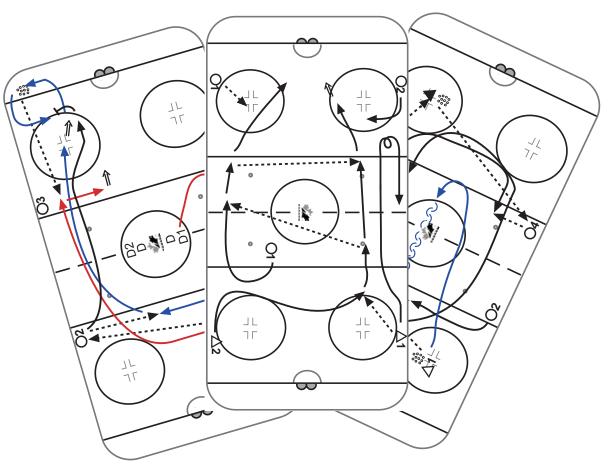


Drill Book

UPDATED JUNE 2008







ONTARIO MINOR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Drill Book

Ontario Minor Hockey Association 25 Brodie Drive • Unit 3 Richmond Hill • Ontario www.omha.net

This publication is a project of the Ontario Minor Hockey Association. The OMHA gratefully acknowledges the resources used in compiling this guide including Hockey Canada, BC Hockey, OMHA Development Programs and its various committees.

The OMHA Development Series consists of the following publications:

MINOR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK INITIATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE PLAYER DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK COACH DEVELOPMENT GUIDE COACHES' DRILL BOOK COACH MENTORSHIP HANDBOOK

For more information on the development programs offered by the OMHA, visit the OMHA website at <u>www.omha.net</u> or contact Ian Taylor – Director, Development Programs at <u>ian.taylor@omha.net</u>



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PRACTICE PHILOSOPHY

KEEP THEM MOVING

Whether its practice, clinic, or camp, ice sessions should be designed to engage every participant consistently. Kids don't attend practice to watch others play. Kids enjoy practices when they have fun and they experience an improvement in their overall skills.

EMPHASIZE THE FUNDAMENTALS

Build a foundation that will never crack by properly teaching the basics. Learning the fundamentals and perfecting the same basics at every level of play is essential to having any chance of success.

If one player does not execute the fundamentals of his position correctly, the most sophisticated drill or play in the world will not work. It is unfair and not fun to focus on running plays that will fail 9 out of 10 times. Kid's practices that focus on Team Play over executing fundamentals are cheating every participant out of the chance to learn the game properly.

Do not attempt to replicate plays you see in NHL and Junior games! Every scheme that is attempted in a junior or NHL game is supported by years of training in the fundamentals of the game.

INCORPORATE A PROGRESSION OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR EVERY PARTICIPANT

Regardless of a player's skill level, it is your responsibility as a coach to teach every kid on your team. It is no secret that if kids experience improvement in their skills, no matter what their athletic ability may be, they will continue to participate and return to learn more. Teach the skills in the proper order so you can continue to improve and build on each training session.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Following are some general observations of youth sports as stated in the Long Term Athlete Development Plan.

- Young athletes under-train, over-compete; Low training to competition ratios in early years
- Training in early years focuses on outcomes (winning) rather than processes (optimal training)
- Poor training between 6-16 years of age cannot be fully corrected (athletes will never reach genetic potential)
- The best coaches are encouraged to work at elite level;

Basically it takes 10,000 hours or 10,000 repetitions to master a skill. With the ages of 9 - 12 being the most important for skill acquisition it is during this time period that the skills included in the specialty clinics need to be repeated consistently. To that end, the skills were chosen so that a coaching staff can work on these specific skills until a reasonable level of mastery is achieved and then move onto more advanced skills.

The focus of this session is to provide examples of how to introduce drill progressions focusing on skill development and the use of small-sided games to re-enforce and develop player's skills. These drills force the player to think in a game-like situation, fun, competitive environment.



PRACTICE TIPS

There are 10 key ingredients a coach should mix into each practice. Collectively these lead to enjoyment and learning for both players and coaches

- 1. Coaches should have a minimum of 50 pucks in their bucket.
- 2. Players must be on time, all the time. Coaches set the standard and lead by example. Parents must be encouraged to buy in.
- 3. Don't waste ice time stretching. Stretching should be performed in the dressing room prior to the ice time.
- 4. The use of stations in practices leads to a dynamic practice. Stations keep participants active enabling them to achieve high levels of repetitions. Have players spend 3 8 minutes per station before switching. 2 3 stations are recommended. (Must be a coach at each station)
- 5. Basic Skill Development (skating, puck control, passing, shooting) should comprise 90% of your practice time. Remember you can work skills in game-like drills. Skill Development should not be considered boring.
- 6. Positive and Specific Feedback are imperative. Consider the Head Coach who always stands at center ice and runs drills. How often during the practice is this coach able to effectively teach??? Teaching is done in the trenches (corners, lines).
- Routines in practice are dangerous. Players will pace themselves and become bored very quickly. Routine practices develop great practice players. Strive to change things up, create an element of surprise, utilize variety, and generate enthusiasm. Players also enjoy time on their own. 2 - 5 minutes per practice should be sufficient. This enables players to be creative and try new things.
- 8. "Tell me and I'll forget, show me and I might remember, involve me and I'll understand."
- 9. Practice Execution by coaches is of principle importance. Great drills that aren't executed properly by coaches are useless. Execution involves using all staff on the ice, having pucks spotted in the proper areas, informing players of the whistle sequence (1st whistle begin, 2nd whistle stop, 3rd whistle begins next group) and providing appropriate feedback. To assist in practice execution, name your drills ie. "Killer Bees".
- 10. Relate what you do in practices to games and vice versa. "Players, we are doing this drill because in our last game we were unable to finish around the net." or "This drill will assist you in keeping your stick and body away from the checker and in an effective scoring position."



SKILL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES



INITIATION	85% Technical skills • 15% Individual tactics	
NOVICE	ICE 75% Technical skills • 15% Individual tactics • 10% • Team tactics	
ATOM 50% Technical skills • 20% Individual tactics • 15% • Team tactics • 10% Team play • 5% Strate		
PEEWEE	45% Technical skills • 20% Individual tactics • 15% • Team tactics • 10 % Team play • 5% Strategy	
BANTAM	40% Technical skills • 15% Individual tactics • 20% • Team tactics • 15% Team play • 10% Strategy	
MIDGET	35% Technical skills • 20% Individual tactics • 20% • Team tactics • 15% Team play • 10% Strategy	



PRACTICE PLANNING

Skill Development can be a straightforward task once you have taken the time to develop a practice or seasonal plan. A practice / seasonal plan is made up of a number of important components that should be given strong consideration each time you develop a plan.

1. Practice plan format to record your plan:

- Meets all your needs for information
- Archive your plans for easy reference at a later date.

2. Measurable outcomes for the plan:

- Players of all ages need to know the goals of each practice
- Record information about the execution of the plan

3. Elements of the plan:

- Practices / drills should be more active than passive
- A well balanced practice contains about 5 activities
- Elements of a plan may include warm up, teaching components, technical skill execution, drills under game like conditions, fun elements, competitive activities, and a cool down

4. Assign the coach responsibilities to lead the drill:

- Ensure that all support people understand the purpose of the drills so they can provide appropriate feedback to guide improvement
- All coaches should be engaged in the delivery of each drill
- Coaches may be required to provide stimuli to start or maintain drill focus

5. Clear illustrations:

- Take pride in illustrating good plans
- Make it a habit to use international symbols

6. Descriptions to include:

- Written descriptions should include details of the drill execution, key teaching points, and key execution points
- Plans should note any extraordinary equipment required



CONSIDERATIONS FOR PLAYER DEVELOPMENT

PRACTICE VS. GAMES

One of the biggest issues surrounding the development of hockey players is the number of practices they have compared to the number of games they play. An ideal, realistic ratio is 2 practices for every 1 game played for ages 7 - 13.

While some associations have no problem in meeting the recommended ratio, others have great difficulty in finding enough ice time meet this practice to game ratio.

Are games really necessary, or all they are cracked up to be? Not when you look at the stats below, especially if you are trying to develop skills.

A PRACTICE BY THE NUMBERS

The following facts and figures relate to a 60-minute practice session:

- 1 efficient practice will give a player more skill development than 11 games collectively.
- Each player should have a puck on his or her stick for 8 12 minutes.
- · Each player should have a minimum of 30 shots on goal.
- · Players will miss the net over 30% of the time in a minor hockey practice.
- Coaches should try to run 4 5 different drills / games / activities each practice. More is not better; execution of what you do is development.
- · No more than 5 minutes should be spent in front of a teaching board each practice.
- · If you have 10 players on the ice, strive to keep 4 5 players moving at all times.
- · If you have 15 players on the ice, strive to keep 9 10 players moving at all times.
- · If you have 20 players on the ice, strive to keep 14 15 players moving at all times.

A GAME BY THE NUMBERS:

The following statistics were recorded during a 60-minute Peewee level hockey game:

- · Players will have the puck on their stick for an average of 8 seconds per game.
- · Players will take an average of 1 2 shots per game.
- 99% of the feedback coaches give players is when they have the puck. Ironically players only have the puck on their stick for 0.2% of the game.
- · 1 efficient practice will give a player more skill development than 11 games collectively.

If you look at these stats, how can we expect kids to develop when they are playing more games than practicing? Studies show that the better kids are at something, the more they will enjoy it, and the longer they will play. Many kids quit hockey because they get to the level where they can't compete due to lack of skill - therefore it is no longer fun.

At the ages of 5 - 6 or 5 - 7, the practice to game ratio should be even higher (6: 1) and realistically there is no need for formal games.



HOW TO



By IAN TAYLOR

ow to **BE SUCCESSFUL** IN THE NEW GAME UNDERSTANDING THE NEW STA

OF PLAY AND RULE EMPHASIS

all times.





Nick Milonas, age 12



Ryan Migliaccio, age 11



Alex Botten, Age 14

The rules have always been there but now they are being strongly emphasized by officials. Speed skill and smarts are three important intangibles that a minor hockey player needs to work on under the ' "new game. James Solakis, Nic Ranson, Nick Milonas, Ryan Migliaccio and Alex Botten demonstrate five ways to improve your game.



KEEP YOUR FEET MOVING Restraining a fore-checker, back-checker or puck carrier with your stick or

free hand is no longer permitted. To avoid using your stick or free hand to impede a players progress, keep your feet moving at all times. This will enable you to gain control of the puck.

2 KEEP YOUR STICK ON THE ICE Your stick cannot be used to hook, hold or impede an opponent. Stick contact involving any degree of force to the glove, arm, shoulder, back or unprotected area of an opponent will be penalized. To keep yourself from using your stick to slow an opponent's progress, keep your stick on the ice at



APPROACH THE PUCK/PLAYER ON AN ANGLE

Avoid dangerous contact at all times. All forceful, intentional or dangerous contact from behind or to the head will be penalized. The onus is on the checker to control angle and speed of approach. Remember, when you see the STOP patch on the back of hockey jersey...STOP!







DEVELOP YOUR SKILLS

In the new game, practicing your skills is more important then ever before. Take the time to practice your stick handling and skating to excel in the new game. The faster your feet and hands are, the more success you will enjoy.

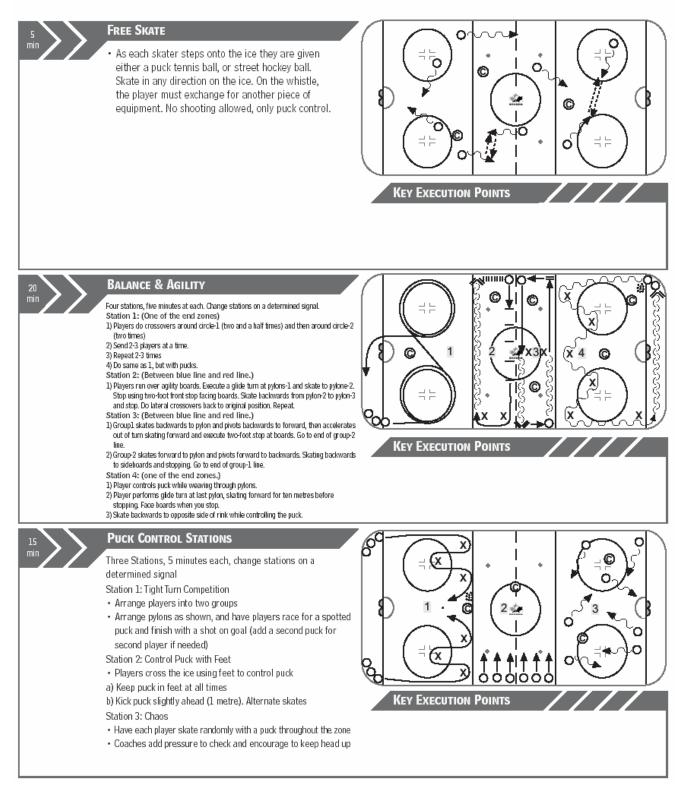


Time	Description	Key Points	
5	Chaos – free time		
1.	Players skate all over the ice stickhandling the pucks		
2.	Coaches interact with the players, pass pucks back and forth.		
3.	Encourage kids to handle pucks, forehand, backhand, kick puck with skates, no shooting against boards		

Time	Description	Key Points	
50	5 Station Skills Circuit – 10 mi	ns at each	
	station		
1)	Skating - fwd stride and bend – stop at blueline - fwd jump stride – stop at blue line - fwd Crossovers - bwd c-cuts - bwd striding		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1)	- bwd crossovers Puck Control -Stationary puck control		5 Balance & Agility 4 Passing
	-Figure 8's -Toe drag -Partner puck control		
2)	Pond Hockey		
3)	Passing		
	-stationary forehand passing / rec -stationary backhand passing / rec -telescope passing / rec		
4)	Balance & Agility -stationary balance 1 leg, -stationary deep knee bends -inside / outside edges -gliding on one foot		

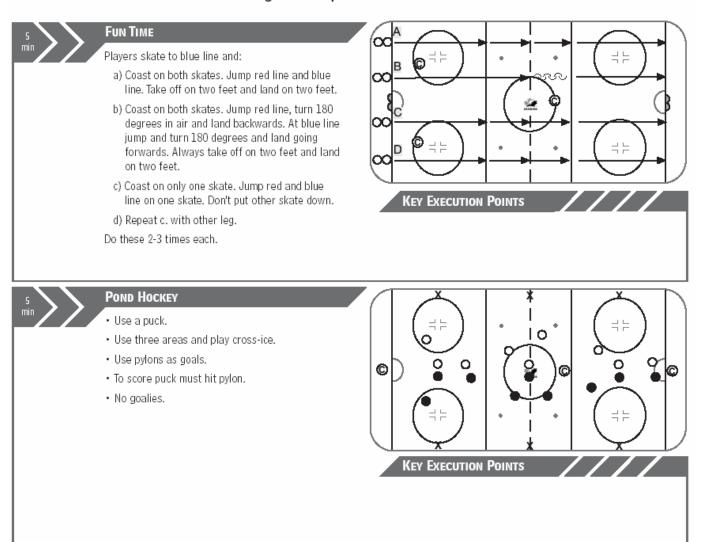


Session Objective(s) Introduce: use of feet to control the puck and puckhanding combinations Review: A,B,C's, starting and skating with the puck, open ice carry, weaving with the puck





Session Objective(s) Introduce: use of feet to control the puck and puckhanding combinations Review: A,B,C's, starting and skating with the puck, open ice carry, weaving with the puck





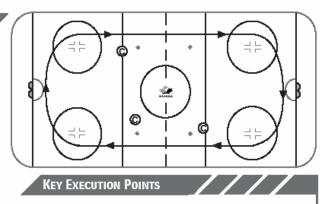
Session Objective(s) Review: A,B,C's, starting and skating with the puck, open ice carry, weaving with the puck, passing / receiving

C

Free Skate

Players skate clockwise around the ice. At the blue line they perform four warm-up exercises.

- a. Touch toes.
- b. Squat low
- c. Pull knee to chest.
- d. Touch one knee to ice.
- Between blue lines:
 - a. Skates stay on ice at all times spread legs wide to the side and then bring them in together.
- Run between blue lines.



