Theory of Sport Training

Lesson 3

Development of sport performance Adaptation to sport performance Training load

Adaptation

- Natural
- Intentional

- Desadaptation
- Maladaptation

Bio - social adaptation

- Morphological function adaptation
- Motion adaptation (Motor learning)
- Psycho –social adaptation

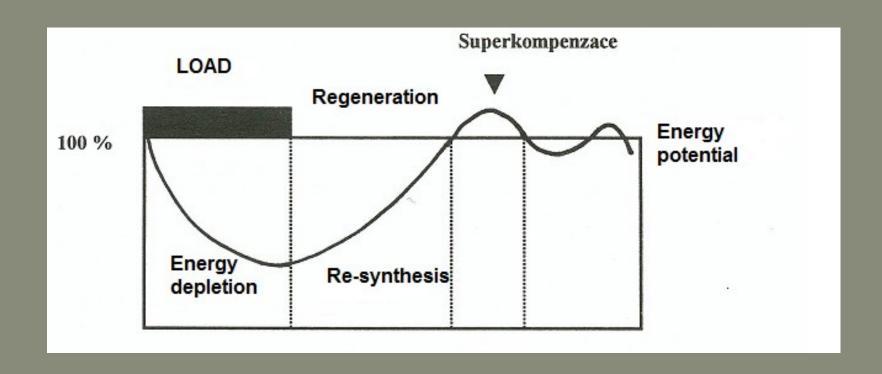
Adaptation

- Basic cause of change stimulus
- Homeostasis
- General adaptation syndrom
- Supercompensation

Adaptation

Organ, function	increase	decrease
Muscle mass	+	
Count of ATP, CP, glycogen	+	
Myoglobin	+	
Density of capillaries	+	
Hearth mass and capacity	+	
Max.hearth volume per minute	+	
Rest hearth rate		+
Max. oxygen consumption	+	
Rest respiratory volume	+	
Breath frequency during rest		+

Supercompensation



The stages of adaptation along the Neumann

First stage - after 7-10 days of training – management and correction of complete movements The second stage - after 10-20 days of regularly training occur to increasing of energy store The third - after 20-30 days - optimization of partial movement activity management (neural-muscle activity) The fourth – after 30-40 days- synchronization and improvement of coordination of all involved component, start of the of cells and body organ function restructure and the body get to the higher level of rebuilding, higher level of fitness, performance.

LOAD

and

RECOVERY

Training load

- Type of movement, exercise
- Intensity of load
- Volume of load
- Frequency of load

Type of movement or exercises (trainings means)

- Race exercises, content and structure of movement are the same as during competition
- Specific exercises, content and structure of movement are on the high level of unity with the movement during competition
- General or universal means, every others exercises with low or no concordance with competition movement

Volume of training load

- The volume is characterized with the help of all exercises stimulus's sum and introduces quantitative part of trainings load.
- General parameters as the number of training days, trainings units, number of race, time of regeneration
- Specific parameters as the time of load, number of jumps, throws, repetitions of exercises etc.

Intensity of training load

- Intensity of load is the stimulus of power, which is the exercise realized with, or the rate of effort (stress)
- Qualitative variable

Simple criterions of intensity

- Various strength effort and various weight of load
- Various speed (run) and frequency of movement (strength-endurance training etc.)
- The level of HR or LA accumulation

Zone of training intensity

Intensity of load	Metabolism
Maximal intensity	Anaerobic alactic energy system (ATP-CT)
Submaximal intensity	Anaerobic lactic energy system (LA)
Moderate (medium) intensity	Aerobic- anaerobic energy systems (02–LA)
Low intensity	Aerobic energy system

Zone of training intensity

- Zone 1 sphere of AT, low intensity,

 LA 2 3 mmol, VO₂max 50 -75 %

 HR_{max} 60 (50) 80 %

 Development or maintaining of basic condition, endurance
- **Zone 2** sphere of ANT, moderate to submax. Intensity, LA 3 – 8 mmol, VO_2 max75 – 85(90)%, HR_{max} 80 – 95 %,
- Development of specific long time endurance, strength, development of aerobic power (VO₂max),

Zone of training intensity

- Zone 3 stimulation of maximal oxygen consumption, accumulation of LA, VO₂max 85 VO_{2peak}, HR_{max}90(95) 100% specific performance
- Zone 4 speed, explosiveness LA – depends of time, Intensity over 100%

Frequency of training stimuli

Depends on:
years training period
performance level
years of systematic, regularly training
age
sex
aim of the training process

RECOVERY

Approximate time for recovery after various	5
type of load:	
After hard training of maximal strength48-72 I	n
After hard and long aerobic training 48 h	
After easy aerobic training	1
After hard anaerobic – endurance training.48 h	1
After easy anaerobic – endurance training.24 h	h
After demanding speed training24 h	
After easy speed training12	h