

Why Long Toss?

- More about timing than arm strength
 The pitching motion from start to finish is ~1.3 seconds
- ✓ Perfecting the Kinetic Chain
 - ✓ Properly transferring energy from the legs → trunk → shoulder → throwing arm
- ✓ Being strong and accurate and 120-180 = VERY strong and accurate at 60 feet.

3 Popular Approaches

- ✓ Alan Jaeger
 - ✓ 300-ft long toss
 - \checkmark Throwing 90 mph = 300-ft throw
 - ✓ Taking that 300-ft throw and narrowing the energy into a 60-ft tunnel
- National Pitching Association
 - ✓ Loss Toss = Double your pitching distance
- ✓ Dick Mills
 - ✓ "Long Toss = Wrong Toss"

What the research shows

The Harm of Improper Long Toss February 8, 2011

A study presented at the ASMI 2011 Baseball Injuries Conference

Biomechanical Comparison of Baseball Pitching and Long-Toss: Implications for Training and Rehabilitation

nechanical differences in college pitchers between:

- 1. Throwing off a mound
- 2. Long toss at 120 feet with ball thrown on a straight line
- 3. Long toss at 180 feet with ball thrown on a straight line
- 4. Maximal distance with no restrictions on trajectory

What did they find?

- \checkmark The <u>least</u> shoulder/elbow stress was seen at <u>120-foot</u> toss on flat ground
 - Throwing off a 60-ft mound was MORE stressful than throwing 120 feet on flat ground.
- ✓ The <u>most</u> shoulder/elbow stress seen at the <u>maximum distance</u> throw (10% greater than 120-ft throw)
 - ✓ Average max distance throw = 264 feet
- <u>Velocity decreased</u> during the <u>maximum distance</u> throw compared to the other 3 groups
 - ✓ 80.5 mph vs 82.7 mph

Recommendations

- ✓ Long toss at a max of 180 feet
- ✓ Throw on a line
- Spend more time throwing at 120-180 feet than throwing off the mound between pitching starts
 - ✓ See "What do I do between pitching starts?" presentation
- ✓ 30 throws per long toss session, make sure last 10-15 throws are high intensity <u>BUT</u> mechanically consistent
- ✓ Step-Behind Drill / Crossover Drills done with long toss