30

 $2 \circ$

KEY EXECUTION POINTS

Balance & Agility

- Cross ice touching knee on ice after each stride. I.e., drive with left skate, touch left knee to ice and get up. Drive with right skate, touch right knee to ice and get up repeat across ice. Do three times.
- 2. Cross ice doing forward alternate leg crossovers.
- 3. Players skate forward and jump over agility board (1). Dive under obstacle (2) set on two high pylons, jump over agility board (3), dive under obstacle (4) on two high pylons. Player gets up and turns 360 degrees around pylon, skates forwards (six metres) pivots forward to backwards and skates backwards to boards. Lateral crossovers back to original position. Repeat.
- Same set up as 3. Players carry puck with them. Must slide puck under obstacle on pylons, skate around and pick it up. Perform an open ice carry on the return to position.

Repeat using route-2 as players should do on forehand and backhand.



STATIONARY PASSING / RECEIVING & STOPPING W/ PUCK

Review and demonstrate key points.

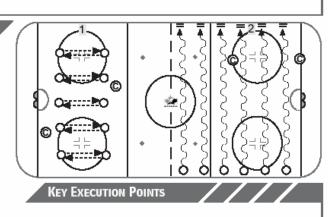
- Players partner off approximately six metres apart.
- a. Practice forehand pass and receive.
- b. Practice backhand pass and receive.

Same as 2, but move players ten metres apart.

Review and demonstrate key points.

Players carry puck across ice.

Repeat 6-7 times.

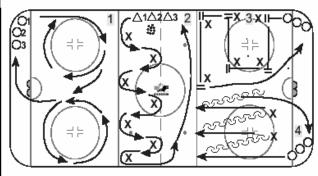




Time	Description	Key Points	
5	Back Alley Warm Up		
2. 3. 4.	Players take off one after another Backwards between blue line Two foot jump over each line Groin stretch between blue lines Touch toes, trunk twists, leg kicks		

Time	Description	Key Points	
5	Diminishing Pucks		
2. 3.	Players stickhandle through neutral zone. Try to knock puck off of other players' stick Once puck goes over blue line, it is out of play. Last player with puck wins.		

Time	Description	Key Points
20	Skating Evaluation – 5 minute	s at each St
1.	-Player performs x-overs around circle.	
	-Second player goes, once first player	
	passes. -Do backwards on second time through -Do with puck 3 rd time through	
2.	-Player weaves through pylons, and goes back in line. Next player goes, when first gets to 2 nd pylon	
3.	-Second time through, use a puck, 3 rd time do 360's around each pylon. -Player skates forward to pylon,	
0.	performs a two foot stop, then proceeds forward to next pylon, etc -Second time through do backwards.	
4.	-Player skates forward to blue line, backwards to pylon, forward to blue line again etc.	





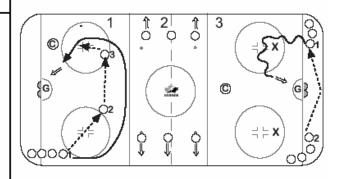
Time 15	Description Puckcontrol Circuit	Key Points	
1.			
3.	Description British Bulldog Players line up on goal line One player at center yells " British Bulldog." Players then try to skate to other end without being tagged. If a player gets tagged, then that player has to help the person in the middle catch the rest of the skaters. Play until last skater gets caught.	Key Points	
Time 10 1. 2. 3.	2 games of 3 on 3 cross ice On whistle players playing switch with players in neutral zone.	Key Points	



Time	Description	Key Points	
5	Chaos]
1.	Players skate all over the ice stickhandling.		
2.	On whistle, all players move to one half of the ice.		
3.	On next whistle, all players move inside blueline		
4.	On next whistle, all players move inside goal line		
Time	Description	Key Points	

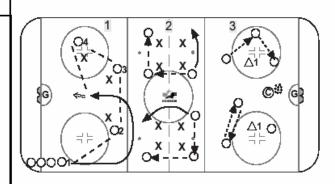
5	Indy 500	
1.	Divide players into two groups, half on each side of the red line. Move nets up	
2.	to hash marks. Players partner up, front player bends down into sitting position, second player pushes from behind.	
3.	Players start on whistle, doing one full lap of ice, (allowed to bump other teams in corners)	
4.	Once players get around ice, and back to finish line, next group goes.	

Time	Description	Key Points
15	Shooting Circuit - 5 mins at ea	ch station
1.	-O1 passes to O2. -O2passes to O3 -O1 skates around O2, and then between O2 and O3, receives pass back from O3. -O1 takes shot on net. -Make sure all players are both	
2.	skaters, and passers. -Players line up along side boards. -Practice wrist shots, and backhand shots.	
3.		





Time	Description	Key Points
20	Passing Circuit – 5mins at eac	h station
1.	-O1 passes to O2, then begins skating.	
	-O2 passes to O3, O3 passes to O4.	
	O1 skates towards blue line, turns and	
	skates between O2 and O3 to get a pass from O4.	
	-O1 then takes a shot on net.	
	-Make sure all players get to be skaters	
	and passers.	
2.	 -3 players for 4 pylons. 	
	-As one player passes puck, the player	
	without the puck, must move to open	
	pylon so that the puck is always with the middle person.	
3.	-Pig in the middle – 2 players pass puck	
0.	to each other, while 3rd player tries to	
	stop the pass.	
	-If player in the middle stops pass, then	
	he / she switches with player who gave	
	up the puck	
4.	-Coach works with goalies	



Time Description Key Points
5 Shootout
 2 lines facing each end of the ice. Line on left has players down on one knee Line of right is player with puck On coach's signal, player with puck skates towards net for shot, player on one knee has to play the back checker, and try and catch puck carrier. Switch lines after each attempt



- Session Objective(s)
- 1. Agility

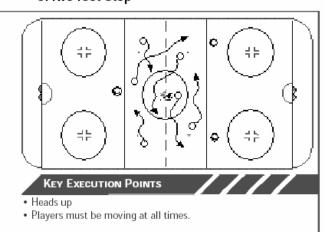
min

- 2. Gliding on 1 skate, 2 skates
- 3. Crossovers

DIMINISHING PUCKS

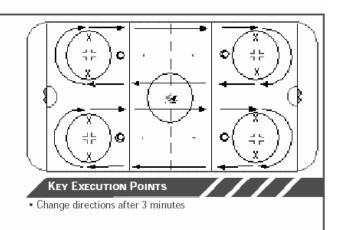
- Players skate around the neutral ice zone each with a puck.
- As players are stickhandling, they try to knock the puck off each others sticks. If a puck goes outside the blue lines into one of the end zones, it is out of play.
- Players that lose their puck have to try and knock pucks off of the sticks of the remaining players.
- · Keep going until last puck is knocked out of the zone

- 4. Front V-start 5. Stationary Passing
- 6. Two foot Stop



BALANCE AND AGILITY

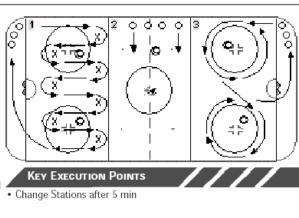
- Players are divided into two groups, and follow the path as indicated in the diagram.
- · Perform following exercises:
- · drop to knees at blue lines
- · dive and roll at red line
- jump at each line
- backwards between blue lines
- glide on one foot between blue lines
- shoot the duck between blue lines





Skills Stations

- 1. Players weave through pylons
- first time through using one foot, inside edge only.
- second time through using one foot, outside edge only
 third time through using both
- feet, leading with front foot. • fourth time through use pucks
- 2. Push and Glide
- Players line up along boards, and perform t-pushes across ice, change leg on the way back. Try to do 3-4 t-pushes.
- Players then do the same going backwards, using ccuts or backward cross over start to begin, and finishing with c-cuts to far boards. Repeat 4 times.
- 3. Crossovers
- Players begin in one corner and work on crossovers, forwards and backwards.
 Concentrate on full crossover (outside foot), and cross-under (push through of inside skate for power.)

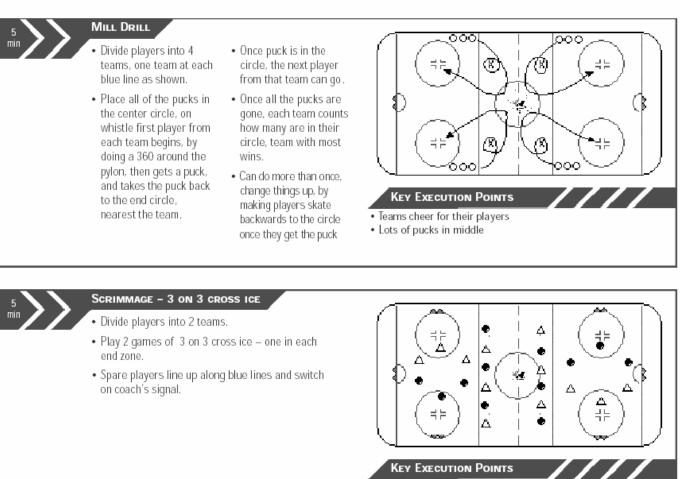




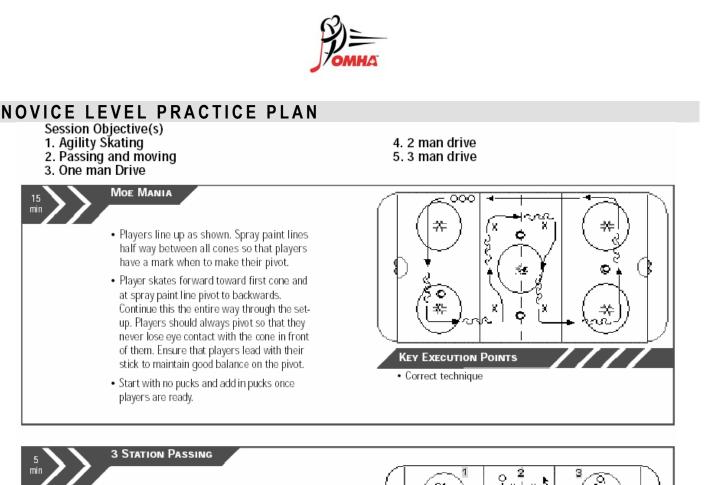
3. Stationary passing

4. Backwards c-cuts

Session Objective(s) 1. Open ice carry 2.Tight turns / Edge control



- Use pucks, tennis balls, hockey balls etc...
 Alternate 1 pucks 2 pucks
- Alternate 1 puck, 2 pucks, 3 pucks.



Montreal Drill

 01 passes to 02, 02 - 03, 03 - 04, 04 back to 01 in the slot (rotate)

Pass with Accuracy

 Move laterally giving and receiving passes on the outside of the cones

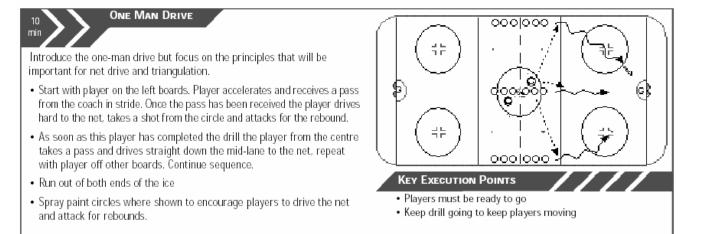
Pig in the Middle

 One checker between 3 players, with players continuously passing the puck until the checker intercepts. Checker then trades places and becomes a passer



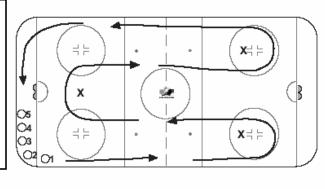
Key Execution Points

- Change stations after 5 minutes
- Players need to think

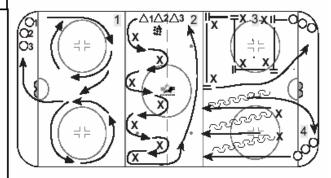




Time	Description	Key Points
5	Back Alley Warm-up	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Players take off one after another Backwards between blue lines Two foot jump over each line Groin stretch between blue line Touch toes, trunk twists, leg kicks	



Time	Description	Key Points
20	Skating Evaluation – 5 mins at	
1.	Player performs crossovers around circle. -Second player goes, once first player passes.	
2.	goes back in line. Next player goes, when first gets to 2 nd pylon	
3.	-Second time through, use a puck, 3 rd time do 360's around each pylon. Player skates forward to pylon, performs a two foot stop, then proceeds forward to next pylon. etc Second time through do backwards.	
4.	Player skates forward to blue line, backwards to pylon, forward to blue line again etc. -Second player starts once first player gets to blue line.	

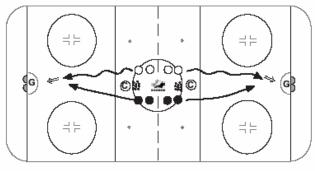




Time	Description	Key Points
5	Pairs Passing	
	Players partner up, skate around the ice surface passing back and forth to each other. After a couple laps, change sides, so	
	that both players get to pass on forehand, and backhand	

Time 10	Description Pairs Passing - 1 on 1	Key Points	
1. 2. 3. 4.	Players start out of each end, forming 2 lines in the corner Players pair pass back and forth down the ice between boards, and pylons. At the last pylon, the player with the puck is on offence, the player without the puck is on defence, and come back down the middle lane 1 on 1. Put pylons down middle so players don't run into each other		

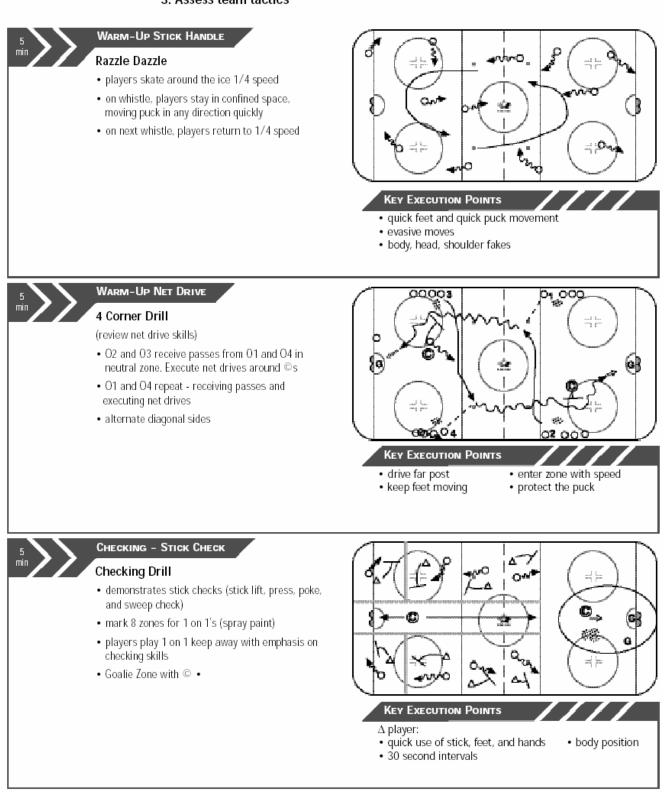
Time	Description	Key Points	
5	Shootout		
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	2 lines facing each end of the ice. Line on left has players down on one knee Line on right is player with puck On coach's signal, player with puck skates towards net for shot, player on one knee has to play the back checker, and try and catch puck carrier. Switch lines after each attempt		





Session Objective(s) 1. Review stick handling and net drive 2. Teach checking skills

