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OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC



NÁRODNÉ
ŠPORTOVÉ
CENTRUM

Potrebujeme vedieť tréningové zóny športovca?

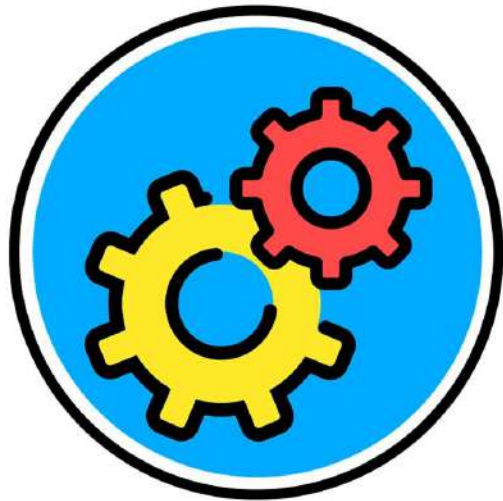


NÁRODNÉ ŠPORTOVÉ CENTRUM
DIAGNOSTIKA

Mgr. Leonard Lendvorský, PhD.



Čo robí športovcov úspešnými?



SYSTEM

- Súbor tréningových metód tvoriacich komplex

METÓDA

- Postup, technika, alebo spôsob

“

As to methods there may be a million and then some, but principles are few. The man who grasps principles can successfully select his own methods. The man who tries methods, ignoring principles, is sure to have trouble.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Ako nastaviť systém a zvoliť správne metódy?



Zóna	Srdcová frekvencia (% max)	Intenzita	Test Reči	Tabuľka úsilia
Zóna 1	50 - 60	Veľmi ľahká	Môžeš hovoriť bez námahy	1
Zóna 2	60 - 70	Ľahká	Nemôžeš spievať	2
Zóna 3	70 - 80	Stredne náročná	Môžeš hovoriť max. 30 sek	3
Zóna 4	80 - 90	Náročná	Môžeš hovoriť max. 10 sek	4
Zóna 5	90 - 100	Maximum	Nemôžeš hovoriť	5

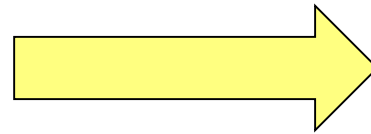
Jednoduchá tabuľka tréningových zón

Diagnostika športovca 🔍

Spiroergometrické vyšetrenie

Laktátová krivka

Diagnostika s Moxy monitorom



**PRAH ÚNAVY
ANAERÓBNY PRAH
LAKTÁTOVÝ PRAH
VENTILAČNÝ PRAH**

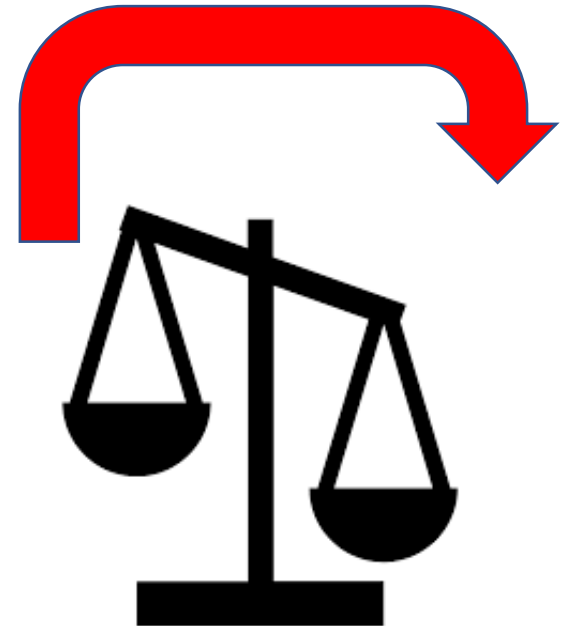


Bio feedback !

