend a TUT of 40-60

⁶²Greg Doucette on intensity vs volume and training to failure

⁶³Time under tension on healthline

seconds for optimal muscle hypertrophy, although there are studies contradicting this⁶⁴. If we follow the 40-60 seconds rule, and you do 10-12 reps then each rep should take you 4 to 5 seconds (usually 1 second for the concentric movement and 3 seconds for the eccentric one). For strength people usually recommend 4 to 20 seconds of TUT.

Between sets you have to rest, to allow your muscles to build more ATP. The optimal rest time is also different based on your goal. For muscle hypertrophy people recommend a rest time of 30 to 90 seconds so up to almost 2 minutes, for strength 2 to 5 minutes and for endurance it's only 20 to 60 seconds⁶⁵. Honestly I wouldn't stress too much about rest time, just try not to do one set after the other too fast since you are not doing cardio with the weights, and also don't wait way too long between sets since your muscles are warmed up and ready to go.

Next, let's look at how many sets you should do. This is commonly referred to as workout volume (either per workout or per week). A common rule is that starting out you should aim for 5 to 10 sets per week for each muscle group⁶⁶. For example you can do 3 sets of bench press, twice a week to reach 6 sets and it should be enough for training pecs. As you train for longer, you should increase the volume (increasing weight and volume over time is referred to as progressive overload) up to 20 sets a week for a muscle group, for experienced lifters (more than 5 years of lifting). For example, you can do 4 sets of bench press, 4 sets of pec flys twice a week, which lands you at 16 sets for pecs per week. Add 4 sets of incline press and you should be good.

Finally, let's look at frequency^{67 68 69}, or how often you should train one muscle group per week. There are theories out there that after you trained a muscle group, you should wait for the 36h of MPS to end before training it again, so that the muscle fibers are completely repaired. In this theory, after the 36h have passed, the muscle is just resting, so to optimally build muscles you should train the same muscle group 2-3 days apart. This is one of the most popular workout routine out there: train each muscle group twice a week. There are also theories out there that waiting for MPS to finish doesn't matter, and that frequency is key to building both muscles and strength. In this case you should train muscle groups as often as possible, even every day, multiple times a day⁷⁰. However, if you do 8 sets every day for every muscle group you might be overdoing with the volume, so low workout volume is key here (e.g. 2-3 sets for each muscle group per day, which gives 14 to 21 sets if you train every day).

Just reiterating over all the workout factors described here

1. TUT & number of reps — how long your set will take. For example, you could aim for 10-12 reps with a TUT of 40 seconds
2. Intensity — how close you are to failure at the end of a set. For example you could stop when you almost fail a rep

⁶⁴Article on ideal TUT on T-nation

⁶⁵Rest time on healthline

⁶⁶VitruvianPhysique on training volume on Youtube

⁶⁷VitruvianPhysique on training frequency on Youtube

⁶⁸Greg Doucette on training frequency on Youtube

⁶⁹Jeff Nippard on training frequency on Youtube

⁷⁰Article on Bulgarian method on T-nation

3. Volume — how many sets for a particular muscle group you do in a week. For example, you can aim for 10-20 sets in a week, based on your experience
4. Frequency — how often do you train one muscle group in a week. For example, you could train one muscle group twice a week
5. Rest between sets — how much you wait between sets. For example, you can wait 30 to 90 seconds

There's a few other things that are worth discussing. First, the weight you use for your sets. You normally adjust this so that you hit your rep count or TUT, being really close to failure. However, if you do one set after the other you might not be able to do the same reps with the same weight on your 2nd or 3rd set. In this case you might want to lower it. This is similar to a dropset ⁷¹ where you always train to failure with a small rest time, always lowering the weight. Others might recommend ramping sets ⁷², which are the opposite — you start with a lower weight and you keep increasing it, doing fewer and fewer reps with each set. There is also a technique where you increase the weight and then decrease it back — pyramid sets ⁷³ which some people recommend for building strength. There's even a technique where you keep changing the weight and reps in a set every day — daily undulating periodization ⁷⁴ (DUP). Personally I wouldn't stress too much which technique you end up using, just pick something you feel comfortable with. However, before you start doing your sets for a particular exercise, you have to start with a warm-up set (except for abs where you don't lift any weight). This is a set with a really low weight for roughly 20 reps. For example for bench press you could start with the bar alone (20kg) and do 20 reps to warm up the muscles. This will help you avoid injury, especially when you start doing heavier weights because the muscle is not ready to lift heavy, it needs some warming up. Another thing you might want to do is stretching before or after exercise. Some people say this helps with recovery, but I personally never do it and I've never had any issues. Something else that people claim it helps with recovery is an ice bath, although this doesn't have any scientific support ⁷⁵.