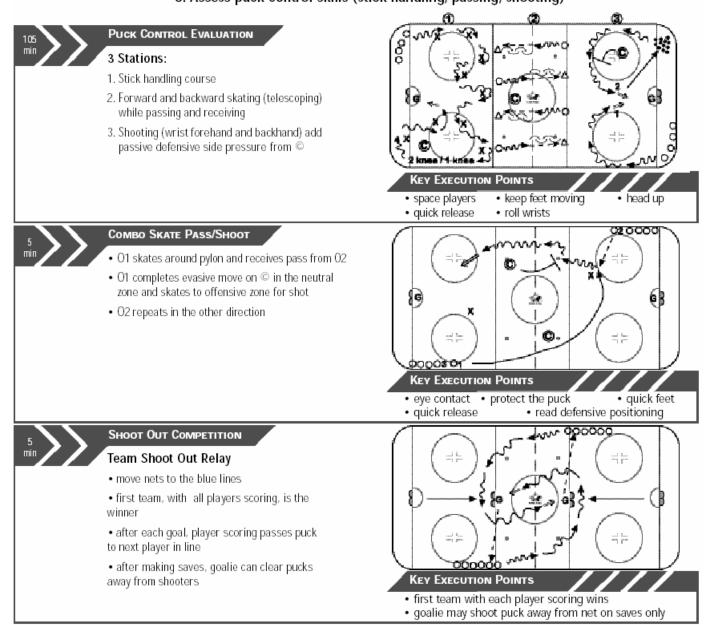
3. Assess team tactics



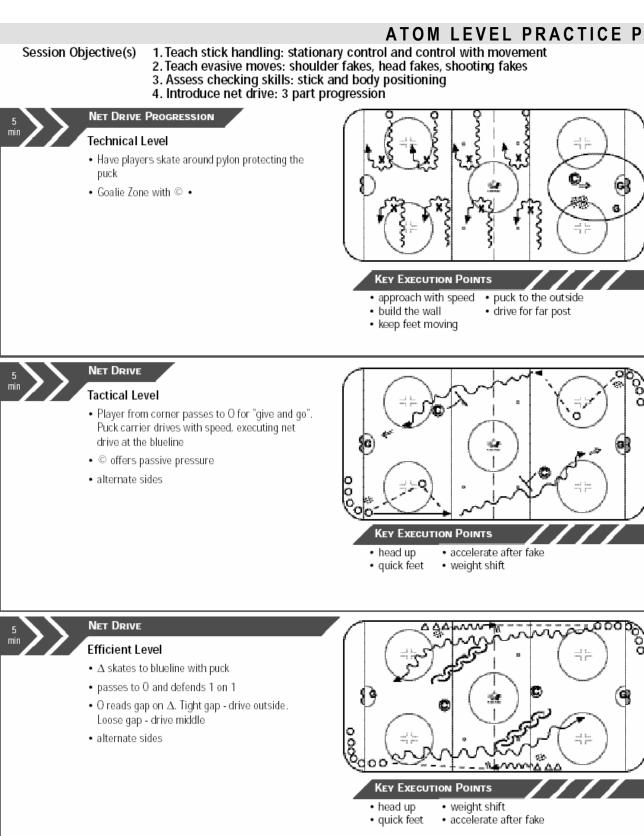


Session Objective(s) 1. Teach forward and backward striding by progression

2. Teach forward and backward crossovers by progression3. Front V-Start 3. Assess puck control skills (stick handling, passing, shooting)



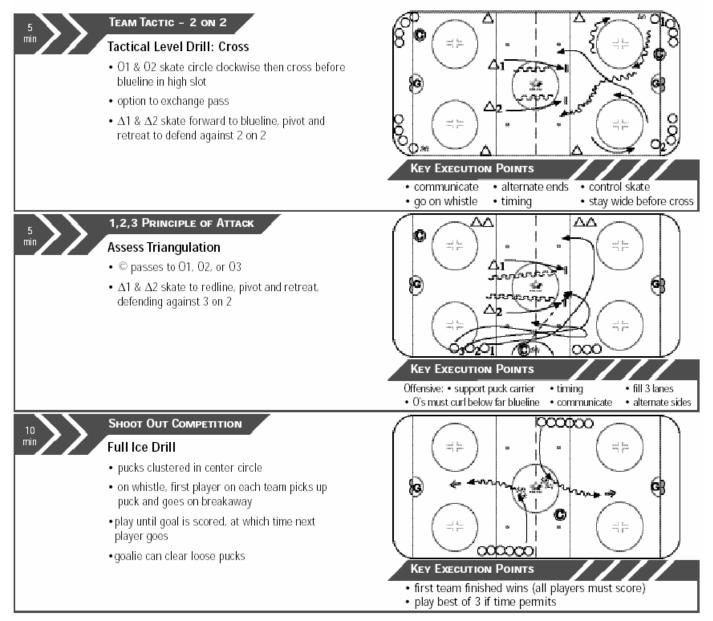






Session Objective(s) 1. Teach shooting skills - wrist shot, backhand, slap shot

- 2. Teach team tactics give & go, give & follow, cross, headman 3. Assess team tactic ""1,2,3 Principle of Attack"





PEEWEE LEVEL PRACTICE PLAN Description Time Key Points 15 Puckcontrol Q 1. Players weave through pylons, carrying puck. X -Take shot on net 2. Players stickhandle throughout zone, performing different moves ٩G GR 3. On coach's signal, players weave through pylons, racing for puck. -First player takes shot. х Second player tries to prevent shot. Ċ Description Key Points Time 5 Shootout 2 lines facing each end of the ice. 1) 2) Line on left has players down on one ╡╞ = knee 3) Line on right is player with puck 00 00 4) On coach's signal, player with puck 8 G G © 🗱 🕍 🖉 🕼 🔘 skates towards net for shot, player on one knee has to play the back checker, and try and catch puck ╡╞ 늬는 carrier. 5) Switch lines after each attempt Key Points Description Time Pond Hockey 10 1. 2 games of 3 on 3 cross ice • Ą 2. On whistle players playing switch with Δ players in neutral zone. Δ Δ 3. Use 1 puck, or two pucks, tennis balls, Λ soccer balls etc... ላ Ú. Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ ۲ 42 늭 늗 Å ċ





BY STEVE SERDACHNY HOW TO SHOOT TO SCORES CHOOSE YOUR SHOOTING LOCATIONS FOR SUCCESS

INSTRUCTOR

Steve Serdachny is the Skating & Skills coach for the Edmonton Oilers, He conducts Power Skating and Hockey Schoolsworldwide. His power skating and advanced skill and scoring systems are highly effective in developing naximum performance on ice. You can see Steve on the national television show" Hockey Academy" on the NHL Network For more information on camps, schools and **DVD'svisit** www.eitepowerskating.com or cal 1-877-30-SKATE



SURVEY

Look at the net and determine where the goale is positioned. Is he challenging or already down in the butterfly position?



HOW TO



SHOT LOCATION

Choose scoring locations for success. Most goalies are butterfly-style goaltenders. Look to shoot thirty to thirty-five centimetres up to either post (just over the pads and under the glove and blocker). Look high to the glove and blocker or just above the shoulders when the tender in clown. The "Five Hole" is a great choice prior to the goalie going down. Accuracy and quick release are the keys when going to this location.



SHOOT

The shot needs to be accurate and on the net. Players must choose the shot that fits the scoring chance. For example a slapshot would be better suited for the slot and beyond to the blueline but would not be the proper shot for in tight. A snapshot, backhand and flip shot would be good in tight.



Quick release is everything if you wish to score goals. The quickness of your shot as well as accuracy is more important than how hard your shot is. The quicker the puck is off your stick, the less time the goale has to get set up.



5 SECONDARY CHANCES

Wost goals in today's NHL are not first shot goals. In fact most goaltenders stop over ninety percent of first shot opportunities. This is important information for goalscorers. Players must learn to follow the puck to the net and take advantage of the secondary scoring chances. Many quality scoring chances and goals happen off the second, third and fourth opportunities.





Time

5

Time

5

1.

2.

3.

Key Points Description Chaos 1. Players skate all over the ice \sim stickhandling. 2. On whistle, all players move to one half of the ice. 3. On next whistle, all players move ÷. inside blueline. 4. On next whistle, all players move inside goal line Description Key Points Short Pass / Long Pass Players partner up. One player has puck. o≓ ⊨ Short pass 4. Long pass 5. Alternate until coach signals drill is over B đH

Description	Key Points	
3 Station Move		
Players start in each corner. -O1 makes bank pass off boards to O2 -O1 skates through pylons -O2 hits passer in slot, for shot on net. -Alternate sides Players start on red line, carry puck to first coach / player. -Put puck under stick, skate around coach / player to pick up puck again. -Perform same move at next coach / player O1 performs flip pass over stick to O2 -O1 then skates behind net. -O2 passes to O3, who passes to O4 -O4 then passes to O1.		
	3 Station Move Players start in each corner. -O1 makes bank pass off boards to O2 -O1 skates through pylons -O2 hits passer in slot, for shot on net. -Alternate sides Players start on red line, carry puck to first coach / player. -Put puck under stick, skate around coach / player to pick up puck again. -Perform same move at next coach / player O1 performs flip pass over stick to O2 -O1 then skates behind net. -O2 passes to O3, who passes to O4	3 Station Move Players start in each corner. -O1 makes bank pass off boards to O2 -O1 skates through pylons -O2 hits passer in slot, for shot on net. -Alternate sides Players start on red line, carry puck to first coach / player. -Put puck under stick, skate around coach / player to pick up puck again. -Perform same move at next coach / player O1 performs flip pass over stick to O2 -O1 then skates behind net. -O2 passes to O3, who passes to O4 -O4 then passes to O1.

OMHA COACHES DRILL BOOK • 31

PEEWEE LEVEL PRACTICE PLAN



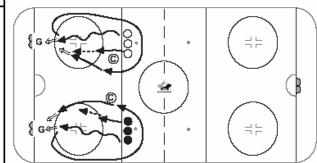
Time	Description	Key Points	
10	4 Line Puckcontrol		
3.	Players make bank pass off boards at each pylon. Players skate to second pylon, -Pivot, skate backwards, to first pylon -Pivot, skate forward to 4 th pylon -Pivot, skate backwards to 3 rd pylon Skate forward to next line -Skate forward doing 360's around each pylon. Skate forward, make move on each pylon and skate to start line again.		

Time	Description	Key Points
15	Pass / Receive Circuit	Rey Points
1.	O1 passes to O2, then begins skating. -O2 passes to O3, O3 passes to O4. -O1 skates towards blue line, turns and skates between O2 and O3 to get a pass from O4. -O1 then takes a shot on net. -Make sure all players get to be skaters, and passers.	
2.	•	
3.	middle person. Pig in the middle – 2 players pass puck to each other, while 3 rd player tries to stop the pass. -If player in the middle stops pass, then he / she switches with player who gave up the puck.	
4.	Coach works with goalies	



Time Description Key Points 5 1-2-3 on 0 1 1. Move nets to each end, on goal line, below face off dots. 1 2. Players line up outside blue line each with a puck. 1 3. 1st player goes in for shot, keeps going until goal is scored. 1 4. After goal, player skates back outside blue, next player joins in for 2 on 0. 1 5. 3rd time through, 3 on 0 etc... 1

PEEWEE LEVEL PRACTICE PLAN





Session Objective(s) 1. Assess and improve acceleration

- 2. Assess and improve agility
- 3. Assess and improve puck control skills: puck handling

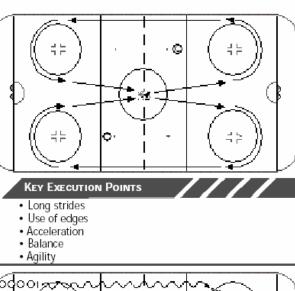
Butterfly Warm-up

- C demonstrates or calls out skating actions:
- 1 foot/ 2 foot/ squats
- Left/ right/ both knee touches to ice
- Mohawk turns/ 360's
- Backwards
- Sprints

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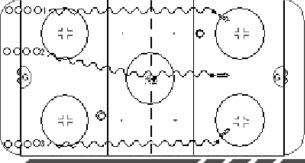
10 min

- Dive roll
- 360 spin on knees
- Progress to with pucks



Three Line Wave

- O1 starts the drill, O2 follows, then O3. Continue this rotation until all players have gone. Players carry puck through neutral zone and take shots on goal. Players wait until all have completed, then return in other direction
- Weave follow your pass
- Weave drop pass only

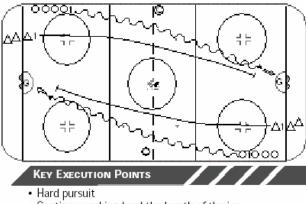


Key Execution Points

- Stay in lanes
- Skate hard
- Goalies work on angles
- Shoot Low
- Timing to allow goalie to recover

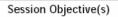
- FULL ICE BACKCHECK

 Both ends go on whistle
- O1 on the hash marks, $\Delta 1$ has one skate on the goal line
- On the ©'s whistle, ∆1 pursues 01
- · At the completion of a repetition, switch lines



- Continue working hard the length of the ice
- All checking must be legal

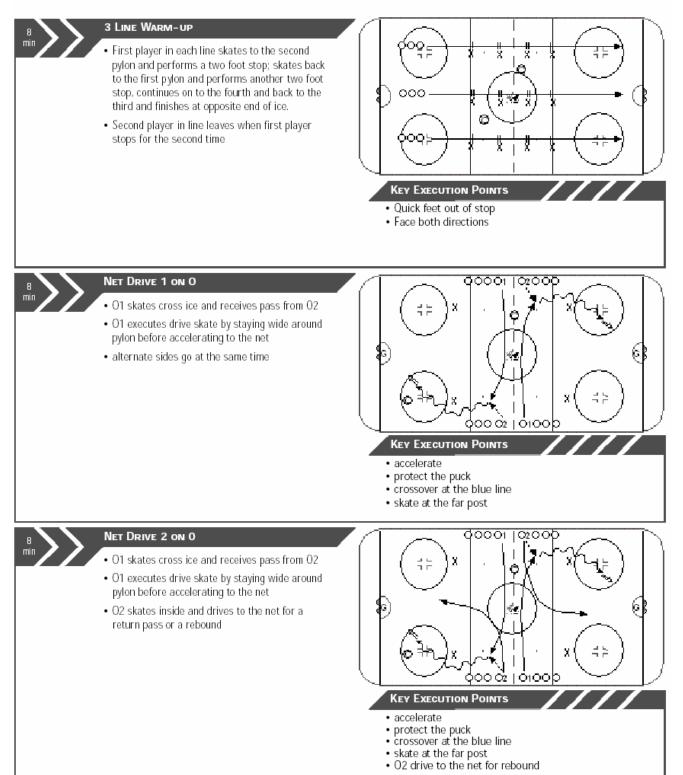




1. Teach individual offensive tactic: net drive

2. Reinforce net drives with 2 man attack option







Session Objective(s) 1. Assess checking skills

angling

- stick checks
- body contact

3 LINE WARM-UP

- Players line up in 3 groups to allow for 3 wide lanes Players execute a series of skating skills without pucks and with pucks Forwards and backwards Ċ. · Striding and tight turns Crossovers

 - Transition forward to backward to forwards

Ċ KEY EXECUTION POINTS

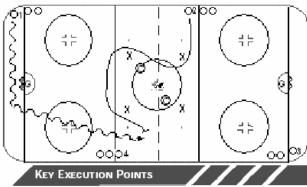
- Good knee bend
- Back straight and upright
- Head up, eyes forward

min

min

Angling Gate Drill

- 01 and 02 begin on the whistle
- · 01 picks up loose puck and skates behind the net and must skates between the for a shot on goal
- 02 closes the gap, sabing ice in hte neutral zone, before angling toward 01
- · 02 attempts to force 01 outside the pylons, not giving up the middle lane



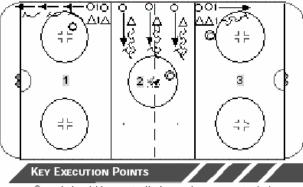
- maintain middle lane
- control skating

min

- 1). Continuous Bumping · O1 moves slowly along the boards while _1 angles, closes the gap and pins O1 against boards · The two players continue around boards to other side · Switch roles the other way
 - 2). Open Ice Contact

CHECKING STATIONS

- · O skates forward as _ skates backwards
- _ initiates shoulder to chest contact and then continues backwards repeating action across the ice
- · Switch roles on return across ice
- 3). 1 on 1 Angling
- O1 moves slowly along the boards while _1 angles backwards, closes the gap and pins O1 against boards
- . The two players continue around the boards to other side
- Switch roles the other way