Prah únavy (FT) je intenzita, pri ktorej už nedokážeme udržať homeostázu



- Ca^{2+}
- Dodávka O_2
- CO_2/H^+
- Krvný laktát



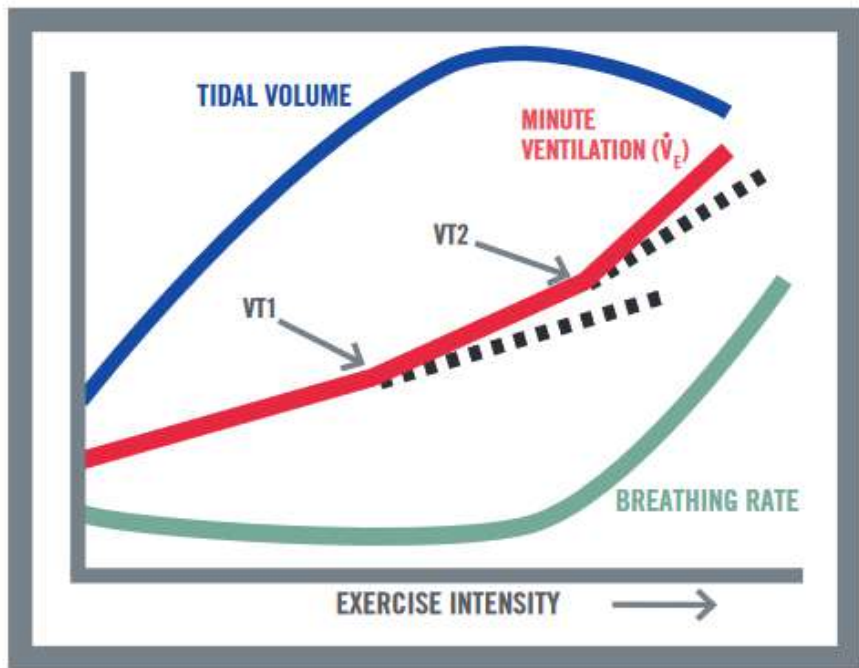
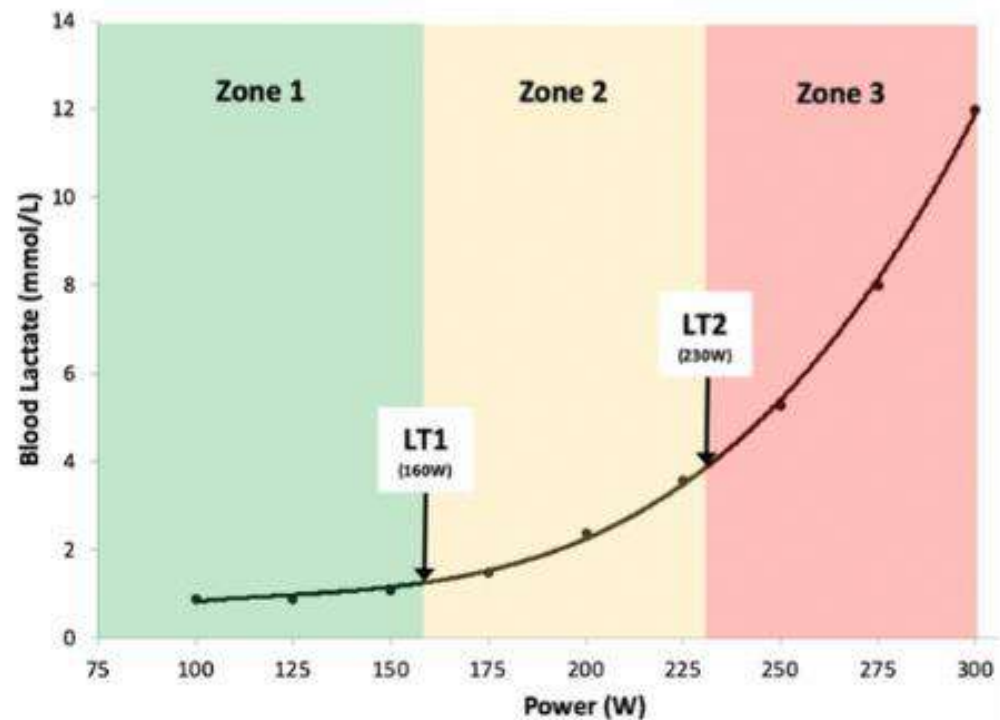
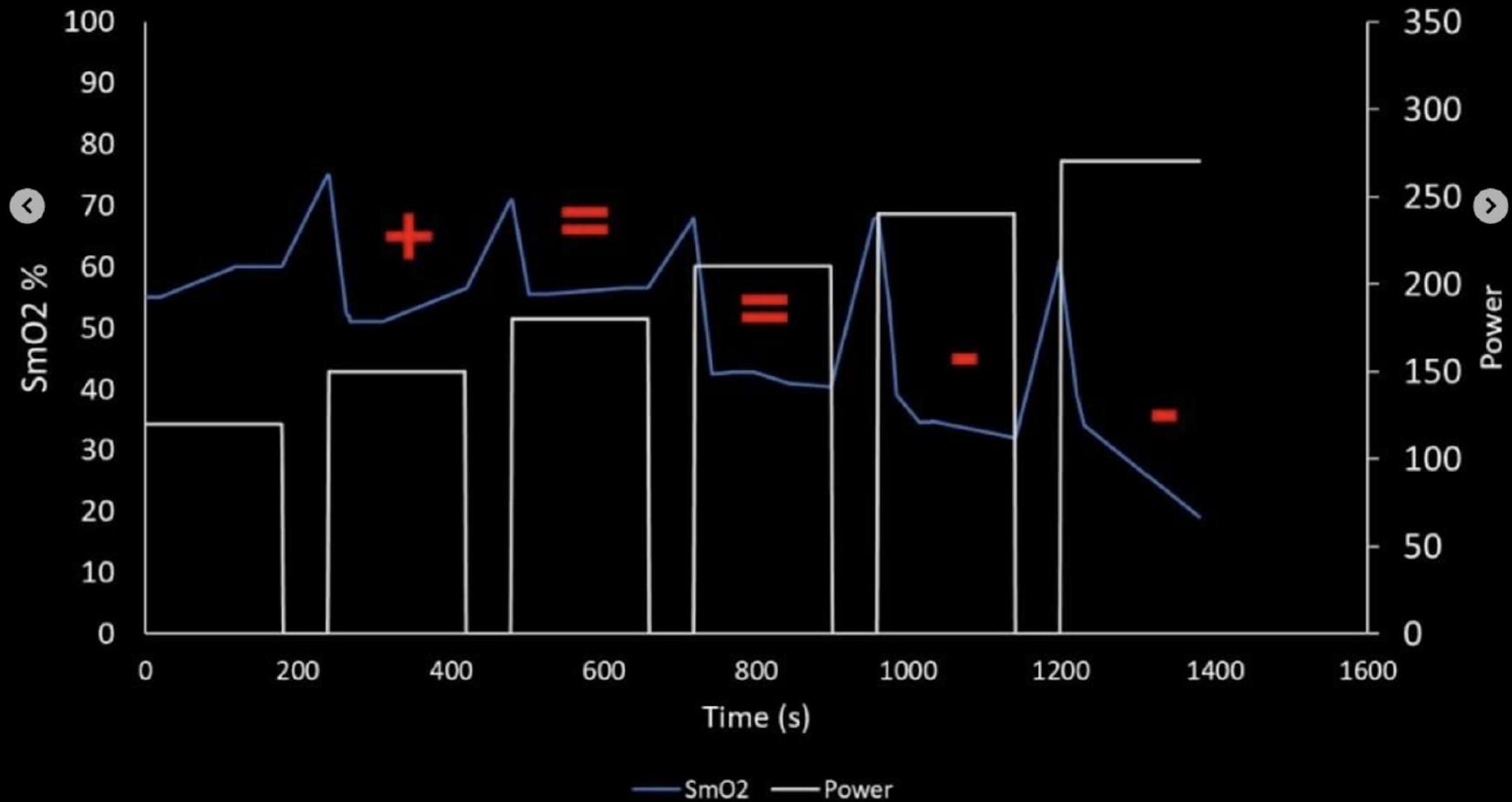


