Aging and Exerc	ave Enzler d Wellness	
▶ Flexibility ▶ Flexibility	osition ncreases, fat iciency er, endurance lar Function corput, O2 circulation, nction, increases) on may increase	
<ul> <li>Are these thing true aging or lack of activity</li> <li>Exercise can help delay some of the aging of actually reverse some of the effects.</li> <li>Eventually, we all age.</li> </ul>		

Types of Fitness	Why Exercise? Motivation?	
Why are you exercising? Are you social? Are you competitive? How much time do you have? Do you need a push to get started? Do you need intellectual stimulation?  General Principles of Training Individuality High vs. Low Responders Specificity Adaptations highly specific to type of activity, training volume, and intensity Reversibility Use it or Lose it Overload	Health Fitness Live longer Live better Performance Fitness Competition Appearance Fitness Weight control	
Why are you exercising? Are you social? Are you competitive? How much time do you have? Do you need a push to get started? Do you need intellectual stimulation?  General Principles of Training Individuality High vs. Low Responders Specificity Adaptations highly specific to type of activity, training volume, and intensity Reversibility Use it or Lose it Overload		
Individuality  - High vs. Low Responders  Specificity  - Adaptations highly specific to type of activity, training volume, and intensity  Reversibility  - Use it or Lose it  Overload	Questions you need to answer  > Why are you exercising?  > Are you social?  > Are you competitive?  > How much time do you have?  > How much time will you devote to exercise?  > Do you need a push to get started?  > Do you need intellectual stimulation?	
Must increase demands on body to make further	<ul> <li>Specificity</li> <li>Adaptations highly specific to type of activity, training volume, and intensity</li> <li>Reversibility</li> <li>Use it or Lose it</li> <li>Overload</li> </ul>	

Exercise Prescription	
► Intensity, Duration, Frequency	
▶ 10 min jumping rope 3 times a week	
▶ 40 min walking 4 times a week	
<ul> <li>Longer duration at lower intensity usually better for weight control</li> </ul>	
Doesn't need to be continuous	
<b>&gt;</b>	
American College of Sports Medicine	
Cardiovascular Recommendations	·
► Adults should get at least 150 minutes of moderate-	
intensity exercise per week.	
<ul> <li>Exercise recommendations can be met through 30-60 minutes of moderate-intensity exercise (five days per</li> </ul>	
week) or 20-60 minutes of vigorous-intensity exercise	
(three days per week).	
<b>&gt;</b>	
American College of Sports Medicine	
Resistance Recommendations	
<ul> <li>Adults should train each major muscle group two or three days each week using a variety of exercises and equipment.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Very light or light intensity is best for older persons or previously sedentary adults starting exercise.</li> </ul>	
For each exercise, 8-12 repetitions improve strength and	
power, 10-15 repetitions improve strength in middle-age and older persons starting exercise, and 15-20 repetitions improve muscular endurance.	
Adults should wait at least 48 hours between resistance	
training sessions.	

American College of Sports Medicine	
Flexibility Recommendations	
<ul> <li>Adults should do flexibility exercises at least two or three days each week to improve range of motion.</li> </ul>	
Each stretch should be held for 10-30 seconds to the point of tightness or slight discomfort.	
Repeat each stretch two to four times, accumulating 60	
seconds per stretch.  Static, dynamic, ballistic and PNF stretches are all	
effective.  Flexibility exercise is most effective when the muscle is	
warm.Try light aerobic activity or a hot bath to warm the muscles before stretching.	
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American College of Sports Medicine	
Neuromoter Recommendations	
<ul> <li>Neuromotor exercise (sometimes called "functional fitness training") is recommended for two or three days</li> </ul>	
per week.	
<ul> <li>Exercises should involve motor skills (balance, agility, coordination and gait), proprioceptive exercise training</li> </ul>	
and multifaceted activities (tai chi and yoga) to improve	
physical function and prevent falls in older adults.  > 20-30 minutes per day is appropriate for neuromotor	
exercise.	
Cardiovascular Exercise	
Walking	
Swimming Jogging	
Treadmill workout - walking, running, jogging Dancing	
Stair climbing Rope jumping	
Horse riding Biking	
Rowing Aqua aerobics	
Boxing	
Aerobic dance/step aerobic All kinds of sports & games	
<b>)</b>	

Resistance Exercises	
▶ Body Weight	
▶ Machines	
Free Weights	
<ul> <li>Barbells-dumbbells</li> <li>Resistance Bands</li> </ul>	
resistance sunds	
Stretching Exercises	
Direction of the control of the cont	
Yoga-Tai Chi	
Just stand up and sit down no hands Shrug your shoulders to release the neck and	
shoulders	
Loosen the hands with air circles Point your fingers good for hands, wrist, and forearms	
Release the upper body with a torso twist	
Stretch your back with a "big hug"	
Cross your arms for the shoulders and upper back Look up to release upper body	
Neuromotor Exercises	
▶ Balance	
▶ Eye-Hand Coordination	
▶ Agility	
▶ Agility	

Combinations	
Do some exercises work more than one type of fitness?	
Game or Sport might include CV, Balance, Coordination	
What is your excuse?	
<ul><li>No time</li><li>Boring – Too tired</li></ul>	
Don't know how/what to do	
No equipment	
<ul> <li>Combine it with something else</li> <li>Walk on treadmill while watching favorite show</li> </ul>	
Listen to favorite show while walking	
<b>-</b>	
Precautions	
Heat	
Cold Altitude	
Autude	
•	