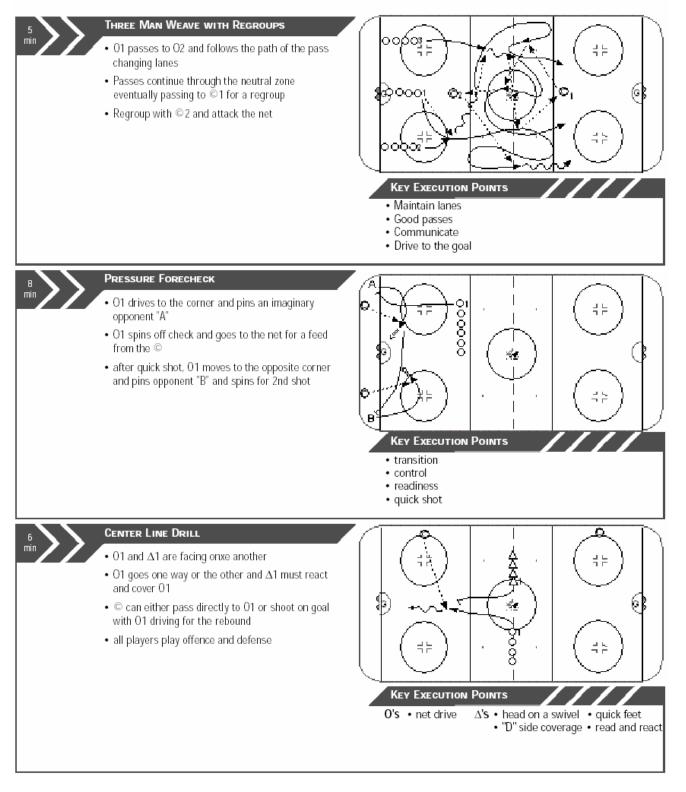
- Speed should be controlled ensuring proper technique
- · Use the terms coil/ uncoil as motion description
- Add pucks and increase speed as players become more efficient



PEEWEE LEVEL PRACTICE PLAN

Session Objective(s) 1. Refine the ability to read and react to defensive responsibilities

- Refine individual defensive tactic: defensive side positioning
 - 3. Refine team defensive tactics: support through awareness and communication

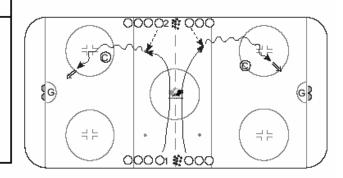




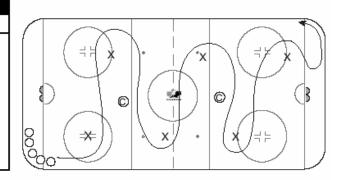
8 Reverse A

Reverse A-B-C-D Drill

- 1. 01 Control skates to centre of ice
- 2. 02 Leads 01 with timing pass
- 01 Accelerates onto the puck, drives around the pylon to shoot
- 4. 01 continues in front of the net to opposite line
- 5. 02 repeats

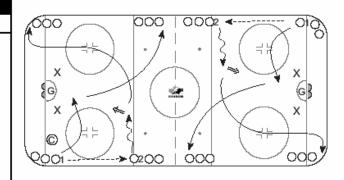


	Description Key Points
6	Crossover Snake
1. 2. 3.	Crossovers around pylons Continuous crossovers, no forward striding Add pucks, and repeat the pattern



Time Description 6 Goalie Drill - Telescoping

- 1. 01 passes to 02
- 2. 02 drags to the middle, taking a slap shot on goal
- 01 moves to the net for a rebound.
- After the play, 01 and 02 race to opposite lines, alternate sides



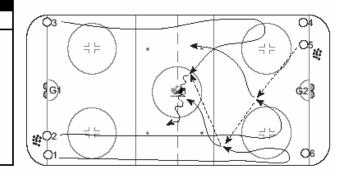


TimeDescription7Zone Games

- 1. © spots a puck and calls 2, 3 or 4 players
- 2. Players from each team enter for 45 second game
- 3. © whistles to clear the zone; next group is ready to go

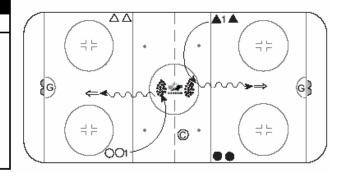
TimeDescription8Hound Back 3 on 0

- 1. 01, 02, 03 'hound back' to defensive zone
- 04, 05, 06 pass to 01, 02, or 03
- 3. 01, 02, 03 breakout 3 on 0 with speed and variety
- 4. Variety of team tactics through neutral zone
- 5. Attack G1 using Principles of Attack



TimeDescription84 – Corner Place Your Bet

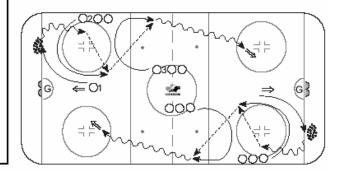
- 1. 1 vs 0
- 2. Scoring team receives a point
- 3. Non-scoring team skates over
- 4. Alternate sides for shooting



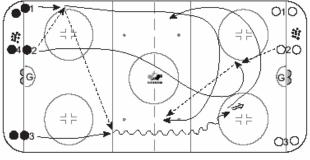


TimeDescription8Swing Drill

- 1. 01 begins the first repetition only, with a shot on goal
- after the shooter releases, retrieve a loose puck from the corner and pass to 02 swinging below the circle
- 02 takes 2 or 3 steps and then passes to 03 who swings from mid ice to the outside lane
- 4. Players advance to the next line



Time	Description
8	3 on 3 / 3 on 1 / 3 on 2
1. 2. 3. 4.	•1, •2, •3 attack 3 on 0 After play, •'s regroup with pass from 02 and go back 3 on 1 vs Δ 1 After the play, •'s regroup with pass from •4 and attack 3 on 2 vs Δ 2 and 3 Δ 01, 02 and 03 go next



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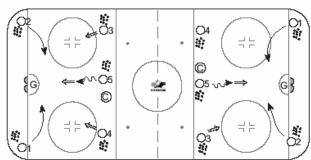
8	1 on 1 Transition Drill			
1.	∆1 receives pass from 01			
2.	Drags to middle & shoots			
3.	01 skates to net for screen or deflection			
4.	© spots a puck in the neutral zone			
5. ∆1 retrieves loose puck, passes to 01 for shot on goal				
6.	Alternate sides at start, then both sides together			
7.	Add a 2 nd ∆ to play 1 on 1 low & 1 on 1 attack			
7.	Add a $2^{nd} \Delta$ to play 1 on 1 low & 1 on 1 attack			



Description
 Powerplay Skills Stations
 1. 02 give and go with 01,
 2. 02 passes to 01, attack net

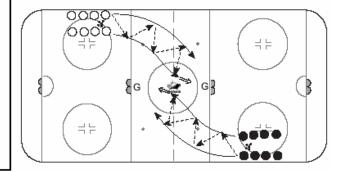
- O2 executes give and go with ●1, ●2 passes to ●1 for low forward walk-out
- 4. ∆1 drags puck to middle and shoots
- 5. ▲1 retrieves puck, passes to ▲2, shoots on net

Time	Description
7	Goalie Drill – 5 shots
1. 2. 3. 4.	01 & 02 execute low walk-outs 03 & 04 take slap shots 05 executes in tight breakaway Keep rotating positions



Time Description 6 2 on 2 Showdown Relay

- 1. Forms two teams and have team members pair up
- On the whistle, the first pair in each team touch passes and skates around the far net attacking the net closest to their team
- 2. The pair continues until they score, while the goaltender has the option of shooting the puck away
- 3. After a goal the puck is passé to the next pair





Session Objective(s) 1. Access and improve passing and puck control skills

2. Access and improve offensive support 3. Introduce quiet zones

Reverse A+B+C+D Drill

- 01 Control skates to center of ice
- O2 Leads O1 with timing pass
- O1 Accelerates onto the puck, drives around the pylon to shot
- 01 Continues in front of the net to opposite line
- O2 Repeats

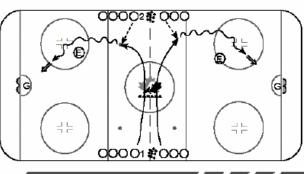
mir

min

min

Key Teaching Points

- Acceleration onto puck and into zone
- Keep feet moving during shooting
- Soft lead pass



KEY EXECUTION POINTS

- O2 to wait until O1 passes cone before beginning
- Full speed back to line simulating backcheck

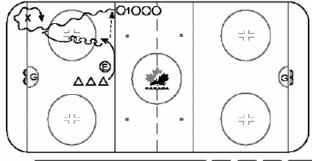


1 on 1 offensive zone

- Δ1 Skates to center, passes to 01 and pivots
- 01 Drives to tight turn in corner around pylon
- O1 vs Δ1 Play 1-on-1 low zone alternate sides

O1 to drive full speed to quick tight turn

Δ1 to read pressure or stall and contain



Key Execution Points

- O1 Must remain low in zone
- ∆1 to protect middle
- May add give-and-go option using © as ∆2

3 Stations - Station 2

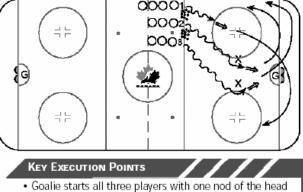
Three-shot goalie drill

Key Teaching Points

- · 01 Strides forward for a slapshot, follows up to the post
- O2 Skates takes a snap/wrist shot, follows up to post
- O3 Skates across ice and comes to front of net for a shot



- · Goaltender to respond as if these are rebound shots
- Players play no rebounds

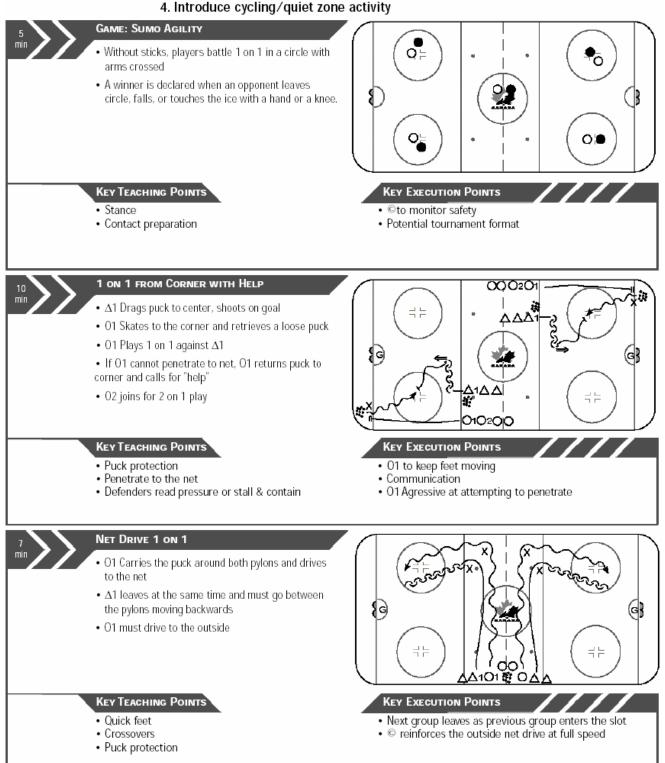


Shooters focus on movement to net after shots





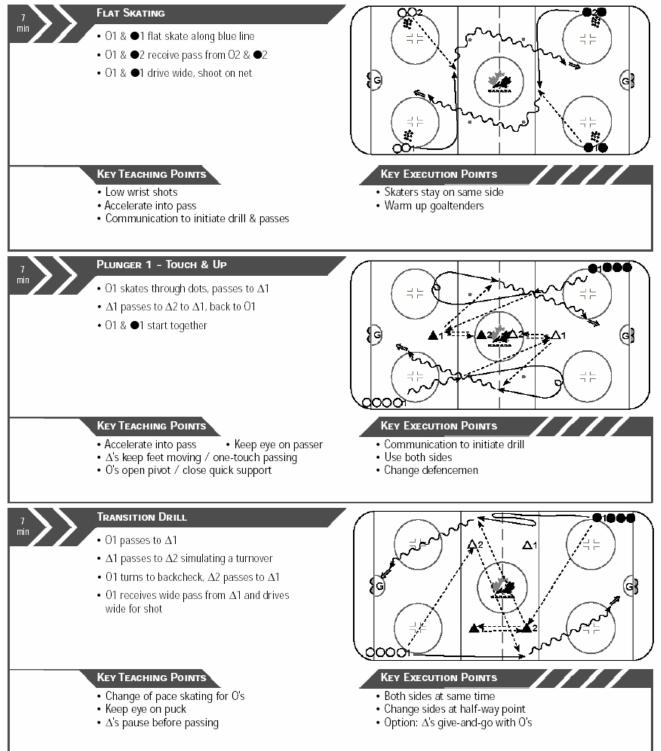
- Improve body contact confidence
- 3. Introduce net drive



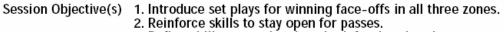


Session Objective(s) 1. Reinforce the two types of forecheck systems

- Introduce forechecking in the neutral zone
 - 3. Introduce main concepts of penalty killing
 - 4. Review transition skating while adjusting to puck possession







- 3. Refine ability to read and act in defensive situations.
- Review goaltending skills; shuffling, angling and challenging shooters.

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Alternate sides

KEY EXECUTION POINTS

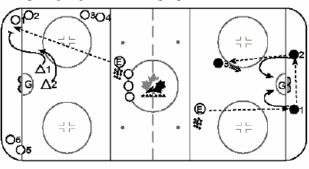
© to watch the stagger closely

Golden Bear 2 on 2

- Δ1, Δ2 start & return to front of net for each play
 - O's pair up in 3 different locations
 - © passes to any pair of 0's, attack 2-on-2 vs Δ's
 - Δ1 & Δ2 play all three 2-on-2's
- G2 plays wrap around & point shots with ●'s

Key Teaching Points

- · Communication between checkers
- Δ's take turns, one pressures while the other supports



Key Execution Points

- Drill controlled by the whistle
- Goalies switch half way

2 ON 0 NEUTRAL ZONE TRANSITION

01 passes to Δ1

min

- $\Delta 2$ staggers & receives pass from $\Delta 1$
- 02 supports close on wall, receives pass from $\Delta 2$
- · 01 mirrors puck and receives pass from 02
- 01 & O2 attack 2-on-0

Key Teaching Points

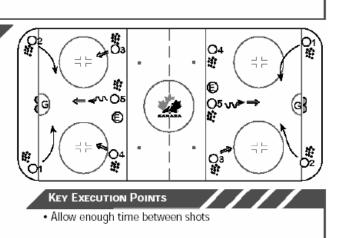
- Δ's stagger and support
- Focus on timing 01 to avoid getting ahead of puck
- Stick to stick passes

GOALIE DRILL - 5 SHOTS

- O1 & O2 execute low walk-outs
- 03 & O4 take slap shots
- 05 executes in tight breakaway
- Keep rotating positions

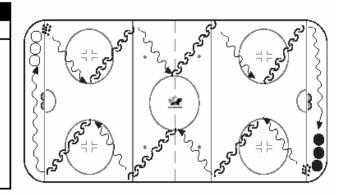


- Shuffles
- Challenge
- Play angles





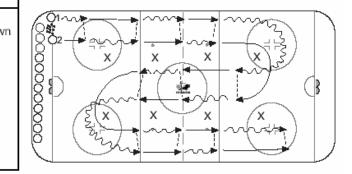
Time	Description
5	Transitional Skate with Puck
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Players with pucks at each end start on whistle Forward skate to hashmarks Pivot, backwards skate to blue line Pivot, forward skate to centre circle Pivot, backwards to blue line Forward to hashmarks and backwards to corner



Time	Description
8	Two – Man Touch Pass Sequence
1.	Starting from corner, pairs of players one-touch pass dow one wall, up the middle and down the other wall

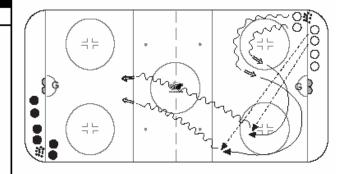
VARIATIONS:

- 2. Both players skate forwards X2
- Both players skate backwards X2 З.
- 4. One player forward, one player backwards



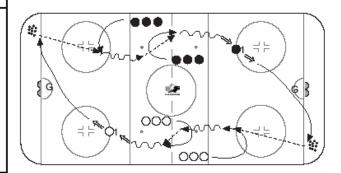
Time Description Portland Shooting 7

- 1. On the whistle, 2 players from each corner skate around top of circle
- 2. Take shot on net
- Players curl around bottom of far circle
 Receive rink-wide passes from next 2 players in line
- 5. Players continue down ice for long shot



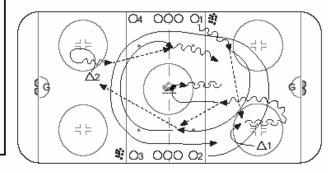


Time	Description
7	Swedish Shooting, Continuous
1.	Position 01 & ●1 at top of the circle, one at each end,
2.	divide players evenly into 4 lines 01 & ●1 shoot, pick up pucks; 02 & ●2 from blue lines cut into circles for passes from 01 & ●1
3.	03 & ●3 from centre line cut into zones for passes from 02 & ●2
4.	03 & ●3 shoot from top of circles



