Goalie Development

General Guidance



Objective

- Provide an overview and general guidance on goaltending including
 - Landscape
 - Interesting Facts
 - Key Points
 - Fundamental Attributes
 - Save cycle
 - Skill development pyramid
 - Technical elements
 - Integration with Practice Plans
 - Example drills





Landscape





Interesting Facts – By the Numbers

- Practice
 - Skill development
 - 1 Practice ~ 10 games
 - 100 shots minimum
 - 30% practice shots miss the net
 - Focused drills
 - 5 minutes minimum

- Game
 - Typical Peewee level:
 - 24 shots on average
 - 67% perimeter shots (easy-to-medium difficulty)
 - 15% shots (difficult caliber)



Key Points

Progression

- Break the skill down & build-up
- Focus on core issue then add complexity
- Introduce, develop & refine
- Never allow repetition of incorrect execution

First No Pucks

- Develop skill and execute progression without the puck at first
- Tendency to focus on stopping the puck rather than technique
- Work all directions, angles & depth in sequence

With Pucks

- Start slow to master skill or tactic
- Build confidence & master execution
- Work all directions, angles & depth in sequence then add random nature
- Develop control & proper execution before adding speed component

Drills

- 1 goalie centered drill per practice
 - Pre-Save, Save & Post-Save Phases
- Communicate with goalies and players the drill objectives
 - Focus on D, F or G
 - Speed of execution



Save Cycle – 3 Phases & 5 Elements

Post-Save

Puck Control

- Freeze, rebound & stickhandling
- Balance & recovery

Save Selection

 Appropriate to the scoring situation & shot

Find the Puck

- Eyes first & track puck
- Head & body follows

Movement

- Get into position
- Shuffle, C-cut, T-push, Slides

Pre-Save



Position

- Stance tracking & timing
- Depth, square to puck & angles

Skill Development Pyramid

Note: Beginner, Adv. Intermediate and Pos. Advanced are correlated with skill level not age. Adapted from a Transitional Hockey Canada Play document (undated). Rebound, **Recovery & Tactical** Save Movement **Position Movement Skating**

Beginner

- 75% Skating & position movement
- 20% Save movement
- 5% Rebound, recovery & tactics

Intermediate

- 50% Skating & position movement
- 20% Save movement
- 30% RRT & transition

Advanced

- 35% Skating & position movement
- 10% Post-save consequence
- 40% Tactics & transition
- 15% Advanced positioning

Skating

Basic skill

- Not all (e.g. balance, stance, stride, start/stop, pivots, cross-over) used but they are important
- Edge control is (inside) key
 - Provides ability to move (i.e. shuffle, fwd & bkwd c-cuts, T-Push, start/stop)
- Weight distribution
 - Even on the front or ball of feet







Stance – Ready Position & Butterfly

General

- Always be relaxed & loose!
- Head up with eyes/nose always on the puck

Skates

 Use inside edge w/ feet shoulder width (or more) apart

Chest

 Chest up & square to puck <u>not</u> player

Blocker & glove

- Same height, slightly fwd from knee & in front of pads
- Glove slightly vertical & open to puck
- Does not drop when in butterfly position

Stick

- Held firm, flat on the ice ~30 cm in front of skates
- Shot Challenge
 - From net centreline find your angle, depth & be square to puck



Ready Position, Butterfly, RVH & VH





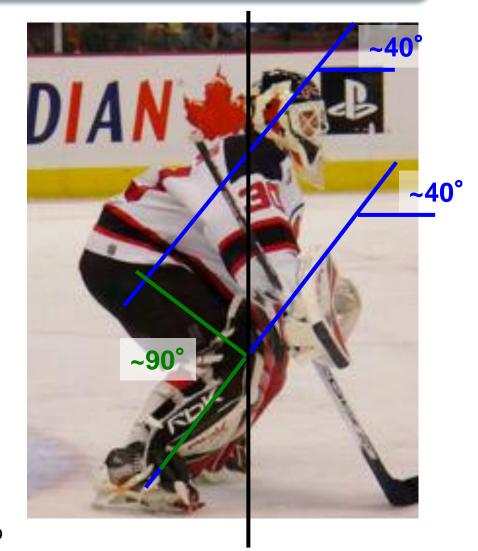


Stance – Ready Position

- Line from ankle-to-knee
 & hip-to-shoulder
 @ ~40° to ice surface
- Lines connecting ankle-to-knee-to-hip should be ~90°
- Shoulders, knees and front of foot in a vertical line perpendicular to the ice surface



Note: Knee flex is probably the most critical. Chest up & square to see the jersey logo.