The plan with what you train each day is referred to as splits ⁷⁶ (for example on Monday you train biceps, on Tuesday you train pecs etc). The first split I'm going to discuss is the full body split. In this split you train your full body in a single workout, multiple times a week. Starting out this might be ok, but as you get more and more experienced and you need to do more sets and more types of exercises, doing a full body workout will take you hours and hours. Arnold Schwarzenegger was known to do full body workouts 3 times a week, but most of us don't have 5h every day to train, so a full body workout split becomes impossible.

Push, pull, legs — probably the most famous split out there. This combines muscles used for the same movements together, and allows you to let them rest before having the

⁷¹Dropsets on Healthline

⁷²Ramping sets on T-nation

⁷³Pyramid sets on Men's Health

⁷⁴Article on DUP

⁷⁵Article on post exercise ice water immersion

⁷⁶Athlean-X on workout splits on YouTube

same workout routine again. This workout plan would look something like this: on Monday you do a push day — pecs, triceps and shoulders (bench press, overhead press, dips, tricep pushdowns etc). On Tuesday you have a pull day — lats & biceps (pull-ups, pull-downs, bicep curls etc) and finally on Wednesday you have a legs day (squat, leg curls, leg extensions etc). A lot of people train abs on the same day as legs, so it becomes a legs & abs day. The following days — Thursday, Friday & Saturday you just repeat the same days from Monday to Wednesday and this is the entire workout plan. To avoid working out on the weekends, some people try to do an upper & lower body split for Thursday & Friday, so basically legs (and maybe abs) on Friday and everything else on Thursday.

I just briefly want to mention the bro split, a split that I've seen used as an example of a bad split. In this split you sometimes only train one muscle group in a day, and other times you have "arms" for a day (which I assume it's biceps, triceps and shoulders) followed by chest, which hits triceps again on the bench press. From the examples I've seen it looks like a really inconsistent split, without trying to hit each muscle group the same number of times per week, and with low frequency.

You are free to create a workout plan however you like. If all of this sounds too complicated, a good idea is to start with a popular workout plan and adjust to your needs. For example, start with a push, pull, legs & abs split, train only the 9 major muscle groups I mentioned in the Muscle Groups section, hit each twice a week with a total of 6 sets of 10-12 reps (aim for 40 seconds of TUT) and a resting time of 30-90s. If you do everything right (nutrition as well), this should give you good results. As you keep training, every now and then you might want to try a new exercise or change any of the workout factors: volume, intensity, TUT, reps or frequency. Try to see what works best for you. I put a workout plan example below ⁷⁷, feel free to access it from the link and copy the spreadsheet to your own account and update with your own exercises and weights. Adjust the weight so that you hit the 10-12 reps range. Increase weight over time if it's becoming too easy with the same weight. After training for a while (after you see the progress slowing down, could be 1 year of training) you should add more sets to the same exercises, increase the weight and also add additional exercises as you can see in Figure 3.4 ⁷⁸.

⁷⁷Workout Plan Example on Google Spreadsheets

⁷⁸Advanced Workout Plan Example on Google Spreadsheets

Exercise	Warmup	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3
Push day (pecs, triceps, shoulders) - Monday & Thursday				
Bench Press	20	40	40	30
Overhead Press	10	25	25	20
Pull day (lats, biceps) - Tuesday & Friday				
Lat pull-down	20	40	40	30
Bicep curls	5	10	10	7.5
Legs & Abs day - Wednesday & Saturday				
Squat	20	60	60	50
Leg Extensions	20	40	40	35
Sit-ups (reps)	-	20	20	
Leg Raises (reps)	-	10	10	

Figure 3.3: Example of a workout plan you can start with. The weights are all in kg and just random examples, you need to see what weights you can use instead

Exercise	Warmup	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4
Push day (pecs, triceps, shoulders) - Monday & Thursday					
Bench Press	20	80	80	75	70
Pec Fly (machine)	20	60	60	55	50
Tricep pushdowns	11	21	21	18	18
Overhead Press	20	65	65	60	55
Lateral Raises (cables)	3	10	10	5	5
Pull day (lats, biceps) - Tuesday & Friday					
Pull-ups (reps)	-	10	10	8	7
Bicep curls	10	35	35	30	25
Rowing (machine)	20	70	70	65	60
Legs & Abs day - Wednesday & Saturday					
Squat	40	100	100	90	80
Leg Extensions	20	90	90	85	80
Leg Curls	20	60	60	55	50
Calf Raises (machine)	20	60	60	55	50
Sit-ups (reps)	-	40	40		
Hanging Leg Raises (reps)	-	10	10		
Bicycle (reps)	-	80	80		
Heel Touches (reps)	-	60	60		
Knee Crossovers (reps)	-	60	60		

Figure 3.4: Example of a workout plan after training for some time. The weights are all in kg and just random examples, you need to see what weights you can use instead