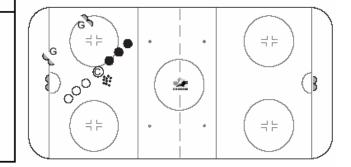
TimeDescription102 on 1, 2 on 2 Counter Attacks

- 1. On whistle, $\Delta 1$ to top of circle for pass from 01
- 2. 01 & 02 skate through circle tops for pass from $\Delta 1$
- 01, 02, & ∆1 skate through NZ, ∆1 back peddles from red line returning to end zone
- 4. 01 or 02 passes to Δ2, Δ2 executes escape
- 5. 01 & 02 regroup with ∆2, attack 2-on-1 vs ∆1



TimeDescription10Tight Area 2 on 2

- 1. Position nets in one corner
- 2. Play 2-on-2 in tight area
- Change every 20 30 seconds
- 4. Players must tag up to change

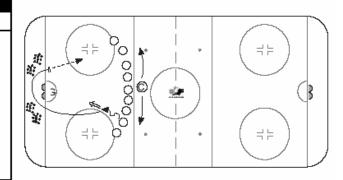




Time Description

6 Find the Shooter

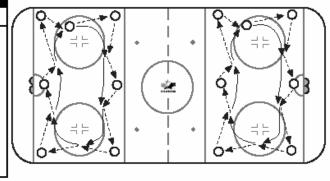
- 1. All players line up with sticks turned over
- 01 shoots, picks up puck behind net, while © selects next shooter
- Next shooter must be the only player in line holding stick in an open position
- 4. 01 identifies and passes to next shooter



Time Description

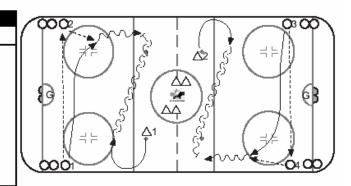
6 Warm- up, One-Touch Passing

- 1. Players in each zone
- One player circles zone, one-touch passing to each player including Goaltender
- 3. Change direction
- 4. Each player skates both directions 2 or 3 times



TimeDescription8Olympic 1 on 1

- 1. O1 passes to O2
- 2. O1 skates cross ice
- 3. O2 returns pass to O1
- 4. D Pivots backwards, to play 1 on 1 with O1
- 5. Both ends at once



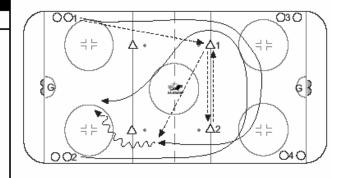


Description Gordie "O" Net Drive

1. 01 passes to ∆1

7

- $\Delta 1$ one-touch passes back & forth with $\Delta 2$ 2.
- 3. 01 & 02 skate around Δ 1 & Δ 2, crossing in end zone
- ∆1 passes to 01 for wide drive, 02 supports mid-lane
 Double drive to net
- 6. Both ends at once

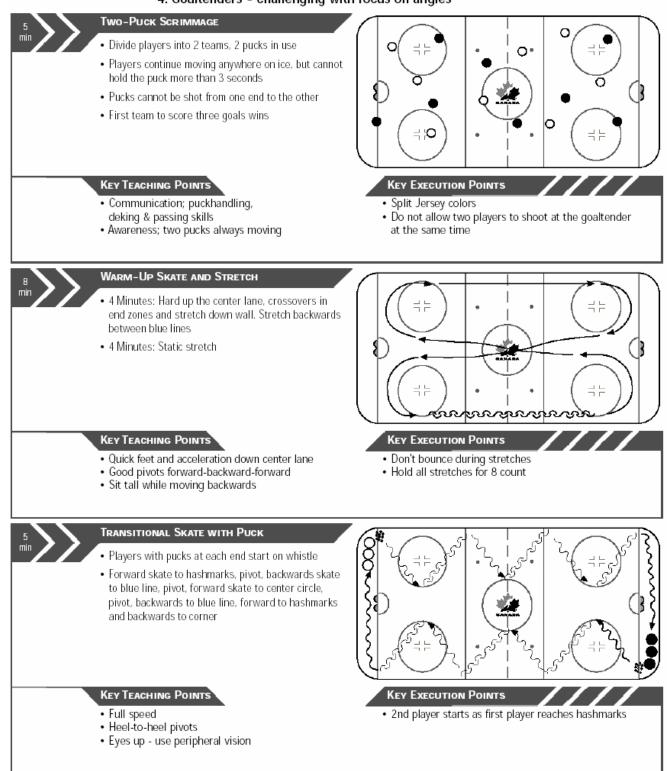


Time 7 1 2 3 4	On whistle, 3 players from each team jump in to get puck Coach spots additional pucks to keep players in middle	
Time 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 3rd Pass Shooter All players in large circle in NZ © passes to a player, Receiver passes to a 2nd player 2nd Player to a 3rd player 3rd player receives pass and leaves circle for shot Continue until all players have had a shot Use both goaltenders, alternating ends for shots 	



Session Objective(s) 1. Focus on individual skills and tactics

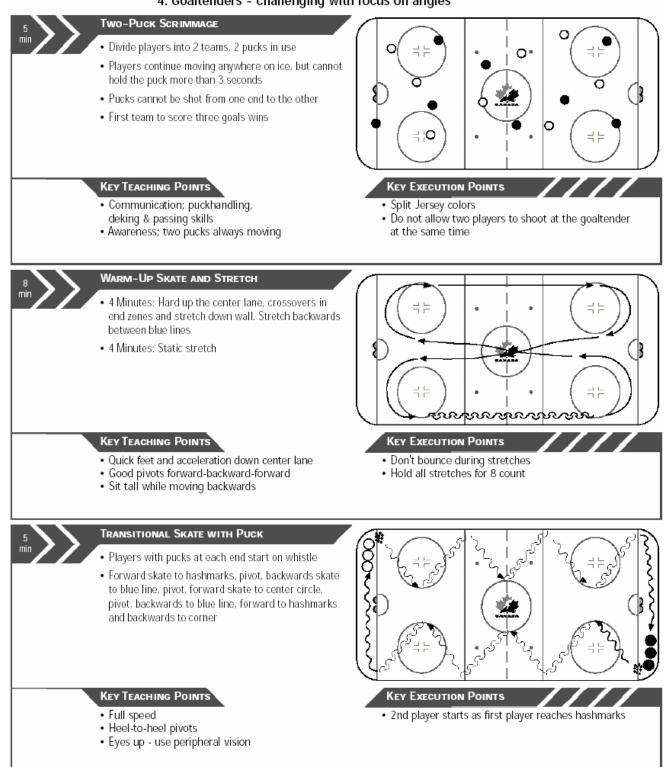
- 2. Puckhandling, acceleration, agility, mobility and transitional skating
- 3. Passing & receiving in motion, stick checking, angling and backchecking
- 4. Goaltenders challenging with focus on angles





Session Objective(s) 1. Focus on individual skills and tactics

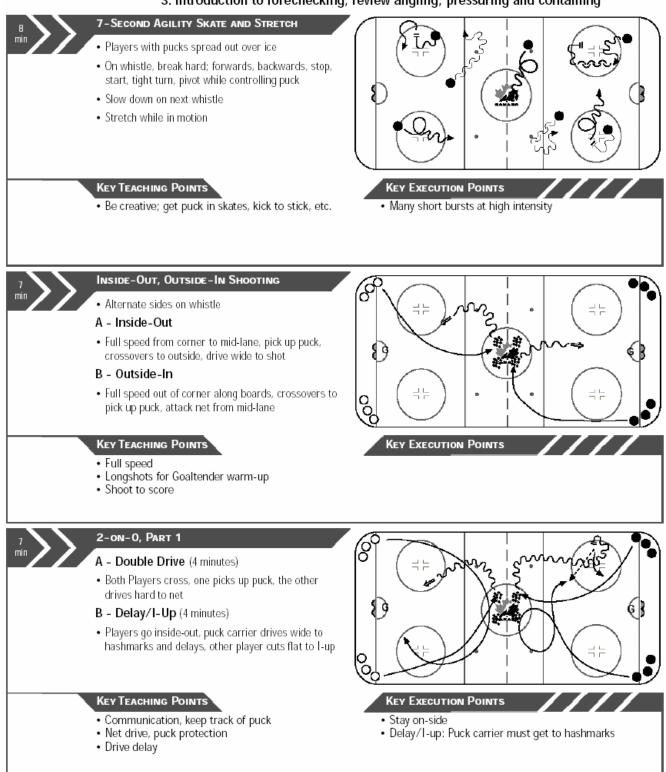
- 2. Puckhandling, acceleration, agility, mobility and transitional skating
- 3. Passing & receiving in motion, stick checking, angling and backchecking
- 4. Goaltenders challenging with focus on angles





Session Objective(s) 1. Puck control, accelerating through turns

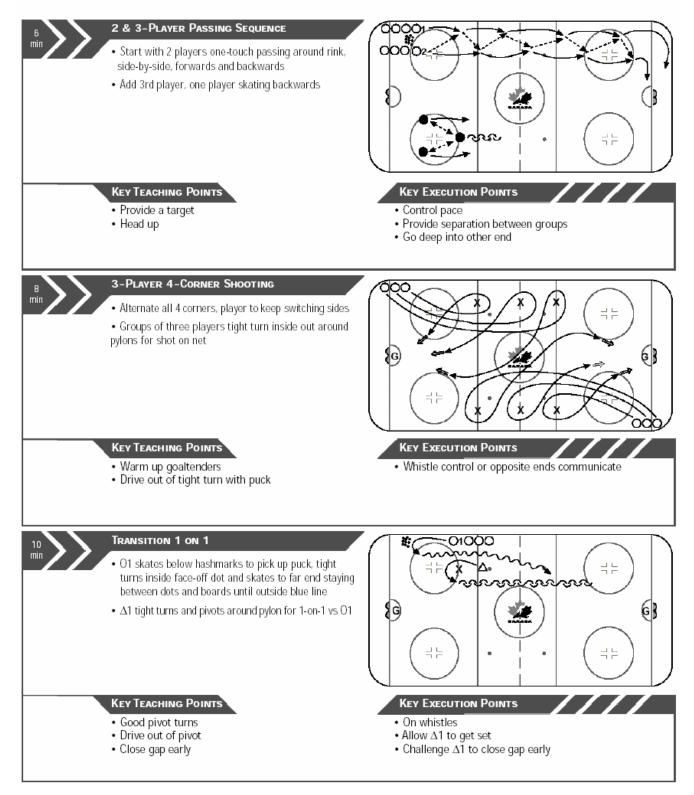
- Refine offensive team tactics, attack with speed, drive the net, I-up, cross drops & delays
- 3. Introduction to forechecking, review angling, pressuring and containing





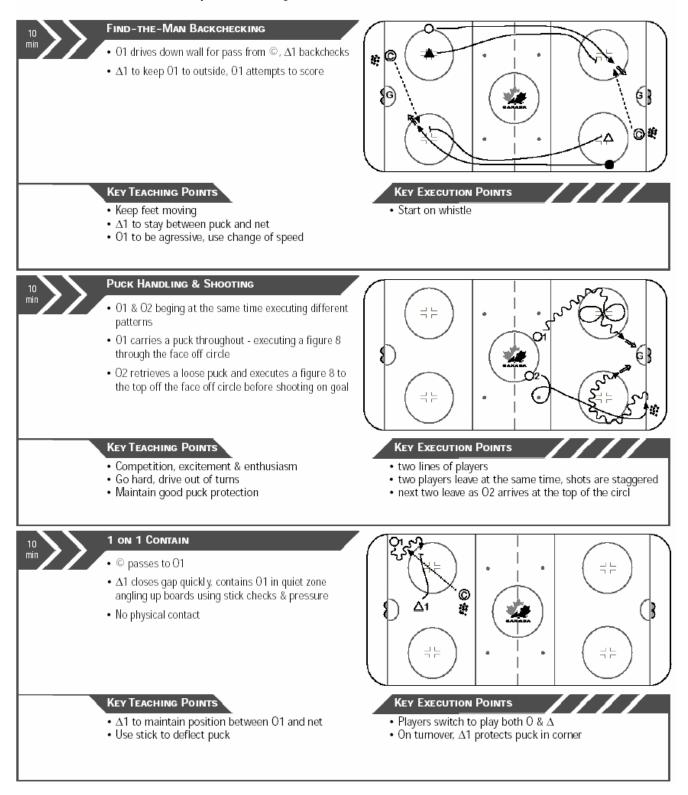
Session Objective(s) 1. Improve puck handling at high speeds and through tight turns

- 2. Refine individual offensive and defensive tactics 1 on 1
- 3. Improve checking skills





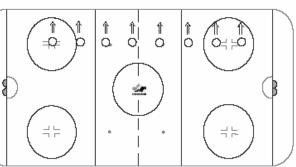
Session Objective(s) 1. Improve puck handling at high speeds and through tight turns 2. Refine individual offensive and defensive tactics - 1 on 1 3. Improve checking skills





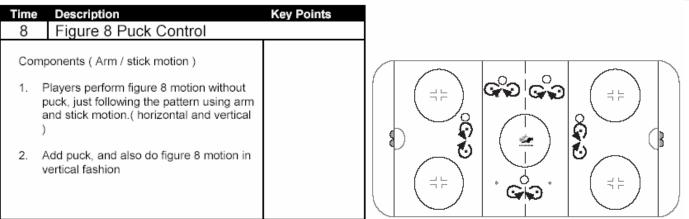
	DRILLS FOR IMPROVEM	ENT
TimeDescription8Passing	Key Points	
 Components (Passing accuracy) Players find place on the outside of the circle. Pas puck to each other using forehand and backhand. Players partner up, line up across from each other and pass back and forth using forehand and backhand 		8
Time Description 8 Agility Skate Components (Quick start / weaving / tight turns) 1. Players take three quick strides using the front v start then stop. 2. Players weave through pylons working on edge control. Repeat using pucks 3. Players perform tight turn at each pylon. Repeat using pucks Time Description 9 Shooting	Key Points	00
8 Shooting		

o Shouling	
Components (Wrist shot / Backhand shot)	
 Players shoot puck at spot on boards using forehand and backhand 	





DRILLS FOR IMPROVEMENT

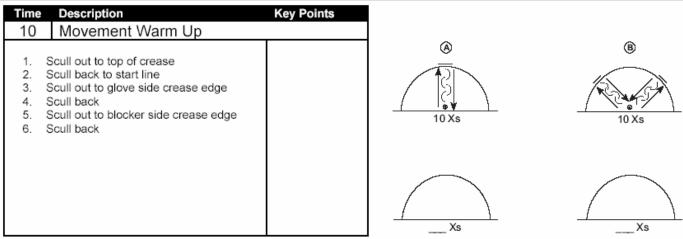


Time 8	Description Transitional Skate	Key Points		
Cor	mponents (Quick start / pivots)			
1.	Players take three quick strides using the front v start then stop.			
2.	Player skates forward to first pylon, does a reverse pivot, skates backwards to next pylon, then does open pivot, skates forward to next. Repeat with puck			
				with a

Time 8	Description Forward / Backward Skating	Key Points		
Com	nponents (Quick start / striding)			
	Players take three quick strides using the front v start then stop. Repeat 2-3 times then return going backwards		ant the	
	Players perform same as above except using a puck as well.			

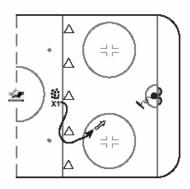


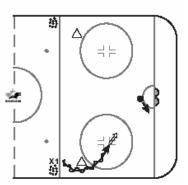
GOALTENDER PRACTICE PLAN - BEGINNER LEVEL



Time 5	Description Primary Drill	Key Points
2.	Shoot randomly selects pylon to drive around and takes shot on net Goalie comes out to challenge Repeat using different pylon each time	

Time 10	Description Secondary Drill	Key Points
1. 2. 3. 4.	X1 drives around pylon for shot on net Goalie starts in middle of crease Goalie shuffles to proper position Repeat from opposite sides	







GOALTENDER PRACTICE PLAN - INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

 Time
 Description
 Key Points

 10
 Movement Warm Up

 1.
 Step out to Glove side

 2.
 Scull back to start position

 3.
 Step out to Blocker side

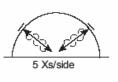
 4.
 Shuffle forward, stop

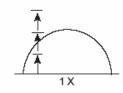
 5.
 Shuffle forward, stop

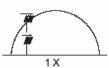
 6.
 Shuffle forward, stop

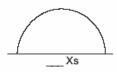
 7.
 Shuffle forward, pad save upon shot

 8.
 Shuffle forward, pad save upon shot





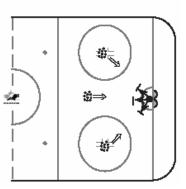




Time 5	Description Primary Drill	Key Points
2. > 3. >	Drive around pylon for shot (2 skates towards pylon, without puck (2 picks up puck, and takes shot Drive around pylon, takes 3 rd shot on net.	