Mobility

Base

Good athletic position
 & tracking

Directions

 Lateral, forward, backward, up & down

Modes

- Shuffle, c-cut, T-push
 & pivots
- Butterfly (1/2 & full), powerslides & recovery





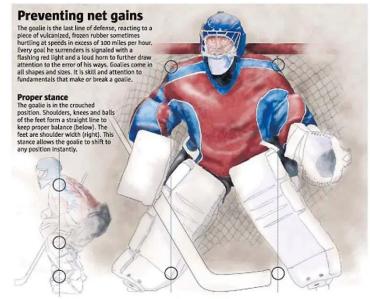


Positioning

Base

- Good athletic position
 & tracking
- Timing & "lag" (wait for shooter)
- Key Elements
 - Angle
 - Depth
 - Square





Good early position

Angle: It's the goalie's objective

The goalie's location is always in the "triangular zone," which is formed by the width and height of the net relative to the location of the puck. There are three basic rules for proper position:

Depth: The goalie must also maintain

Standing farther from the line exposes much

less of the net.

to stay directly in the center of the zone so one side of the net is not more exposed than the other. Both sides should be equal.

Opening

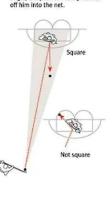
Opening

Opening

Net

Standing on the goal line exposes a lot of the net.

Square: The goalie must be square to the puck to ensure maximum blocking surface. If he is at an angle, the puck can easily deflect



Save Selection

- Base
 - Selection appropriate to situation & shot
- Modes
 - Stick
 - Blade, paddle down
 - Glove & blocker
 - Body
 - Rather than limb







Puck Control

Base

 Good athletic position, tracking & recovery

Modes

- Freeze
 - No rebound
- Rebound
 - Controlled (e.g. at own player, in corner)
 - Undesired (e.g. directed towards shooter)
 - Uncontrolled (e.g. weak side, scoring zone)
- Puck handling
 - Setting, outlet & rims







Integrating Goalies in Practices

Skating

 Priority on goalie specific drills but otherwise join team conditioning drills

Passing

 Goalie specific passing in parallel with team

Communication

- Express role in each drill (for most drills the goalie will not use the post-save phase)
- Do not allow goalie to repeat technical errors in any element of the save cycle

Drills

- Warm-up shots are directed at the goalie
- 1 Goalie specific drill per practice
 - ~10 minutes to go through presave, save & post-save phases of cycle
- General shooting drills
 - Space out shooters
 - Use butterfly to rest in crease (if only 1 goalie)
- Game type situation drills
 - May only use pre-save & save phases of cycle

D1 – Warm Up

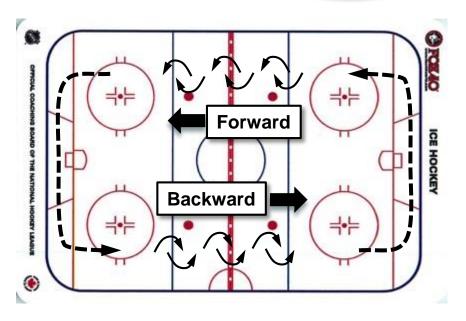
Drill

- Skate with cross-over from blue line around the goal to blue line
- Scull between blue lines going forward on one side & backwards on other

Key Points

- Good C-cut hear it!
- Technique not speed
- Forwards using heel pressure & backwards using toe pressure