Figure 1
Ventilatory effects during aerobic exercise

Note: VT1 = First ventilatory threshold; VT2 = Second ventilatory threshold



<https://vo2master.com/intro-to-metabolic-testing/>



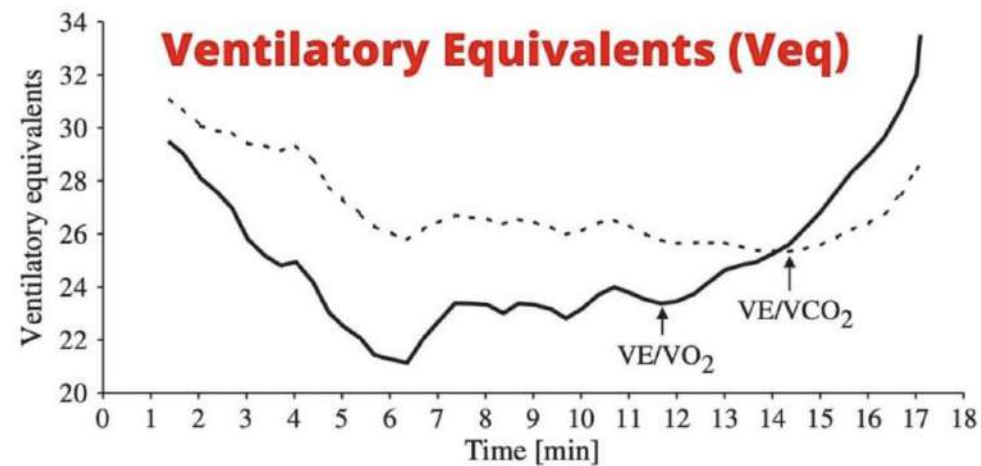
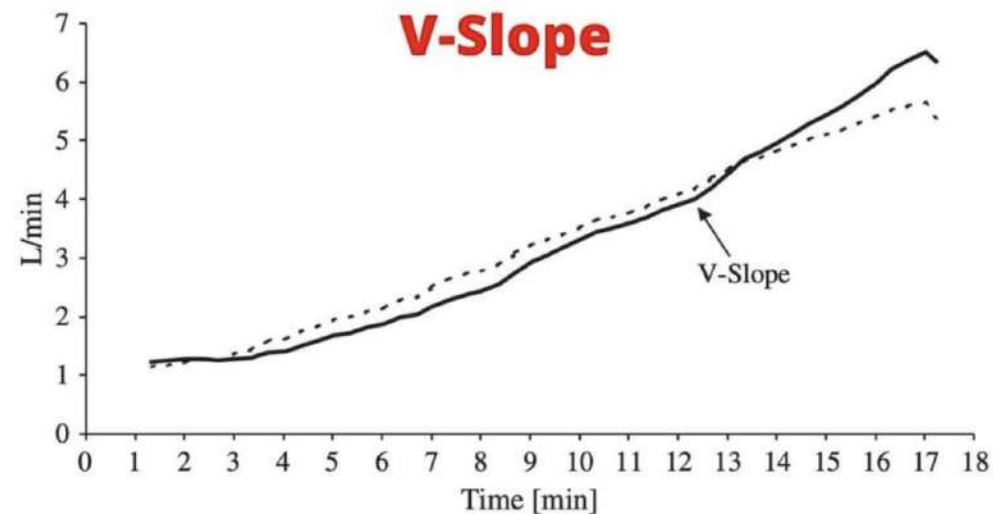
> Scand J Med Sci Sports. 2006 Feb;16(1):27-34. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0838.2004.00424.x.

Predictive validity of ventilatory and lactate thresholds for cycling time trial performance

Markus Amann¹, Andrew W Subudhi, Carl Foster

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 16430678 DOI: 10.1111/j.1600-0838.2004.00424.x



Article

Full-text available

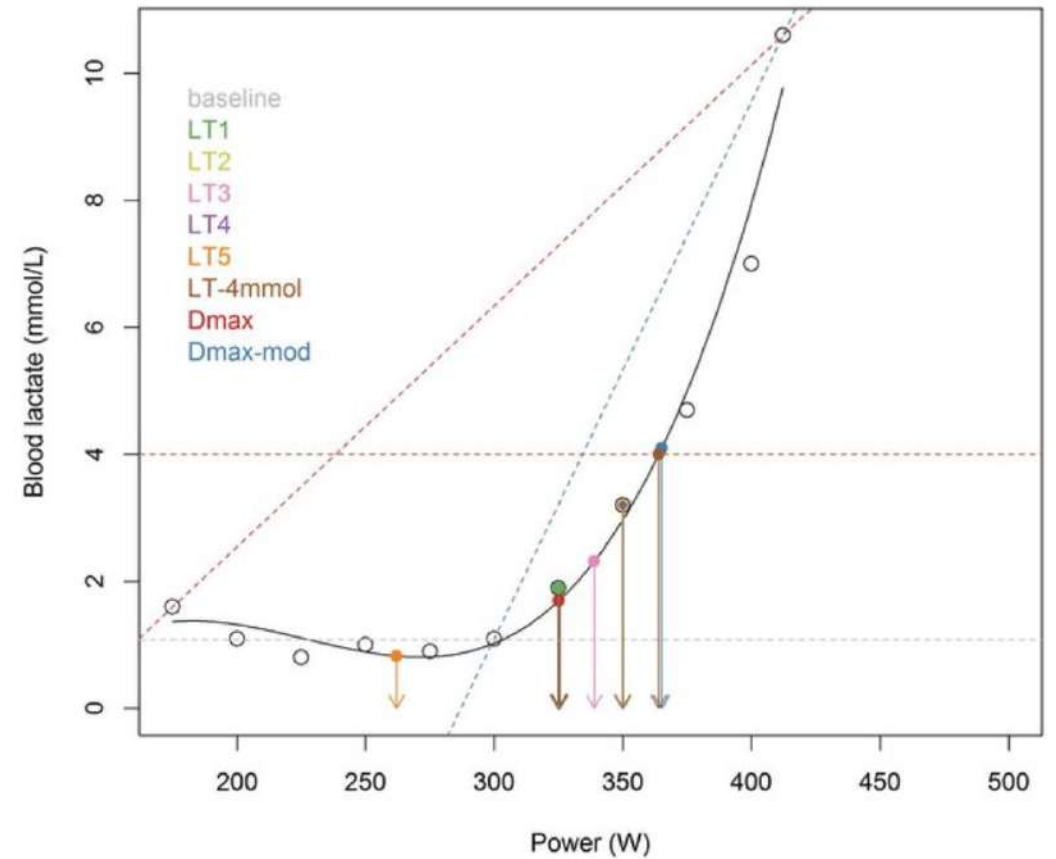
Repeatability and predictive value of lactate threshold concepts in endurance sports