3.5 How Much Should You Lift

In the previous section I talked about training for different goals such as strength or muscle hypertrophy, and adjusting the weight to hit the desired TUT & intensity. With this in mind, the weight you lift doesn't matter, for example if you train for hypertrophy just adjust the weight so that after 12 reps you either fail or are as close as possible to failure. This implies you're using slow movements and correct form as well. There's a lot of strength standards on the internet⁷⁹⁸⁰ that will give you numbers you should aim to lift based on your bodyweight and experience for bench press, squat and deadlift. I think it's interesting to be aware of these, just so you have something to compare to, but I wouldn't give them too much importance, unless you want to become a powerlifter. Powerlifters are strength competitors that will try to lift as heavy as possible for squat, bench press & deadlift. They are divided by weight class, so maximizing lift weight to bodyweight ratio is important. To give an example, Taylor Atwood⁸¹ at 74kg was able to bench press 195kg (2.6x his bodyweight), squat 303kg (4x) and deadlift 340.5kg (4.6x). These are really impressive numbers, most lifters are happy if they reach 1.25x, 1.5x and 2x ratios for the 3 lifts. If you weight 70kg then a goal you can set is to bench 87.5kg, squat 105kg and deadlift 140kg. Most people will be able to squat more than they can bench press, and deadlift more than they can squat. However, this is heavily influenced by genetics and some might be able to squat more than they can deadlift. The progress you make on strength levels is also much faster if you train for strength rather than hypertrophy, but more on this later. I'm illustrating below an example of strength levels based on bodyweight and experience, but keep in mind that if you do want to compete in powerlifting, you will have to do better than elite.

	Beginner	Intermediate	Advanced	Elite
Bench Press	1x	1.5x	2x	2.25x
Squat	1.25x	1.75x	2.5x	3x
Deadlift	1.5x	2.25x	3x	3.5x

Figure 3.5: Jeff Nippard's strength standard you could follow for powerlifting. Each value is the ratio of the lift compared to bodyweight

3.6 Muscular Potential

Something everyone agrees on is that building muscles slows down over time. If you manage to put on 5kg of muscles in your first year of training then in your second year you'll only manage to put on half of that, and so on until after 10 or more years you'll reach a plateau, barely putting any muscle size on in a year. This is what people call reaching your genetic potential or limit. This is of course, without taking any PEDs. How much muscle you can put on each year is highly debatable, and different people say different things, but

⁷⁹Jeff Nippard's strength standards on Youtube

⁸⁰Strength standards on T-nation

⁸¹Article on Taylor Atwood

they all agree that your genetics⁸² highly influence this value, and that gaining muscle slows down at a nearly inverse exponential rate, every year being able to gain about half the mass of the previous year. Some people would say that with good genetics you can put up to 5.5kg of muscle in your first year of training⁸³. In this model you should expect to gain at most 20kg of muscle after you reached your genetic potential, after 10+ years of training. Others say you could expect up to 11kg⁸⁴ of muscle gains in your first year, which would result in up to 27kg in 10 years. Finally, some people claim you can gain up to 1.5% of your lean bodyweight every month (Alan Aragon model). In any case, most people agree that it's super rare to gain more than 1kg of muscle mass in a month. You might think that's slow, but 10kg of muscle mass makes a huge visual difference. For most people that just want to be fit, 10kg of muscle is enough to reach their fitness goal.

Muscular potential		Year(s)
kg	lbs	
3.5 - 5.5	8 - 12	1
2.7 - 3.5	6 - 8	2
1.8 - 2.7	4 - 6	3
1.3 - 2.2	3 - 5	4
0.9 - 1.8	2 - 4	5
0.9 - 1.3	2 - 3	6 - 9
< 0.4	< 1	10+

Figure 3.6: Greg Doucette's muscular potential model for good genetics

Muscular potential		Year(s)
kg	lbs	
1.8 - 2.7	4 - 6	1
1.3 - 1.8	3 - 4	2
0.9 - 1.3	2 - 3	3
0.9	2	4
0.4 - 0.9	1 - 2	5
0.4	1	6 - 9
< 0.2	< 0.5	10+

Figure 3.7: Greg Doucette's muscular potential model for bad genetics

There's also theories out there that the amount of muscle you can gain is based on your body type — mesomorph, endomorph or ectomorph (also known as somatotypes)⁸⁵. The ectomorph type struggles to gain weight, either fat or muscle. The endomorph is the opposite type, where you can put both fat and muscle really fast, and finally the mesomorphs get the best of both worlds, being able to put on muscle really fast but not fat. There's no scientific

⁸²VitruvianPhysique on good genetics on Youtube

⁸³Greg Doucette on muscular potential on Youtube

⁸⁴ScottHermanFitness on Muscular Potential on Youtube

⁸⁵Somatotypes on Wikipedia

Muscular potential		Year(s)
kg	lbs	
9 - 11	20 - 25	1
4.5 - 5.5	10 - 12	2
2 - 2.7	5 - 6	3
0.9 - 1.3	2 - 3	4+