D2 – On Ice Stretching

Drill

- Stretching groin, hips, hamstrings, back
- Stretch upper body & neck

Key Points

- Although it may not be possible, warm-up & stretch (with & without gear) off ice first
- Off-ice & on-ice stretching routing targets same muscle groups but different techniques







D3 – Ready Position & Shuffle

- Drill (Conduct 2x)
 - Explain ready position, shuffle & goals of the drill
 - In ready position on crease
 - Shuffle along crease perimeter to the opposite post
 - Stop & rest for a few seconds
 - Correct technique if needed
 - Repeat opposite direction
- Key Points
 - Maintain ready position w/ legs moving
 - Head & shoulders slight turn with each shuffle
 - Push with inside skate & slide with outside skate
 - Arms & head steady without up/down motion
 - Short smooth movements are key



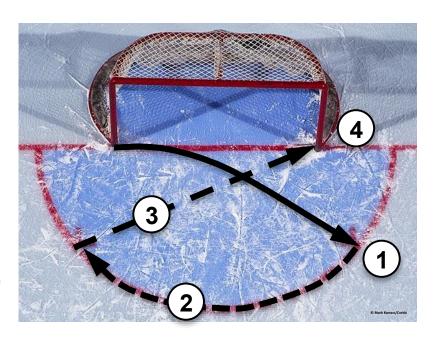




D4 – Ready Position & T-Push

- Drill (Conduct 2x)
 - Explain ready position, T-Push & goals of the drill
 - ① T-push from post through J-arc
 - ② Shuffle across crease
 - 3 T-push to opposite post
 - 4 Stop & rest for a few seconds
 - Correct technique if needed
 - Repeat from other post position (4)
- Key Points
 - Maintain ready position
 - Head & shoulders slight turn with each T-Push
 - Push with inside skate & slide with outside skate
 - Arms & head steady without up/down motion
 - Stop with hard C-cut & weight on balls of feet







D5 – Warm-Up Shots

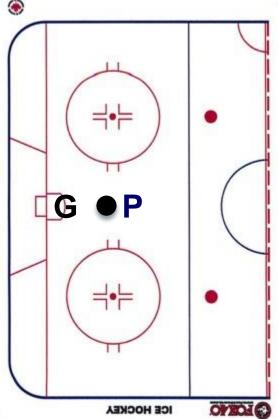
Drill

- Goalie starts in ready position
 @ center-top of crease
- 5 shots to R-low, then L-low, blocker, glove & chest (20 shots in total)

Key Points

- Use stick (if possible) to direct puck on low shots
- Follow rebound (if any)
 - Turn head, then shoulders, then rotate body & pads towards the rebound direction
 - · Get up on correct leg & back to center
- Recover ready position for each shot
 - Be square with puck @ body center







Note: Correct leg would be if the rebound goes to the goalie right then use right leg first to get up & go back to the center.

D6 – Shuffle, Angle, & Save

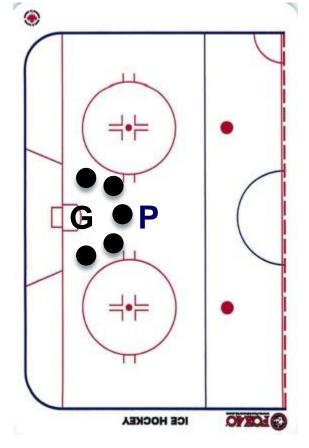
Drill

- G in ready position @L-post & shuffle to L-puck
- P low shot from G L-side (P R-side)
- G gets up, shuffles to new ready position for next shot on semi-circle toward R-post
- Once complete then repeat in the opposite direction

Key Points

- G in ready position, square & centered to puck Not to the shooter
- Controlled but quick recovery to next shot
 - Up on correct leg
 - Shuffle in ready position







