Tristhānam: Āṣṭāṅga Vinyāsa Yoga's Threefold Technique Kiki Flynn

Sri K. Pattabhi Jois emphasized tristhānam as the foundational technique underpinning his method of Āṣṭāṅga Vinyasa Yoga. Tristhānam strengthens the nervous system, as it heals and stabilizes the body to realize Yoga's true aim of Samādhi.

Tristhānam is comprised of:

Ujjayi breath - which coordinates with uddyāna and mūla bandhas. Dṛṣṭhi - gazing points assigned to and adhered to for each vinyāsa and āsana. Āsana - postures imbued with the qualities of firmness and stability

To practice without tristhanam, Jois often said, is not yoga, it is only bending. The continuous application and refinement of tristhanam draws our attention inward, where we awaken our inner sensibilities through the wisdom of practice.

Ujjayi Breath - same/same

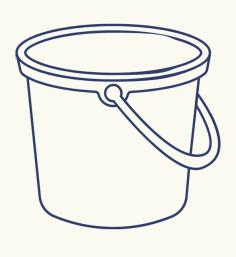
1. Capacity

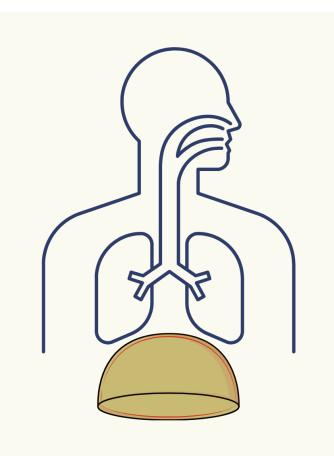
2. Sound

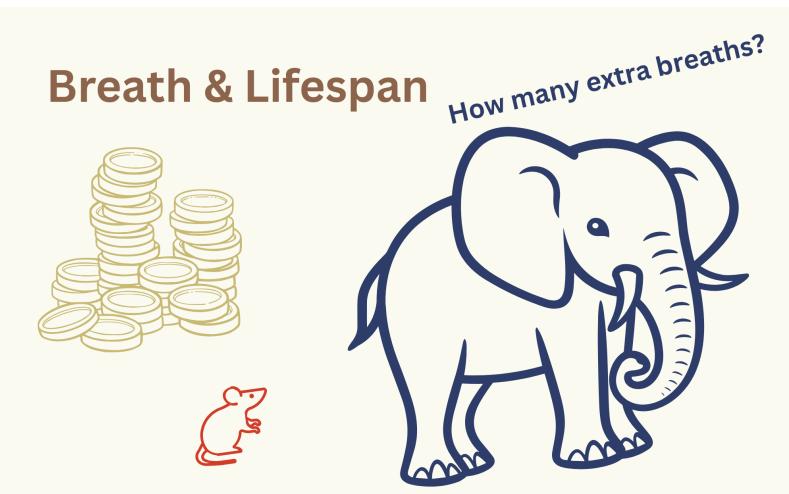
3. Length



Breathing



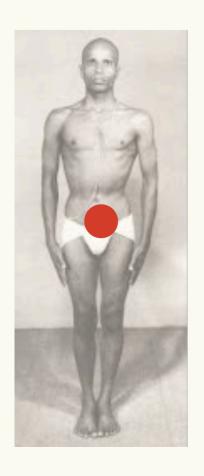




Uddyāna Bandha

Where?

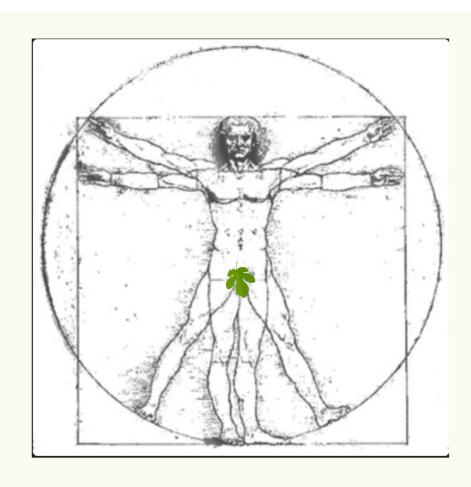
When?



Mūla Bandha

Where?

When?



Dṛṣṭhi

- 1 point
- Internal focus
- Soft quality
- From dṛṣṭhi to dṛṣṭhi
- Which are the extra dṛṣṭhi?

Āsana

II.46 स्थिरसुखमासनम्∥४६∥ sthirasukhamāsanam

II.47 प्रयत्नशैथिल्यानन्त्यसमापत्तिभ्याम्॥४७॥ prayatnaśaithilyānantasamāpattibhyām

II.48 ततो द्वन्द्वानभिघातः॥४८॥ tato dvaṅdvānabhighātaḥ



Āsana

- Strong waist
- Firmness
- Bone Setting
- Muscles tight, active
- Great effort
- Pressing the nervous system
- Healing the nervous system
- What is the nervous system?
- How do we interact with the nervous system?

What about hip-openers?

- Full body activation
- Stithi



- Vinyāsa System
- Every breath is counted
- Every breath counts
- Which are the extra breaths?
- Where is the counted vinyāsa?
- Sthānam
- Sthiti

When do we rest?



Kiki Flynn Om School llc