Figure 3.8: Lyle McDonald's muscular potential model

Muscular potential	Level
1 - 1.5 % of lean body mass per month	Beginner
0.5 - 1 % of lean body mass per month	Intermediate
0.25 - 0.5 % of lean body mass per month	Advanced

Figure 3.9: Alan Aragon's muscular potential model

support for this somatotype classification, it comes from a psychologist who also said that your body type affects your personality, which makes it really hard to believe. Personally I wouldn't give it too much importance. Those who support this classification also say there is a spectrum for each type, so you belong to all types with a value between 1 and 7 for each, so you're not only endomorph and that's it. Another interesting theory is that your muscle potential is dictated by the size of your wrist ⁸⁶. Again, not a really scientific theory, so I wouldn't give it importance.

3.7 Muscle Size vs Strength

I previously mentioned that muscle size and strength are not the same thing. There are powerlifters out there who can lift more than bodybuilders who are heavier and more muscular than them. As a random example, Jonnie Candito was able to bench 157.5kg at 83kg ⁸⁷, more than Brandon Harding in 2018 ⁸⁸ benching 156kg at which I assume to be over 90kg. Search online for pictures with both of them to see the difference in muscle size. One explanation for why strength is not the same as muscle size is that strength is also given by neural adaptations ⁸⁹, that is the ability of your nervous system to activate your muscles. This neural adaptation is believed to increase a lot when you just started training and slow down over time. It's also believed that women have faster neural adaptations than men, allowing them to get stronger faster than men, in the first few months of training. So basically stronger people have better neural adaptations. Other potential explanation for why strength is not just muscle size is that your muscle is made of different types of fibers, like type 1, type 2a or type 2x ⁹⁰. Type 2a can generate more force than type 1, so stronger

⁸⁶Athlean-x on muscle potential myths on Youtube

⁸⁷Jonnie Candito on ipfwatch.com

⁸⁸Brandon Harding benching 156kg on Youtube

⁸⁹Neural adaptation to resistance training article

⁹⁰VitruvianPhysique on strength vs size on Youtube

people probably have more of type 2a than type 1. This is just a hypothesis though. One final potential explanation is that muscle size is given by both sarcoplasm and myofibrils, and stronger people have more myofibrils while bigger guys have more sarcoplasm. The bottom line is that your body will adjust to what you throw at it — if you always push for heavier lifts, even for 1 rep (usually referred to as 1 rep max or 1RM) then it will adjust to become stronger. Using less weight with less intensity and higher volume will have better hypertrophy results ⁹¹. There is also something to say about technique, changing your technique might allow you to lift heavier. Powerlifters spend a lot of time on improving their technique (the arched back when bench pressing etc).

3.8 Fixing Muscle Asymmetry, Lagging Body Parts

After training for a while you might notice muscle asymmetry in your body, for example your left bicep might be bigger than your right bicep. There's a lot of reasons why this happens, and it's really common as well. First of all, the human body is not perfectly symmetrical, even on the face the right side is not identical to the left side. The same is true for muscles, and it's mostly due to genetics — you might have more muscle fibers in one side, store less fat so that it appears bigger or even poorer mind muscle connection. Using a bad form when doing the exercises could also be a root issue. The only way to fix a bad form is to either have someone with you that can watch you exercise or just record yourself and watch afterwards. A lot of the times you might be the only one who notices these muscle asymmetries, and they are not that important anyway. Look at Jay Cutler's biceps, who won Mr. Olympia multiple times, there is a clear size difference between them.

If you really want to fix muscle asymmetries in your body then there's a few things you can do, but remember that a perfect symmetrical body is not possible ^{92 93}

- Do more volume on the side that is smaller, for example one extra set per workout
- Do more reps on the side that is smaller, for example one extra rep with each set you're doing
- Try to improve the mind muscle connection for the weaker side either by focusing more on that muscle when performing the exercise or do a “pre-activation” set for the weaker side before a compound lift. A “pre-activation” set is an isolation warmup set, maybe using an increased TUT while trying to focus as much as possible on contracting the muscle

Dumbbells are probably one of the best tools to fix these asymmetries, since you can perform an exercise with only one side at a time. For example, if your right bicep is smaller than the left one, you can do one extra set of bicep curls with the right hand. You might also want to do less bilateral exercises (like pull-ups) that might create asymmetry in the first place, and also do asymmetry training until the smaller side is bigger than the other side,

⁹¹Healthline article on hypertrophy vs strength

⁹²Jeff Nippard on fixing muscle asymmetries on Youtube

⁹³Greg Doucette on fixing muscle asymmetries on Youtube

allowing for the stronger side to catch up at some point, when you start training normally again⁹⁴. Just a note, really big side differences, if they are not due to genetics, will tend to fix themselves without any changes to your training program, as long as exercise form is correct. The weaker muscle will have to work harder to keep up with the stronger one, which means more intensity that will result in more growth, especially considering the muscle growth has an inverse exponential rate. At some point the difference will be unnoticeable, unless the problem is different (mind-muscle connection, genetics).

