

### Designing a Personal Fitness Plan



9th Grade Health



# Things to Consider When Choosing Activities

- Your current level of health
  - Time available
- Cost of equipment and facilities
  - Personal Safety
  - Personal likes and dislikes





### Follow FITT Principles

• Frequency: how often you exercise

• Intensity: how strenuously you exercise

• Time: how long you exercise



Type: what kind of activity you perform

# Frequency

Exercise on most days of the week



Exercise a minimum of 3 days per week

### Intensity

- Two ways to measure exercise intensity are :
  - Target heart rate range
  - Perceived exertion scale



### Target Heart Rate Range

Exercise within your target heart rate range.



 Target heart rate range is the ideal range for your heart rate during aerobic activity. By staying within this range, 60 to 80% of your maximum heart rate, you will safely build cardiovascular endurance.

# Intensity (Cont.)

#### Target Heart Rate Formula



- Find Resting Heart Rate (RHR) by counting pulse for one min. in the morning before getting up. Do this for 3 days and take the average for your resting heart rate.
  - Find Max Heart Rate (MHR) by subtracting your age from 220.
  - Plug in your results (Resting and Max) to the following formula:

MHR – RHR = Heart Rate Reserve (HRR)

 $(HRR \times .60) + RHR = Lower End of Target Zone$ 

(HRR x .80) + RHR = **Upper End of Target Zone** 

### Compute Your Target Heart Rate

- Determine your resting heart rate (RHR)
- 220 \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_ age maximum heart rate (MHR)
- \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_ MHR RHR Heart Rate Reserve (HRR)
- (\_\_\_\_\_ x .60) + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_ HRR RHR Low End of Target Heart Rate Zone
- (\_\_\_\_\_ x .80) + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_ HRR RHR High End of Target Heart Rate Zone

#### Perceived Exertion

- Perceived Exertion is the level of effort your feel you are putting into an activity.
- The Borg scale is the rating scale used to describe how hard you feel you are working during exercise. This numerical scale ranges in numbers from 6 to 20, with 6 being the easiest level of exercise.

### The Borg Scale of Exertion

```
6
7 - Very, very light
8
9 - Very light
10
11 - Fairly light
12
13 - Moderately hard
14
15 - Hard
16
17 - Very hard
18
19 - Very, very hard
20 - Exhaustion
```



### Time

- Exercise for 30-60 minutes each time
- This amount of time <u>can</u> be broken into intervals



### Type of Exercise

 Make sure to include some cardiovascular activities, some muscular strength and endurance activities and some flexibility activities.

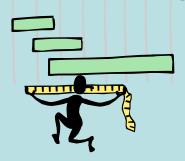
 Vary the activities from time to time to avoid monotony.

### Following Fitness Principles

Principle of Overload



Principle of Progression



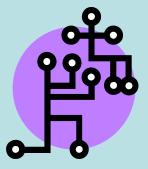
Principle of Specificity



### Principle of Overload

Overload: working the body harder than it is normally worked

- Builds muscular strength and overall fitness
- Increase repetitions or do more sets



# Principle of Progression

- Progression: the gradual increase in overload necessary to achieve higher levels of fitness
  - When an activity becomes easier, you must increase the overload.
  - Increase the number of reps or sets or amount of time spent doing the activity

# Principle of Specificity

- Specificity: particular exercises and activities improve particular areas of health-related fitness
  - Resistance training builds muscular strength and endurance
  - Aerobic activities build cardiovascular endurance







#### Make a Lifetime Plan

- Have a role model that is fit
- Exercise with a friend
- Do activities that you enjoy
- Incorporate movement into everyday work
- Make exercise a priority by scheduling it
- Set goals and strive to reach them, when you do, reward yourself!