Time		Key Points
10	Secondary Drill	
1. 2.	Shot on net Shot on net	
3.	Shot on net	



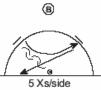


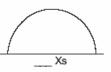


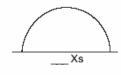
GOALTENDER PRACTICE PLAN - ADVANCED LEVEL

Time	Description	Key Points
10	Movement Warm Up	
2. 8 3. 8 4. [5.]	Scull out to edge of crease, glove side Stop. Set Step-back, pivot, move to blocker side Do 5 times, alternating sides Lateral slide back across net to original side Do 5 times, alternating sides	

A 5 Xs/side

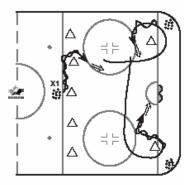


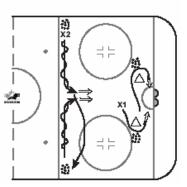




Time 5	Description Primary Drill	Key Points
-	• •	
1.	Drive around pylon, take shot	
2.	Drive to corner, pick up puck, take second shot.	
3.	Repeat using different pylons and corner each time	

Time	Description	Key Points
10	Secondary Drill	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Drive around pylon Shot on net Drive around second pylon Shot on net Drag puck to middle of ice for shot Drag puck to middle of ice for shot	







Time 5	Description Back Alley Warm Up	Key Points	
 sk for at 2. 2 f 3. From 	orking on agility & coordination ate course following instructions from © rward to backward, backward to forward each Red Line foot jumps at each line ont dives at the each Red Line player goes when 01 is at the Blue Line	 1/2 speed balance 	

Time Description	Key Points
20 Skating Evaluation	
 <u>Stations</u> Forward and backward crossove facing the net (can do with puck time through) Tight turns and 360' turns (can do pucks 3rd - 4th time through) Forward and backward stops and Forward and Backward striding <u>Goalies - 1 © for Goalie Zone</u> T-pushes side to side Movement up and back Mirror Drill Pair Passing 	s 3 rd – 4 th • 5 min each station with rotation on the whistle

TimeDescription5Chaos	Key Points	
 players stick handle all over the zone on the whistle, © enters the zone and begins checking all the puck carriers, shooting the pucks out of the zone checked players become checkers last player remaining with a puck is the winner <u>Goalie Station</u> stretching activities and stance evaluation 	 head up protect puck move to open space quick feet quick puck movement 	

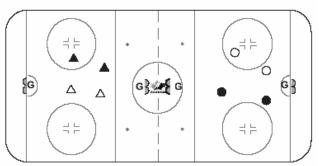
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TimeDescription20Passing and Receiving Circuit	Key Points	
 <u>1. Montreal Drill</u> 04 passes to 01, 01 - 02, 02 - 03, 03 back to 04 in the slot (rotate) <u>2. Pass with Accuracy</u> move laterally giving and receiving passes on the outside of the cones <u>3. "Pig in the Middle"</u> one checker between 3 players, with players continuously passing the puck until the checker intercepts. Checker then trades places and becomes a passer 	 5 to 6 minutes per station eyes on the target give target at all times use deception 	

Time	Description	Key Points
15 Demor	Shooting Circuit	
Circuit: 1. Wrist 2. Slap 3. O2 b	5 minutes / station at shot - pass and follow (alternate sides) shot - stationary pank pass to 01. 01 walks out around the n for a backhand shot on goal	 eyes on the target follow through to target back to front foot weight transfer quick release

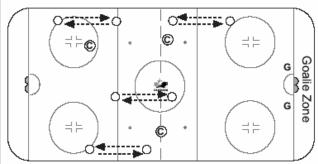
Time	Description	Key Points
10	Double French Scrimmage	
deten to the place start numb numb	ular scrimmage with whistles mining the number of players coming on ice all players (2 teams) on each bench to er of whistles from the © determines er of players called from each bench changes on the whistle	 continuous play no offsides, no icing, no offside passes 4 nets on the ice (2 back to back at Red Line)



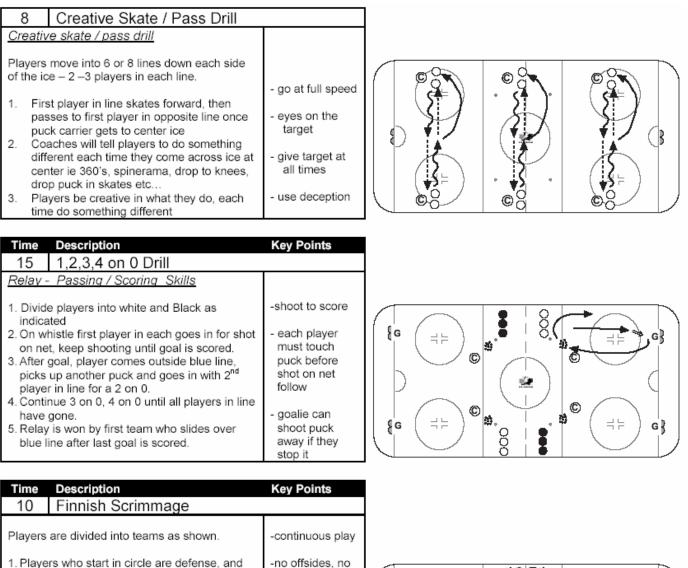


Time Description 10 4 Lane Warm Up	Key Points	
 <u>Skating / puck control warm-up</u> Divide players into 4 groups and start at places indicated. Players take off one after another, flow from one line into another. 1. Stride and bend 2. Stride and jump 3. Pivots at each line 4. Drop to knees at each line * Goalie coach can do warm-up work with goalies 	 1/2 speed balance do twice without pucks, and twice with pucks 	Touch Knees to ide Touch Knees to ide X X Pivots at Lines X X X X X X X X X X X X X

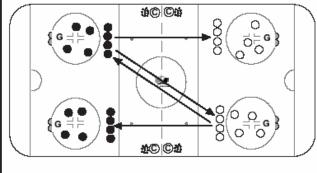
Time	Description	Key Points		
12	Pairs Passing			
Partner passing				
1. 1 fe 2. T 3. 2 4. 2 5. R b	rs pair up minute – just pass back and forth – no eedback from coaches – 2 nd min give eedback ry to pass with no sound – soft hands 0 passes as fast you can – forehand 0 passes as fast you can – backhand receive pass on forehand, bring across ody and pass back on backhand	-2 minutes on each type of passing skill -head up -quick puck movement -soft hands		
* Goa	* Goalie coach works with goalies			







- Players who start in circle are derense, and must stay there, can't move feet - only stick
 Player who start at top of circle, are offense
- and must try to score on opposite net.
 Once goal is scored offensive players must skate back outside blue line and receive pass from coach on side boards and go in for more goals.
- On whistle (every 1 minute) Offense, and defense exchange roles. D who transition to offense, start by getting pass from coach on side boards. Goalies keep track of goals.
- Progression can be that Offense can go to either net at opposite end to score,



icing, no offside

-4 nets on the

ice as shown

passes



DRILL 1

1 TOUCH WARM-UP

DRILL DESCRIPTION

- Players line up as shown
- 1st player starts without a puck must always face the player at the font of the line.
- Skate around the circle giving one-touch passes.
- Stop when completely around circle and repeat in the opposite direction until back at the original position.
- Goaltender Mobility Drills run in opposite end during this drill.

KEY TEACHING POINTS:

Rapid puck movement Soft hands - eye contact before making return pass / Face the puck - be an option.

DRILL 2

CIRCLE SUPPORT PASS

DRILL DESCRIPTION

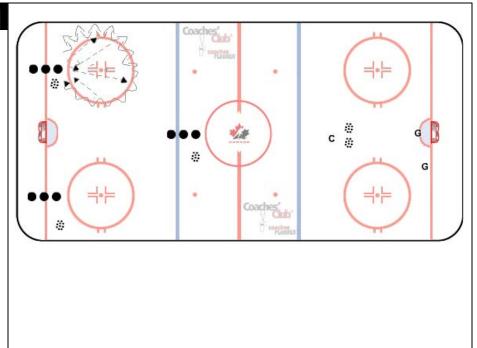
- Confined space drill involves a quick series of give & goes.
- It is a continuous drill.
- Line 4-6 skaters off the end of one of the face off circles and start one skater on the circle opposite the line of players.

KEY TEACHING POINTS:

Communication - Eye contact - Verbal - Present the stick as a target.

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DRILL 3

1V1 / 2V2 CIRCLE GAME

- DRILL DESCRIPTION
- Confined space, game of 1v1 or 2v2, played within the face-off circle.
- When a goal is scored, coach shoots new puck into the circle and players continue to play.
- On whistle, players skate out of circle and new players skate into circle and a new puck is served into zone by coach.

KEY TEACHING POINTS:

Feet moving / Read & React / Stops & Starts / Game situation & intensity.

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DRILL 4

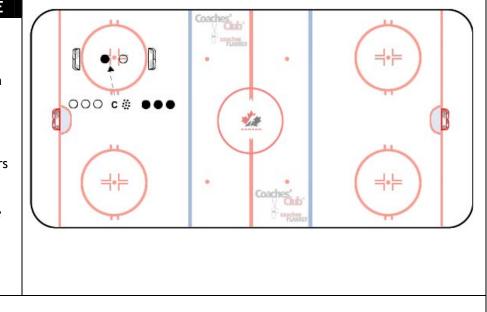
2 ON 2 - STEAL PUCK

DRILL DESCRIPTION

- 2 Players of each color line up at the face off dot outside the blue line.
- When coach says go, they skate cross ice to try and score on the opposite goal.
- If one team scores first they can go try and steal the puck from the other team and score a second goal.
- Can play out of both ends, new players after each rep

KEY TEACHING POINTS

Feet moving / Read & React / Stops & Starts / Game situation & intensity.

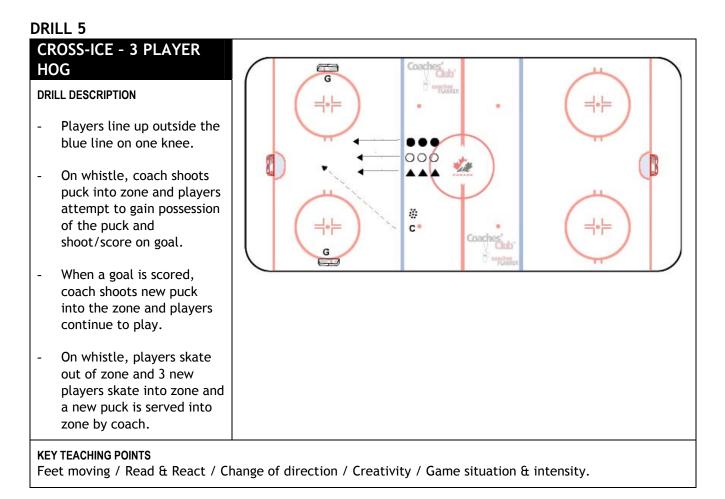


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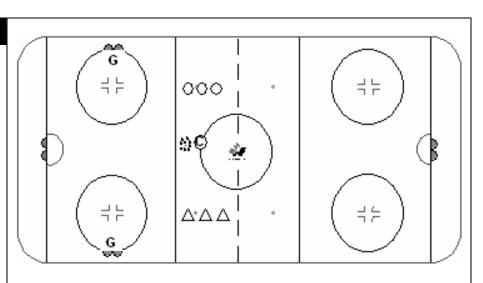


DRILL 6

CROSS-ICE - 2V2 / 3V3

DRILL DESCRIPTION

- Players are divided into three teams.
- On whistle, coach shoots puck into zone and players play 2V2 or 3V3 cross-ice below the blue line.
- When a goal is scored, coach shoots new puck into the zone and players continue to play.
- On whistle, players skate out of zone and new players skate into zone and a new puck is served into zone by coach.



KEY TEACHING POINTS

Feet moving / Read & React / Stops & Starts / Game situation & intensity.

DRILL OPTIONS:

A. 3V3 - ANY NET

Basic 3 vs. 3 cross ice play with the teams allowed to score on either net. Additional restrictions can be added for example; require a pass to teammate after transition before you can score.

B. 3V3 - OUTLETS

Teams play 3-on-3 cross ice with the option of using the outlet players as passing options. This in effect gives the offensive team a 5-on-3 advantage. The outlet players can move below the goal line and along the blue line. They should look to return the puck to the offensive team as quickly as possible. The outlet players are not allowed to score.

C. BUILD UP GAME

Drill begins form a 2 vs. 2 cross ice format. Each team can activate additional players by passing twice to the first person in their team's line. Once the player in line has received two passes he then activates into the play and the next player in line gets ready as a possible outlet. There are no limits to the number of players a team can build up too during their shift.



DRILL 7

BACK TO BACK NETS

DRILL DESCRIPTION

- Nets are placed back to back between the hash marks.3 X's play 3 O's.
- One O and one X have to stay in contact with the faceoff dot. They are the "slot men".
- Play a 40 second shift anyone can score.
- A great drill for goalies to follow behind the net play.

KEY TEACHING POINTS

Feet moving / Read & React / Stops & Starts / Game situation & intensity.

DRILL 8

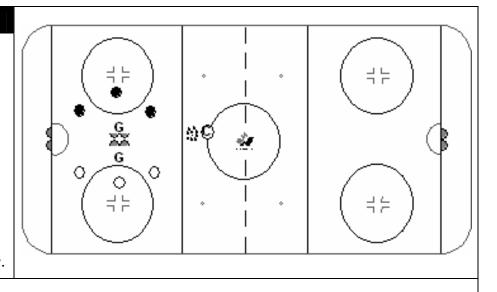
1, 2, 3, 4 ON 0 RELAY

DRILL DESCRIPTION

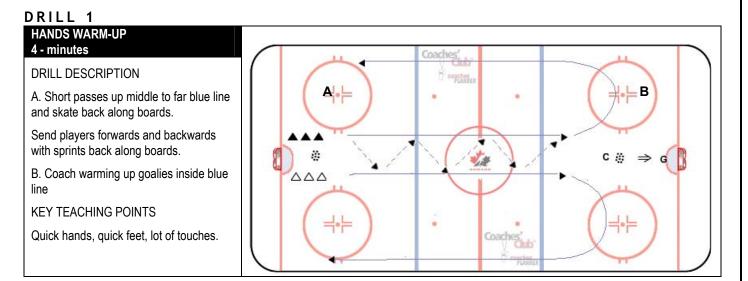
- Divide players into 2 or 4 groups
- On whistle first player in each line goes in for shot on net; keep shooting until goal is scored.
- After goal, player skates outside blue line, picks up another puck and goes in with 2nd player in line for a 2 on 0.
- Continue 3 on 0, 4 on 0 until all players in line have gone.
- Relay is won by first team who slides over blue line after last goal is scored

KEY TEACHING POINTS

Shoot to score / Each player must touch puck before shot on net follow $\ /$ Goalie can shoot puck away if they stop it







DRILL 2 NEUTRAL ZONE WHEEL 4 - minutes

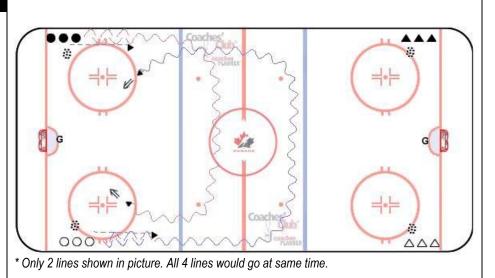
DRILL DESCRIPTION

Pucks & Players in all four corners. All four lines begin on the whistle. The players from opposite corners skate the same route.

● & ▲ carry pucks across near blue line around neutral zone dots and shoot on goalie.

 \bigcirc & \triangle carry pucks across to far blue line around neutral zone dots and come back and shoot on goalie.

B. Add progression where each player starts with a puck and pivots to backwards. The players make a pass to their line and get a quick return pass. The players then pivot back to forward and then skate into neutral zone and complete drill as they did previously.