Fixing lagging body parts is pretty similar and requires a specialized workout plan. It usually involves more volume for the lagging body part and prioritization in the workout. This means that you should start your workout with an isolation exercise for the lagging body part, and have more sets for it overall in a week. You might have to slow down overall progress for your entire body, to allow the lagging body part to catch up. Sometimes it might be impossible to have good proportions due to genetics. For example Derek from More Plates More Dates has unfortunate chest genetics.

3.9 Getting a Pump, Vascularity

I previously mentioned that the muscle needs oxygen for ATP production to be able to contract. Oxygen is carried to the muscle through veins via the bloodstream. When you work out, more blood is supplied to the muscle and less to vital organs such as the brain. This explains why you might feel dizzy after an intense workout, since your brain is running low on oxygen. The way your body controls blood flow is via vasodilation and vasoconstriction. When a muscle needs more blood, the veins supplying that muscle with blood will dilate (vasodilation), allowing for a greater volume of blood to be pumped to the muscle. This is why your veins might appear bigger after a workout. On the contrary, to limit the blood supply to a body part, the veins will narrow (vasoconstriction). A lot of the blood pumped to a muscle during a workout will get trapped inside the muscle, making it inflate, just like a sponge. This is referred to as “getting a pump”. After getting a pump, the muscle group will significantly grow in size. To be able to notice this on your body, you have to train for at least a few months to put on some size. A lot of bodybuilders will take photos of themselves after getting a pump, to appear bigger in size. The same happens during a bodybuilding competition, when competitors will get a pump backstage before stepping on stage.

Vascularity means having a lot of big, visible veins (or superficial veins, the ones on the surface of the body, because there are also deep veins far from the surface) all over your body. Because a lot of bodybuilders have good vascularity, this is usually associated with being muscular. However, you might have big muscles and still not be able to see many veins. This usually happens because your body fat % is too high. Superficial veins are sitting on top of muscles, between fat and skin. The more fat you have, the harder it is to see your veins. Another reason you might get poor vascularity is of course, genetics. Some people are born with worse vascularity than others. However, vascularity will usually improve with training because your body does create more veins to be able to supply more blood to bigger muscles — process called angiogenesis⁹⁵. Bigger muscles will also push veins against the skin, making

⁹⁴Renaissance Periodization on fixing muscle asymmetry on Youtube

⁹⁵VitruvianPhysique on vascularity on Youtube

them appear bigger. There are supplements out there that help with blood flow, the most popular one being L-citrulline (sold as citrulline malate). Most of the time you will find citrulline in pre-workout powders (as a fun fact, citrulline is naturally found in watermelon), but personally I don't think it makes a big difference to your workout. Bodybuilders might take it before a show to help with vascularity, although the effects of it are really small, most of the vascularity comes from low body fat % and big muscles. There's a lot of other factors that affect vascularity, just to name a few: water, salt, sugar, temperature (a warm environment is better for vascularity than a cold one, since your blood needs to stay warm), body position (lifting your hand up will give you worse vascularity than pointing it down, since blood flow has to fight gravity to go up) etc. However, none of these factors will come close to having low body fat %.

Chapter 4

Fitness World

By now you should have a basic understanding of how to make a nutrition & workout plan, and how to manage your expectations based on your goals. In this chapter I will try to list what you can do outside of this book, either to learn more, be part of a community or keep up to date with news from the fitness world. I personally think it's super important to be part of a community no matter what you do, it helps tremendously with motivation and how good you feel along the way. If you liked this book and want to get in touch with me, you can drop me a message on my instagram [@mihaildu_fitness](#)¹, or join a slack group I created for like-minded people². You can get a printed version of this book on amazon³. This is also a way to support the project if you liked it, since I get a small proportion of the price.

4.1 News

Youtube is a good website to stay up to date with news from the fitness world. Nick's Strength and Power⁴ is a channel that covers many bodybuilding events, strongman competitions and other general fitness events as well. VitruvianPhysique⁵ has a lot of really well explained videos about different fitness concepts. Every now and then he might talk about some new article or supplement. Greg Doucette⁶ has a lot of good information videos, although him screaming at the camera might be off-putting for some. These days most of his videos are reaction videos to other fitness youtubers. More Plates More Dates⁷ does similar videos to Greg Doucette, covering news from Youtube or Reddit. Mind Pump Show⁸ is a channel with podcasts where they talk about different topics, all fitness related. RenaissancePeriodization⁹ has a lot of useful information videos, not really news but since we are at

¹Link to my instagram account

²Slack invite for Fitness World group

³Introduction to Fitness on Amazon

⁴Nick's Strength and Power on Youtube

⁵VitruvianPhysique on Youtube

⁶Greg Doucette on Youtube

⁷More Plates More Dates on Youtube

⁸Mind Pump Show on Youtube

⁹RenaissancePeriodization on Youtube

Youtube channels I thought I should mention it. Athlean-X ¹⁰ — one of the most famous fitness Youtube channels, it has a lot of useful tips on how to perform exercises. There's a lot more fitness youtube channels out there that I previously mentioned in this book (Jeff Nippard ¹¹, Buff Dudes ¹², ScottHermanFitness ¹³, Mike Thurston ¹⁴ etc), I won't cover all of them. Just find the ones you enjoy the most.