D7 – T-Push, Save & Rebound

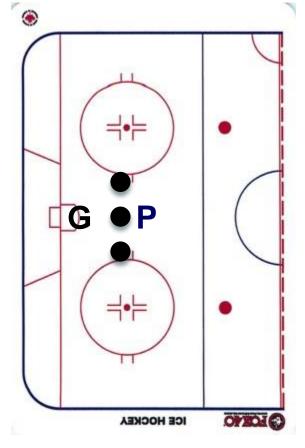
Drill

- G in ready position @L-post & T-push to center, top of crease
- P shot from center puck to G L-low (P R-low)
- G gets up & shuffles to G L-puck in new ready position
- P takes shot from P R-puck to G L-low/high shot
- G T-push to R-post
- Repeat but shots are to G R-low (P L-puck) with 2nd shot G R-low/high shot

Key Points

- Strong T-Push w/ leading head, shoulder & pad
- G in ready position, square & centered to puck Not to the shooter
- Controlled but quick recovery to 2nd shot







Water Break





Other Resources – **Hockey Canada**

https://cdn.hockeycanada.ca/hockeycanada/Hockey-Programs/Players/Downloads/goaltender_begin ner_practice_e.pdf

GOALTENDER BEGINNER LEVEL PLAN

Session Objective(s)

- 1. Continue development of forward/ backward movement, shuffle and stance
- Continue emphasis on basic depth
- Introduce horizontal angles

Movement Warm Up

A. Forward/ Backward Step Outs - Straight Gstarts in the middle of the goal line. On "Go" Gsculls out to the top of the crease and sets. On "Go" Gsoulds backwards to the start point.

B. Forward/ Backward Step Outs - Angle

Gstarts in the middle of the gnal line. On "Go" Gsculls out to the too. of the crease facing the glove-side dot and sets. On "Go" G sculls backwards to the start point. On "Go" Gsculls out to face the opposite dat. Then returns.









Key Execution Points

- As improvement is made additional emphasison body and stick control should be applied
- When doing step outs, alternate starting and stopping feet
- When stopping. Genould use a single edge rotation.



Primary Drill

Anale Introduction

- Ruds start outside the blue line
- · Pylons are placed across the rink, slightly inside the blue line
- Gstarts on the goal line
- XI pids up a puck and randomly selects a pylon to drive around
- Once Grecognizes which pylan has been selected, Gsteps out an angle withtheattacker
- Once around the pylon, XI takes a few stricts towards the net and releases a shot



- · In this introductory drill, G stays deep in the middle of the net until the pylon hasbeen selected
- This allows G to gain a familiarity with proper angle positioning
- Gshould attempt to step out to the FSP on each sequence, before the





Secondary Drill

Angle + Depth Work

- Ruds are placed outside the blue line on each side as indicated
- · Pylons are placed at the top of the circles as indicated
- XI pids up a puck and skates into the zone
- · Gstarts at the top of the crease in the middle
- As soon as XI begins to drive, Gshould shuffle to gain an on angle position
- Notice the difference in this drill vs. the similar drill in the last session here, Gshuffles into an angle position as opposed to stepping out from arriddenet position



Key Execution Points

- Gshould work on controlled but quick shuffle steps to get into an on-angle position
- Once Ggets to the first position, Gmay have to make more minor
- stuffle adjustments to keep a strong angle
- Do not allow G to fade back during the attack





- Review goaltender's understanding of the FSP and its importance
- 3. Introduce the importance of the three positional ingredients: stance, angle and depth







Other Resources – **Hockey Canada**

https://cdn.hockeycanada.ca/hockeycanada/Hockey-Programs/Players/Downloads/goaltender_in termediate_practice_e.pdf

GOALTENDER INTERMEDIATE LEVEL PLAN

5 Xs/side

Session Objective(s)

- 1. Review of fundamental skill groups
- 2. For players graduating from the Beginner series, this session can be used to evaluate current skill level
- 3. For players entering the system at this stage, having bypassed the beginner level, coaches can use this session as further development evidence.



Movement Review

A. Forward/ Backward Step Outs - Angle

Step outs from a midgoal line position alternating sides. Use face off dots as and et arcets. All movements tricoered by C s "Go".

B. Shuffle – Starts and Stoos

Starts and stops facing the same boards between the goal line and blue line. Distance between starts and stops should vary. All movements triggered by Cs 'Co'.