KEY TEACHING POINTS

This is a warm-up drill that gets the players moving, handling the puck and working on high speed skating and puck skills. The goaltenders get staggered long shots and must move side to side in the net. All 4 players go at the same time.

Players should switch lines after each time they perform the drill.



DRILL 3

2-ON-0 WITH POINT SHOT 7 - minutes

DRILL DESCRIPTION

Pucks in all 4 corners.

Forwards in opposite corners.

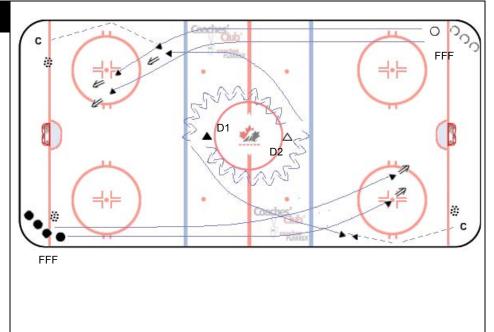
Coach in opposite corners.

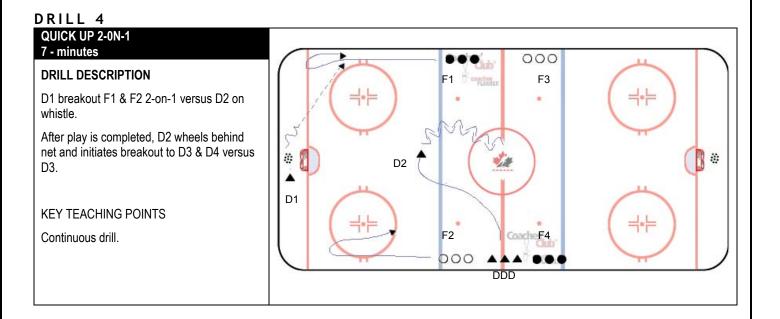
On whistle, 2 forwards with pucks skate down the boards, shoot and stay in front of the net.

At the same time, D at centre ice pivots forwards & backwards around circle then skates to blue line to receive puck from Coach and finishes with a shot on net with forwards screening/ deflecting.

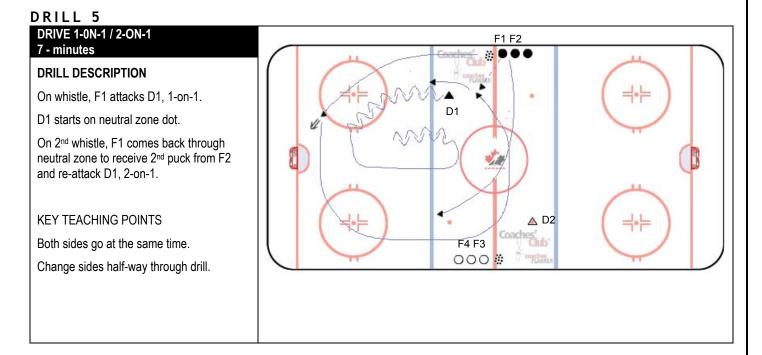
KEY TEACHING POINTS

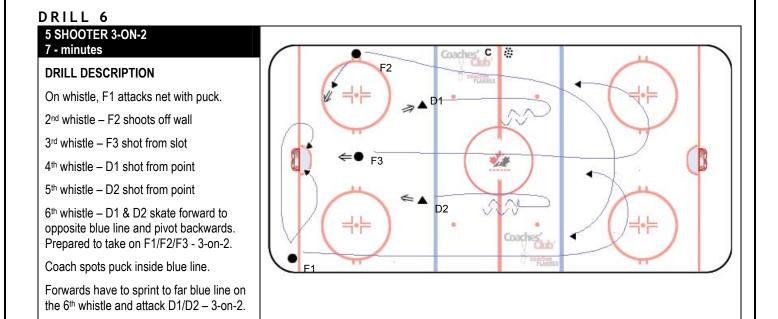
Players from both ends go at the same time on the whistle.



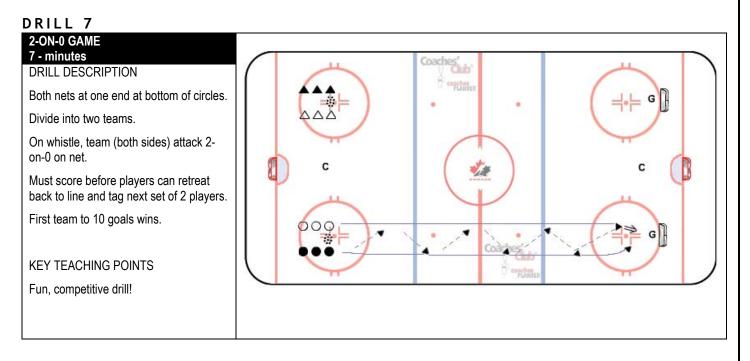






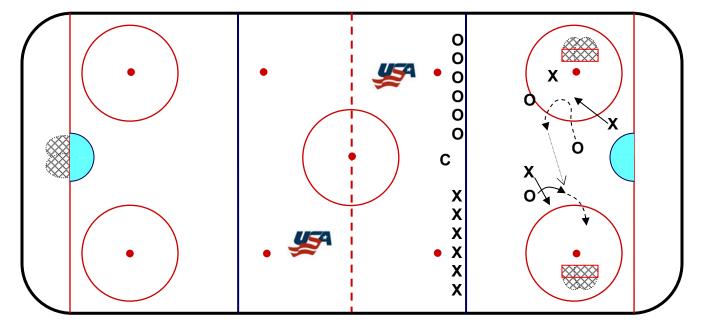








U16 - 3 vs. 3 ANY NET



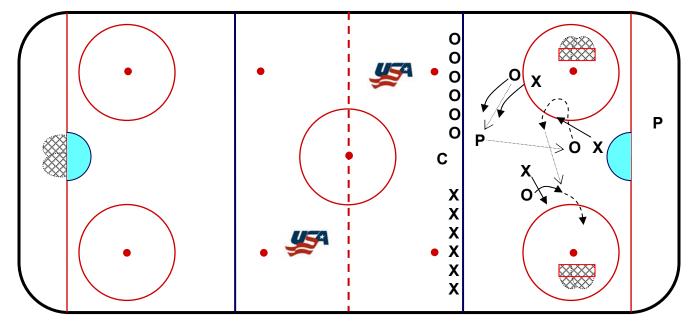
DRILL MECHANICS:

- Basic 3 vs. 3 cross ice play with the teams allowed to score on either net.
- Additional restrictions can be added for example; require a pass to teammate after transition before you can score.

- This offensive game allows players to think outside the box and work on their deception skills.
- Fake in one direction then attack in another to manipulate the defenders.
- Defensively, players must work hard to regain defensive side body position on the attackers as the area being attacked is constantly changing.



U16 - 3 vs. 3 OUTLETS



DRILL MECHANICS:

- The teams play 3 on 3 cross ice with the option of using the outlet players as passing options. This in effect gives the offensive team a 5 on 3 advantage.
- The outlet players can move below the goal line and along the blue line. They should look to return the puck to the offensive team as quickly as possible.
- The outlet players are not allowed to score.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS:

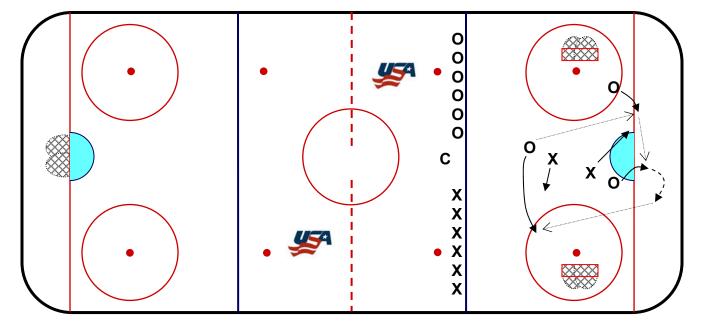
- Puck movement is the emphasis of the game! The offensive team should under handle the puck as much as possible and attempt to create offense through puck movement.

VARIATIONS:

- To force puck movement the offensive team must make one pass to an outlet player prior to attacking the net.
- To force more net front confrontation the outlet players must shoot the puck attempting to create a rebound. This allows the offense to work on scoring in tight, creating screens and the defense to work on net front body positioning.



U16 - ALTERNATING 3 vs 2



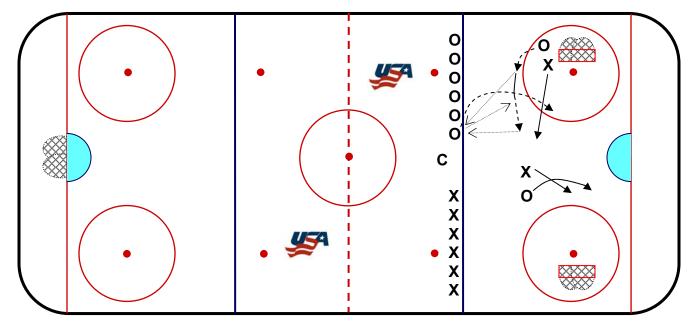
DRILL MECHANICS:

- Three O's begin the cross ice game with a 3 vs. 2 man advantage.
- On the whistle to change the advantage is reversed to the X's.

- Offensively players work at passing the puck quickly and skating movement into offensive support positions, creating passing lanes.
- The defensive players must protect their net front area and read the level of control by the offense.
- They must read when to press and when to contain.



U16 - BUILD UP GAME



DRILL MECHANICS:

- Drill begins form a 2 vs. 2 cross ice format.
- Each team can activate additional players by passing twice to the first person in their team's line.
- Once the player in line has received two passes he then activates into the play and the next player in line gets ready as a possible outlet.
- There are no limits to the number of players a team can build up too during their shift.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS:

- Since the number of players in the game can change, active players must read the odd or even man situations and play accordingly.



HALF-ICE DRILL PACK

Each year one of the most frequent requests we receive is a plea from coaches for more half-ice drills they can use with their teams. With the current premium on ice time many teams, especially at the younger levels are required to practice on half or one-third ice. This should be viewed as an opportunity. Given the proper tools a coach can run a more effective, up-tempo practice with better use of the ice on half-ice than on full ice.

The goal of this Drill-Pack is to give coaches an additional tool to create practices at half ice that are providing the highest level of skill development in young players.

This Drill Pack (4 Drills) will cover the following key drill areas:

- Skating
- Puck Control
- Checking
- Passing
- Shooting
- Offensive Play
- Defensive Play
- Goaltending

At the end of the manual will be a series of practice plans that focus on certain areas of skill development and are aimed at players with a given level of skill to that point.

One of the keys for coaches who consistently find themselves having half-ice practices is to utilize the resources they have at their disposal in the best possible way. Remember for any practice, at any level, you should be prepared with the following equipment:

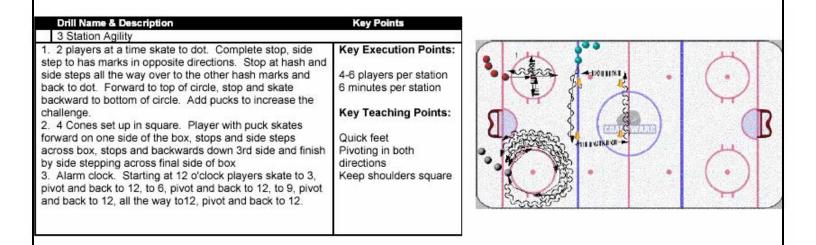
- 15 pylons
- 50 pucks
- Coachmate board to diagram drills
- Water bottles (1 per player)
- Two nets, if available
- First aid supply kit
- Water soluble spray paint
- A plan for the hour

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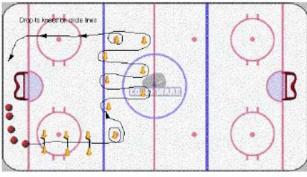


HALF-ICE DRILL PACK

SKATING DRILLS



Drill Name & Description Show Jumping
Obstacle course. Key for the players is to show quick feet, the ability to turn quickly, agility on the skates and the ability to recover after falling.





HALF-ICE DRILL PACK

GAMES FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Drill Name & Description	Key Points	
3 on 3 Support		
Players are divided into two teams. Team X lines up against one set of boards between the goal line and the blueline, Team O lines up against the other boards between the goal and blueline. On the whistle the first 3 players on either team start to play 3 on 3, shooting on 1 goalie. On any turnover the team that gets the puck must make at least two passes to their teammates who are on the boards.	Next group goes on whistle Players on boards must keep their butt on the boards	

	Baseball Breakout	
Tł	s is a beauty for young kids. Don't tell them you	į

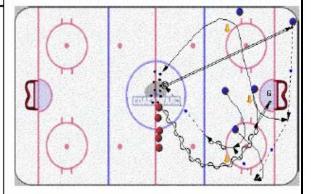
Drill Name & Description

are working on a breakout just concentrate on supporting the puck and giving your teammates passing options. The coach dumps the puck into the corner and the team on defence must retrieve the puck and make three passes before passing it back to the coach. Force the players to make certain types of passes, ie D to D, use the winger on the boards, man curling to take pass etc. The other team that is not on defence are you guessed it, on offence. As soon as the puck is shot in the player races around the pylons (bases) taking a shot on the goalie as he passes second base. A run is scored if the player gets all the way around the bases before the defending team makes the pass back to the coach. Add a wrinkle by putting a forechecker (coach) pressuring the team trying to make the passes

Key Points

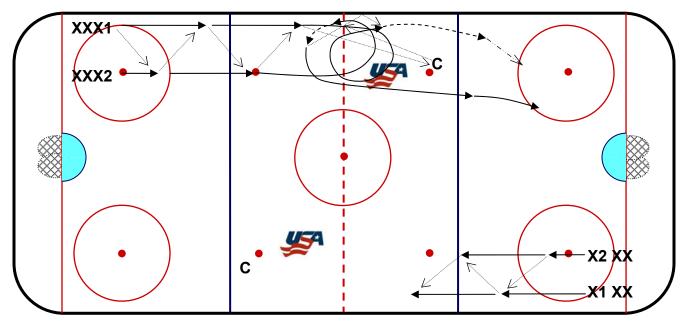
Key Execution Points: Play starts on dumping of puck Pucks at centre Player running the bases has a puck

Key Teaching Points: Puck Support Communication Passing options





U18 TEAM - 2 on 0 NZ BUMP DRILL



DRILL MECHANICS:

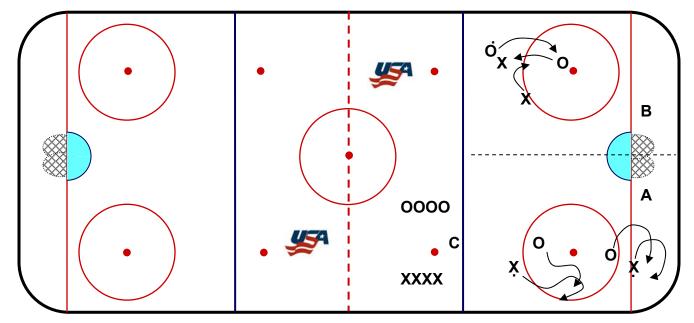
- X1 and X2 touch pass between each other until they cross the blue line. At that point whoever has the puck passes to the coach.
- Both players skate past the red line and then pivot opening up for a return pass from the coach. X1 pivots toward the middle while X2 pivots to the outside facing the puck.
- The coach passes to the outside player X2. X2 then bumps an indirect pass off the boards into an area for X1. The players finish off the drill with a long shot on goal following the play up for a rebound at the net.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS:

- Emphasis is focused on 1 touch passing with feet moving, transition skating, and indirect passing. The drill helps form good habits with the players always facing the puck ready for a return pass, along with following shots to the net and stopping at the net front scoring area for rebounds.



U18 TEAM - 1V1, 2V2 PUCK PROTECTION WARM-UP



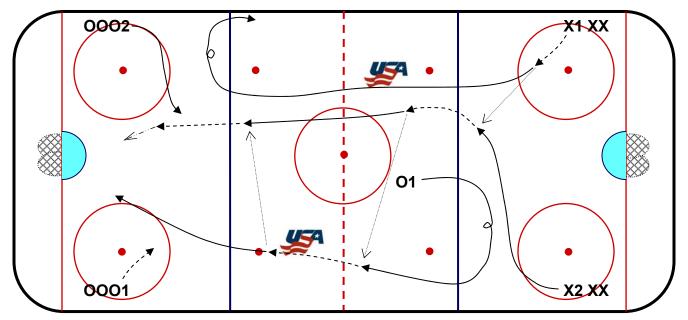
DRILL MECHANICS:

- Two pairs of players begin in zone A. They play 1 vs. 1 puck protection for 20 seconds. On the coach's whistle, two new pairs move into zone A while the original pairs move into zone B and play 2 vs. 2 puck protection for 20 seconds. On the next whistle the original players rotate out and to the back of the lines.