Strongerbyscience ¹⁵ — this is a website with good news on research (Research Spotlight section) and podcasts as well. Ergo Log ¹⁶ is another website where they list new articles about supplements and PEDs. For more general interesting articles you can check T-nation ¹⁷. You might also consider getting an examine.com membership ¹⁸ that will give you summaries of studies done each month on nutrition and supplements.

4.2 Communities

Reddit is usually a good place to find communities about anything. For fitness there is r/Fitness ¹⁹ and r/bodybuilding ²⁰. If you've never used reddit before, it's a website with groups (subreddits) where people make posts that get upvoted or downvoted, with the ability to only see most upvoted posts. There's a lot of fitness subreddits, but r/Fitness and r/bodybuilding seem to be the most popular ones. There was a website back in the day called Fitocracy ²¹ which was using gamification for fitness. This basically means turning fitness into a game where you get points for doing the right things, which will allow you to level up. It also had a nice community going on, although it's looking different today. Bodybuilding.com forum ²² is the oldest community for fitness, I've never personally tried it but it might be worth checking. There is also the T-nation forum ²³, which looks similar. I hope over time my slack group (which I mentioned at the beginning of this chapter) becomes more active, but for now it's just been created so it needs more time to grow.

4.3 Resources

When it comes down to fitness, there's plenty of books to choose from. The ones I've seen recommended the most are written by Mark Rippetoe — Starting Strength: Basic Barbell

¹⁰Athlean-X on Youtube

¹¹Jeff Nippard on Youtube

¹²Buff Dudes on Youtube

¹³ScottHermanFitness on Youtube

¹⁴Mike Thurston on Youtube

¹⁵Strongerbyscience website

¹⁶Ergo Log website

¹⁷T-nation website

¹⁸Examine.com membership

¹⁹Fitness subreddit

²⁰Bodybuilding subreddit

²¹Fitocracy website

²²Bodybuilding.com forum

²³T-nation forum

Training ²⁴ & Practical Programming for Strength Training ²⁵. These books are focused on strength training more than hypertrophy. If you want something more bodybuilding focused then you can try either The New Encyclopedia of Modern Bodybuilding ²⁶ by Arnold Schwarzenegger or Joe Weider's Ultimate Bodybuilding: The Master Blaster's Principles of Training and Nutrition ²⁷. These books go in-depth with training and nutrition, and might be too advanced if you don't want to compete in bodybuilding. If you are interested more in the science of exercise and what happens to the body when you exercise then you could give these books a try: Exercise Physiology: Theory and Application to Fitness and Performance ²⁸ & Exercise Physiology: Nutrition, Energy, and Human Performance ²⁹. A few other books worth mentioning — Overcoming Gravity ³⁰ which focuses mostly on bodyweight exercises, and Anabolics 11th Edition ³¹ which goes more in-depth about PEDs.

There's also plenty of websites with good fitness information, such as Healthline ³² and WebMD ³³. ExRx ³⁴ is good for reference, it has information on nutrition and exercises. You can find really good information on nutrition and supplements on examine.com ³⁵, just input something in the search bar. Finally, some people have recommended Simple Science Fitness ³⁶, which seems to have introductory information on nutrition and workout.

4.4 Bodybuilding Competitions

Taking part in a competition can be a great motivation to stay on track with your progress! However, for most competitions you have to train for at least a few years to be able to do well. Competitions are held by bodybuilding organizations and they have multiple divisions in which you can compete. One of the most known organization is the National Physique Committee ³⁷ (NPC). They have 3 divisions for men: Men's Physique, Men's Classic Physique and Bodybuilding, each with their own subdivisions based on weight or height. The bodybuilding division cares more about size than looks, while men's physique is more about aesthetics (body shape, symmetry etc). Classic physique is somewhere in the middle between the two. If you are interested in participating, take a look over the rules page ³⁸. While the contests shown there are only for United States, they do have international contests as well, for this check NPC Worldwide ³⁹. They also have a pro league

²⁴Starting Strength on Amazon

²⁵Practical Programming for Strength Training on Amazon

²⁶The New Encyclopedia of Modern Bodybuilding on Amazon

²⁷Ultimate Bodybuilding on Amazon

²⁸Exercise Physiology: Theory and Application to Fitness and Performance on Amazon