C. Shuffle - Starts and Stops W Save

As above but at each stop Gshould execute a plad save in the opposite direction of the shuffle direction.

Key Execution Points

- Reiteratethe importance of PSM
- Gstruklunderstandthat FSM isthefoundation of all further skill development (i.e. positional play, save movement, reboundcontrol, etc.)
- Discussand review the importance of inside educurane
- Ensure stability in the upper body and slick positioning.



Primary Drill

Positional Assessment

- Rude start at the point on the boards and on the hash mails.
- XI dives down the boards and around the indicated pylon to release a shot
- X2 meanwhile mirrors this movement on the other side (without puck)
- As X2 cornes around the corne, the player will hustle back out to the
- middle point pylon, drive around it and release a 2nd shot on net
- Alter taking this shot X2 can drive downthe slot or stay high
- XI meanwhile buys time and than drives around the opposite-side p ylon and releases the 3rd shot



- On the first shot Gshould be conservative due to the weak-side threat
- On the 2nd shot, Gshould play more aggressive due to the lack of a weak-side threat
- On the 3rd shot, position will be determined by XZ sresponse (i.e. net drive or stay







Secondary Drill

Save Assessment

- Use the slot position to take stationary shots for the purpose of limb based saves (i.e. pad extensions, glove and blocker saves)
- Usethe face off dot positions to evaluate bod y usage and save compartness.
- Both positions can be used to assess stick usage



Key Execution Points

- Upper-body save fundamentals include: good stance, direct paths to puck, visual tracking. and neutral save movements
- Lower-body save fundamentals include: good stance, no flinching, proper selection between. extensions and 1/2 butterflies and compactness of thicks arms to body and pads/stick to ice



Post - Practice Discussion

- 1. Review G's fundamental progress
- 2. Reiterate the role of fundamentals in further progress
- 3. Highlight key elements of the Intermediate Program

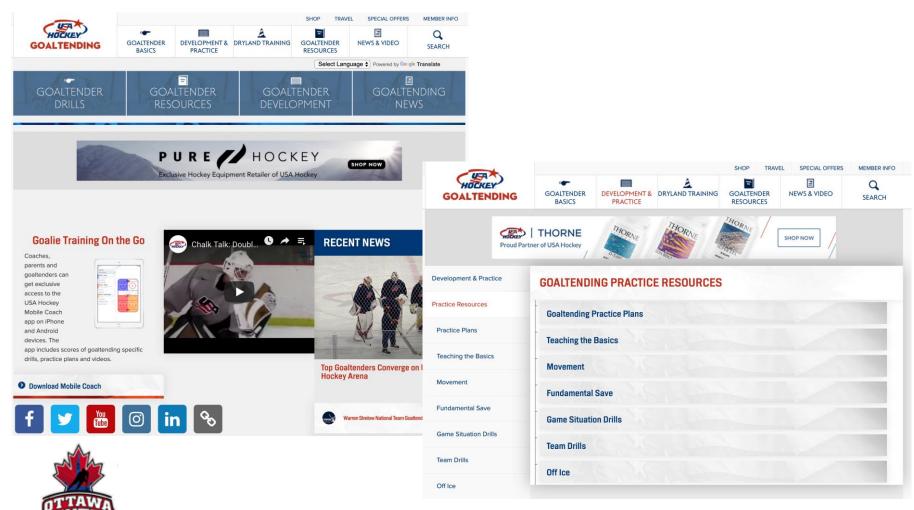






Other Resources – USA Hockey

https://www.usahockeygoaltending.com/



Drills – A lot left on the Cutting Room Floor



EVEN MORE CARTOON ANTICS OF SMALL SAVES!



BY JAMES DEMARCO

10 Scoring Situations – Advanced Goaltending

- ① Clear Shots
- 2 Entries
- 3 Net Drives
- 4 Breakaways
- ⑤ Rebounds

- 6 Low / High
- (7) East / West
- 8 Below the Goal Line
- 9 Deflections
- 10 Screens