- This is a warm-up drill so full contact should be limited at the beginning.
- In the 1 on 1's the offensive players work on maintaining puck possession by using their bodies to shield the puck from the opponent. This works on their awareness, skating and puck handling skills in a dynamic situation. Defensively players can practice their containment skills as well as defensive stick position playing blade on blade.
- In the 2 vs. 2 situation, players must now work together to maintain puck possession. They need to communicate both offensively and defensively in setting picks or switching coverage.



U18 TEAM - 2 on 0 QUICK HIT DRILL



DRILL MECHANICS:

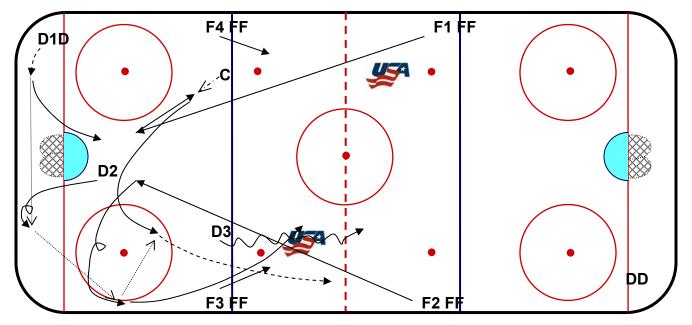
 O1 begins the drill from center ice. X2 moves across the ice and receives a pass from X1. O1 times his movement coming back inside the blue line, facing the puck. As O1 reads the play he transitions with X2 and attacks up ice at high speed. After X1 passes to X2, he follows the play up timing his movement to join O2 attacking back towards his original end.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS:

- Focus is on high tempo skating and puck movement with transition and timing by players. An emphasis should be on the players to pass while keeping their feet moving.



U18 TEAM - 2 vs. 1 CONTINUOUS DRILL



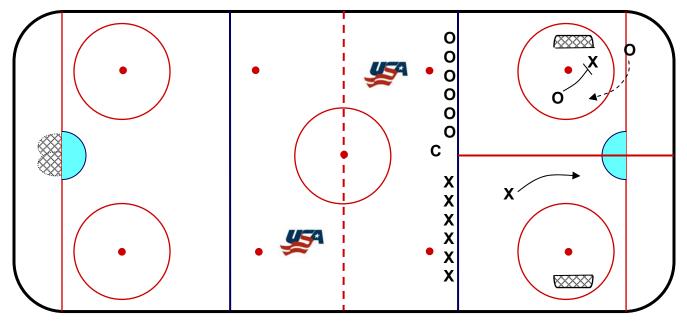
DRILL MECHANICS:

- F1 & F2 begin by backchecking into defensive zone coverage position.
- On the 1st whistle, F1 moves out to block a point shot by the coach from his defensive position.
- On the 2nd whistle, D2 releases from the net front position and gets a D to D pass from D1, then advances the puck to the transitioning F1 & F2.
- The two forwards then attack D3, 2 on 1 down the ice. D1 follows the play up to become the next D3.
- As the 2 on 1 passes the red line, F3 & F4 backcheck into defensive zone coverage position and await the next whistle which ends the 2 on 1 and activates the point shot by the coach.

- This drill provides basic repetition in several key areas of the game: breakout skills, blocking shot technique and 2 on 1 play. It also works to emphasize backchecking into the defensive zone.
- Since there is no resistance on the breakout portion of the drill, emphasis is placed on excellent execution of passing skills with speed of transition.



U18 TEAM - 2 VS. 1 TRANSITION GAME



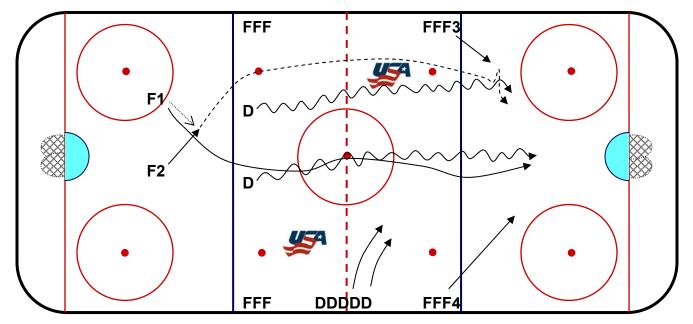
DRILL MECHANICS:

- A line is drawn to divide the zone in half and the goals are set up for cross ice play. This is a 2 vs. 2 game with parameters that create 2 vs. 1 play around the net. Only 1 player is allowed in his defensive zone and the puck must be passed over the center line not carried.
- In this example, the two O's play 2 vs. 1 against the X player until he gains puck possession. The X passes over the center line to his teammate and then joins him in attacking the goal. The closest O to his defensive zone must back check and defend his net.

- Offensively this drill creates 2 vs. 1 scoring opportunities around the net. Players should look to attack quickly, setting up 1 time shots and picking to free up the shooter.
- Defensively players must have good body and stick positioning. They must fend off picks and have head on a swivel to read the play, when to force and when to contain.



U18 TEAM - 2 VS. 2 CONTINUOUS



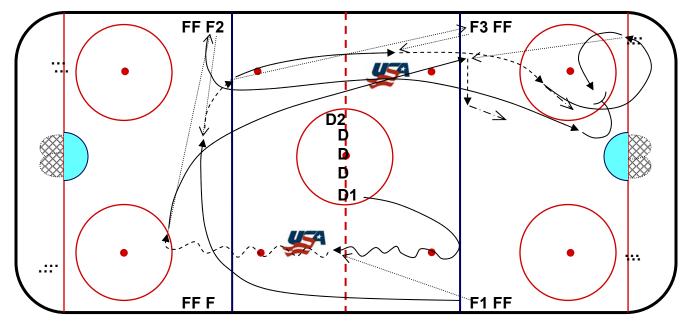
DRILL MECHANICS:

- Opposite sides go together on the whistle.
- D1 gaps up to blue line, pivots to backwards and receives pass from F1 at the red line. D1 stretches with speed to the top of the face-off circle, steps out and passes to F2.
- F1 times his skating to receive a return pass form F2 in the middle of the ice, then gets outside the dots. F1 immediately head mans the puck to F3 for a quick give and go, then shoots on net.
- Once F2 makes his pass to F1 he moves to the middle and provides back pressure on F1.
- After the first shot on goal, F1 retrieves a second puck in the corner and passes to D1 who has followed up the play. D1 quickly moves to the middle and shoots with F1 looking to screen or tip on the play. F2 attempts to box out F1.

- Players should under handle the puck, eliminating the extra stick handling prior to passing.
- Movement should be timed but with great speed.
- Passes to the point should be done immediately low to high. The D should begin wide and move explosively towards the middle to improve shooting angle.



U17 TEAM - ALL PURPOSE DRILL



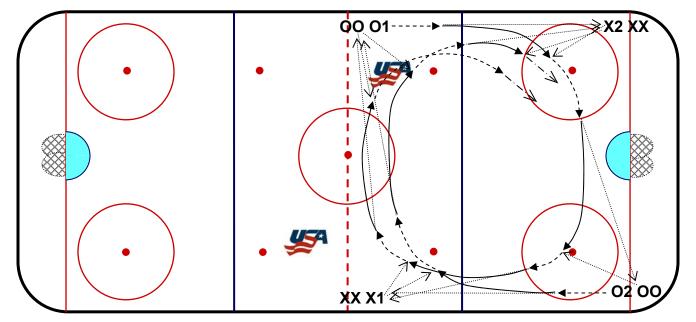
DRILL MECHANICS:

- Opposite sides go together on the whistle.
- D1 gaps up to blue line, pivots to backwards and receives pass from F1 at the red line. D1 stretches with speed to the top of the face-off circle, steps out and passes to F2.
- F1 times his skating to receive a return pass form F2 in the middle of the ice, then gets outside the dots. F1 immediately head mans the puck to F3 for a quick give and go, then shoots on net.
- Once F2 makes his pass to F1 he moves to the middle and provides back pressure on F1.
- After the first shot on goal, F1 retrieves a second puck in the corner and passes to D1 who has followed up the play. D1 quickly moves to the middle and shoots with F1 looking to screen or tip on the play. F2 attempts to box out F1.

- Players should under handle the puck, eliminating the extra stick handling prior to passing.
- Movement should be timed but with great speed.
- Passes to the point should be done immediately low to high. The D should begin wide and move explosively towards the middle to improve shooting angle.



U17 TEAM - HIGH / LOW DRILL



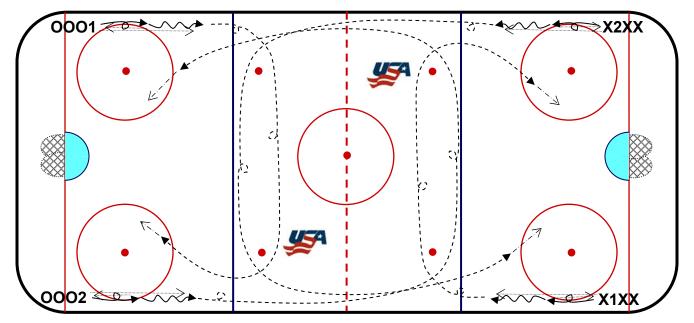
DRILL MECHANICS:

- O1 and O2 start together and go with great speed.
- O1 will pass and receive a return pass from the X2 line, O2 line, X1 line and his original line before finishing with a shot on goal.
- O2 will pass and receive a return pass from X1 line, O1 line and X2 line prior to finishing with a shot on goal.
- After both O1 and O2 shoot, X1 and X2 will begin the drill in the opposite direction on the whistle.

- Players must use the width and depth of the ice while generating speed.
- All players should under handle the puck, making sharp passes as quickly as possible with no stick handling.
- Shots on goal should be released in stride, feet moving, from above the top of the circles.
- This is a difficult drill to execute at high speed, and requires focus and concentration by the two skates and four passers.



U18 TEAM - LONG & SHORT DRILL



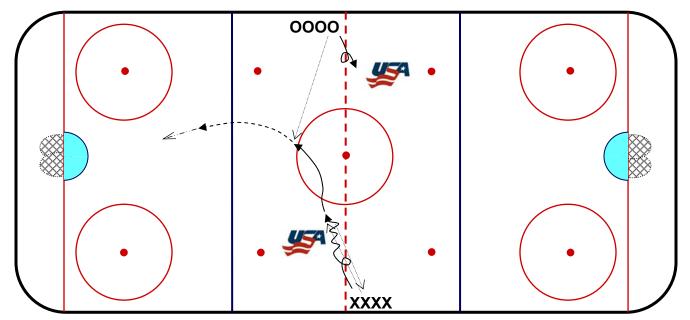
DRILL MECHANICS:

- All four lines begin on the whistle. Each player starts with a puck and pivots to backwards.
- The players make a pass to their line and get a quick return pass.
- The players then pivot back to forward and then skate into neutral zone. The players from opposite corners skate the same route.
- O1 & X1 go short around the near dots and O2 & X2 skate around the far dots before taking a shot on goal. Each player must perform a high speed maneuver in neutral zone.

- This is a warm-up drill that gets the players moving, handling the puck and working on high speed skating and puck skills.
- The goaltenders get staggered long shots and must move side to side in the net.
- The high speed maneuver in neutral zone can begin as a spin move, but can be changed to allow the players to come up with more creative maneuvers; all must be performed at high tempo.



TEAM FINLAND U18 - QUICK HIT WARM-UP



DRILL MECHANICS:

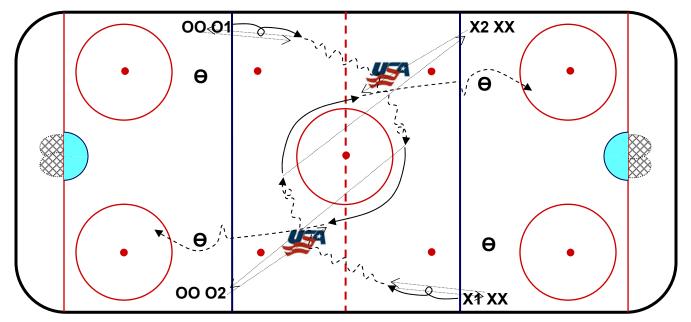
- X pivots to backwards and receives a pass from the next player in line. X immediately 1 touches puck back to passer.
- X then pivots to forward and receives 2nd puck from O. X takes long warm-up shot on goal.
- As soon as O passes to X, he then pivots to backwards and repeats the drill from the opposite side.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS:

- This is a warm-up drill which incorporates pivoting, passing and receiving while providing long shots for the goaltenders.



U17 TEAM - SLOVAK 1 DRILL



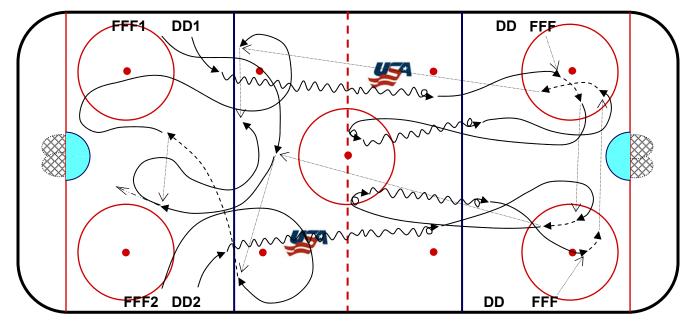
DRILL MECHANICS:

- Opposite lines begin at the same time. O1 starts with the puck, takes a stride, pivots to backwards and then passes back to his original line.
- O1 immediately receives a return pass, and then back skates around the center circle. At the top of the circle, O1 pivots to skate forward and passes to O2.
- O2 one touches the puck back to O1 who then attacks an obstacle with a quick move and shot on goal.

- This skill drill works on passing, receiving, skating and puck handling skills.
- Emphasis is placed performing the puck skills while keeping the feet moving.
- Focus the player's attention on trying to multi-task at a high rate of speed.



TEAM SWEDEN U18 - 2 on 0 STRETCH DRILL



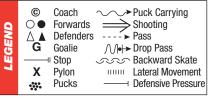
DRILL MECHANICS:

- D1 & D2 begin by skating backwards through neutral zone. A puck is spotted for them to retrieve.
- D1 picks up the puck and rotates it to his supporting partner D2. D1 must now support D2 by moving behind and to the rear.
- F1 & F2 time their movement to provide D2 with a long pass option. The forwards receive the stretch pass from D2 and attack and finish to the net.
- D1 & D2 gap up to the red line and then skate backwards through neutral zone. The defense is spotted a 2nd puck. They make another D to D pass with support and then look for the stretch pass.
- After their play on the net F1 & F2 quickly get back on sides for a 2nd pass from the D and another attack on goal.

- Defensemen work on their puck retrieval skills, partner support and long pass skills.
- The Forwards focus on timing their movement as stretch outlets and quick attack on the goal.
- The first support movement works on timing from a delayed situation while the second movement is from a quick tag up situation with support.





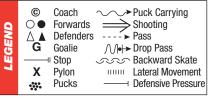


Practice No	Date:	Theme:		Duration:	(mins.)
Time:	Drill Name:		Key Execution Poi	Nts (KEP)	
Time:	Drill Name:		Key Execution Poi	nts (KEP)	
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Key Teaching Po	pints (KTP)		Key Execution Poi	nts (KEP)	
	TORO				K X 4 C

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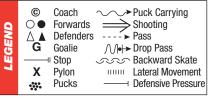


Practice No	Date:	Theme:		Duration:	(mins.)
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Time:	Drill Name:				
				Сонна	
Key Teaching Po	pints (KTP)		Key Execution Poi	nts (KEP)	
	TORO				K X 4 C

ANADA







Practice No	Date:	Theme:		Duration:	(mins.)
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Time:	Drill Name:				
				Сонна	
Key Teaching Po	pints (KTP)		Key Execution Poi	nts (KEP)	
	TORO				K X 4 C

ANADA



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It's always fun to do the impossible! Walt Disney