²⁹Exercise Physiology: Nutrition, Energy, and Human Performance on Amazon

³⁰Overcoming Gravity on Amazon

³¹Anabolics 11th Edition on Amazon

³²Healthline website

³³WebMD website

³⁴ExRx website

³⁵Examine.com website

³⁶Simple Science Fitness website

³⁷NPC website

³⁸NPC rules

³⁹NPC Worldwide

— IFBB Pro League⁴⁰. I am not sure why it's called IFBB, since International Federation of BodyBuilding and Fitness⁴¹ (IFBB) is a different organization based in Europe, with their own contests. The IFBB from Europe has its own elite pro league, IFBB Elite Pro⁴² which makes it all the more confusing. Anyway, to take part in IFBB Pro League contests you need a pro card (you might've seen people claiming they are IFBB Pro athletes, meaning they got their card). To win a card you need to win in a National Championship from NPC against all other weight classes for your division. NPC will also host special events, such as Joe Weider's Olympia⁴³, which is considered the biggest event in bodybuilding. You qualify for the Olympia if you win an IFBB Pro qualifier competition. You also get points for finishing 2nd, 3rd etc at these competitions. The top 3 competitors by points will also qualify, as well as the top 5 at a previous Olympia (although the rules might change based on circumstances). Olympia has the following divisions for men: Mr. Olympia, 212 Olympia, Classic Physique and Men's Physique. The biggest competitors in the sport take part in Mr. Olympia division, where the winner takes home roughly \$500,000, the biggest prize money in bodybuilding. All of the competitors you see at Mr. Olympia are taking PEDs, such as anabolic steroids.

Another big event that is worth mentioning is the Arnold Sports Festival⁴⁴ which is a weekend long event hosting bodybuilding, strongman and other fitness related competitions. It's usually referred to as the Arnold Classic. The event originated in United States but it's now taking place in multiple locations, such as Spain (Arnold Classic Europe), England (Arnold Classic UK), Brazil (Arnold Classic South America) etc. Apart from NPC & IFBB there's a lot of other organizations hosting bodybuilding competitions, just to name a few: National Amateur Body-Builders' Association (NABBA)⁴⁵, World Beauty Fitness and Fashion (WBFF)⁴⁶, International Competition Network (ICN)⁴⁷ etc. There's a lot more in every country, just look for bodybuilding contest in your area. You could also ask at your local gym if they know of any competitions coming up. You might also consider hiring a personal trainer to help you prepare for the competition, and also advise you what division is best for you.

4.4.1 Peak Week

The week before a bodybuilding competition is called a “peak week”. The idea is to make yourself look as muscular as possible within a week, by using a few tricks that only work short term. This involves water and carbs manipulations, getting a fake tan and so on. You have to be at a low body fat % for this to work. This technique is also good if you want to do a photoshoot or for whatever reason you want to make yourself look more muscular in a short amount of time. Every bodybuilder has his own peak week plan, however they

⁴⁰IFBB Pro website

⁴¹IFBB website

⁴²IFBB Elite Pro

⁴³Olympia website

⁴⁴Arnold Sports Festival on Wikipedia

⁴⁵NABBA website

⁴⁶WBFF website

⁴⁷ICN website

all have a lot of similarities. I did a peak week myself, even though I've never competed, by combining information from VitruvianPhysique⁴⁸ and Greg Doucette⁴⁹. A lot of the peak week plans are not exactly scientific and hard to evaluate each step at how much it helps you, but people still do them. This is what I did (starting 4 days before the show/photoshoot)

- Day 1 & day 2: I removed all carbs from my diet, while still hitting my caloric intake (just eat more fat and proteins). This diet is the keto diet. The reason you do this is to get rid of all glycogen in muscles. While starting this diet all of a sudden, you might feel really tired and have trouble sleeping. I recommend having something to help with melatonin production for sleep (like 5HTP capsules) and maybe pre-workout before training. I trained like I normally do.
- Day 3: same as previous 2 days except I removed sodium as well (had less than 2g) and drank a lot of water. Drinking a lot of water should help your body get used to eliminate it frequently so that when you stop drinking water the next day, you become as dehydrated as possible. You want to be dehydrated to avoid having too much water between skin and muscle. Just keep in mind that drinking a lot of water is dangerous too, since you can become overhydrated and potentially die.
- Day 4: time to carb up! I ate a lot of junk food, chocolate bars, candy, crisps etc. My sodium intake went back to normal but I barely drank any water. I tried to keep my caloric intake normal as well. Again, this day is dangerous since you will feel very dehydrated and dizzy all the time. The reason you carb up now is to increase glycogen back inside the muscle. Because you've been depleted for 2 days, your muscles should absorb more glycogen than normal, making the overall muscles look bigger.
- Day 5: last day (show day), same as day 4, I kept eating junk food and had almost no water. I was trying to aim for 50g of carbs every 2-3h. Avoid slow digesting meals, such as those high in proteins or fat to avoid having a big stomach. This day I also shaved my upper body and applied a fake tan with a spray (I used the spray that seems to be recommended by most bodybuilders — Pro Tan⁵⁰) although you might want to use it multiple days in a row, starting day 3 for example. Shaving and having a tan will make you appear a lot more muscular. Finally, before my photo shoot I slightly increased my water intake, took about 8g of citrulline mallate and got a pump, training every muscle group with low weights and high rep count.

⁴⁸VitruvianPhysique's peak week

⁴⁹Greg Doucette's peak week

⁵⁰Pro Tan spray on Amazon

Chapter 5

Full Example

In this chapter I will give a list of steps you could try following to get in shape if you've never trained before, without any extra explanations. For full explanations read the previous chapters. Feel free to try what I describe here, although some of the steps are more important than others and you might really want to customize this list for yourself. I will try to give examples with each step.

1. Buy a bunch of stuff: gym membership, gym clothes, supplements (creatine, multivitamins, whey & casein protein powder, omega 3 pills). The supplements are not exactly important and could be skipped.
2. Find your maintenance calories. Use a TDEE calculator like tdeecalculator.net. Example: 2,000 calories a day.
3. Add 20% to the value you got in the TDEE calculator. This is your goal every day for the next 3 months of lean bulk. Example: 2,400 calories.
4. Weight yourself. Take your weight (in kg), multiply it by 2.2. This is the amount of grams of proteins you should aim to eat every day. Example: at 70kg, 154g of proteins.
5. Decide how you want to hit your daily goals: by cooking in advance (meal prep), by tracking (e.g. using myfitnesspal, paper etc) or a mixture of both. I recommend cooking in advance. To help with your meal plan you can use the meal plan calculator spreadsheet I linked in the nutrition chapter, tracking calories section. Add your favourite ingredients, dishes etc, and play with the values until you hit your daily goal for calories and proteins. You can look at Figure 2.5 for an example of a meal plan.
6. Create a workout plan. Feel free to use the workout plan example spreadsheet I linked in the workout chapter, workout plan section. In time you will customize this to the exercises you enjoy most, and the weights that are best for you. For how to perform the exercises read the exercises section from the same chapter. For example, do the same exercises from Figure 3.4, adjust the weights such that you are close to failure after 10-12 reps.

7. Start your lean bulk for roughly 3 months (4 weeks x 3). Decide on a start date and plan 4 weeks of diet and exercise, followed by 2 days of break from diet and exercise. Make sure you can focus on both nutrition and workout during the 4 weeks, without breaks. Fill in the weights you are using in the workout spreadsheet. You should notice yourself becoming stronger. Increase the weight (also in the spreadsheet, it's a good way to track it and not forget how much you can lift) to stay in the same rep ranges you are using. After your first 4 weeks and few days of break, repeat the same process 2 more times.
8. Start your lean cut phase: this phase you will do until you reach a body fat % you are happy with (it could be 3 months, 6 months... a year). Prepare in advance a spreadsheet where you will log your weight every day. You can use the Weight Log Template from bulking & cutting section. Compute your TDEE again (your weight should have changed, but more importantly your body fat %, if you can compute this), this time subtract 20%. For protein intake aim for more than 2.2x your bodyweight (so maybe 2.5x). Create new meal plan. While you cut down, the weights you can lift should stay at the same value. Do this whole cutting phase in increments of 4 weeks at a time. Have a cheat weekend after each phase, if you really want to. Monitor your weekly average weights, they should be decreasing at a rate between 0.45kg and 0.9kg. If the rate is slower, adjust the goal for caloric intake (and meal plan) to be lower. Keep adjusting it until you reach a good rate (adjust every 2 weeks, to give your body time to adapt to changes). Take pictures every few weeks, look at the progress for extra motivation!
9. After you reached your body fat % goal it's really up to you what you want to do next. If you want to keep growing in size, go back to a lean bulk. Every time you feel like you put too much fat, go back to a lean cut. Doing a lean bulk shouldn't really put that much fat though. If you just want to maintain your physique try to aim for your TDEE, but you still have to exercise. However, I would decrease the volume a bit. Try to adjust values until you get the results you want, there is no perfect way to compute in advance what you need.
10. Optional: take supplements both during your bulk & cut. You can take multivitamins, creatine and omega 3 pills whenever. Whey protein in the morning, casein before bed. I wouldn't take omega 3 if I already have something like salmon in my diet. Same for whey or casein, I wouldn't take powders if I eat something else that has them, at the same times.
11. Optional: find a workout buddy! This will help you a lot to stay motivated and on track with your goals.

That's pretty much it! If you followed this book and got in shape, please do get in touch. I'm more than happy to hear success stories :)