November 2018 · *PLoS ONE* 13(11):e0206846 · [Follow journal](#)

DOI: [10.1371/journal.pone.0206846](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0206846)

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> [J Physiol.](#) 2021 Feb;599(3):737-767. doi: 10.1113/JP279963. Epub 2020 Nov 19.

The anaerobic threshold: 50+ years of controversy

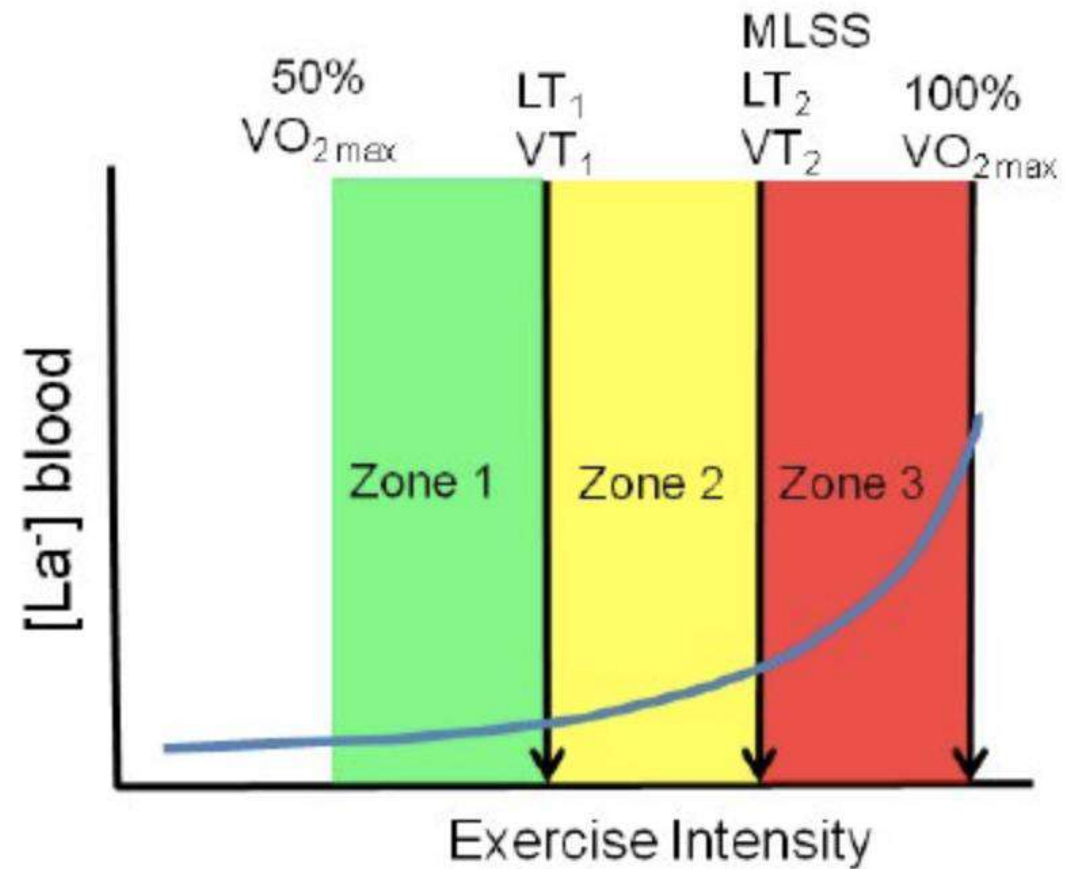
David C Poole ¹, Harry B Rossiter ², George A Brooks ³, L Bruce Gladden ⁴

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33112439 DOI: [10.1113/JP279963](#)

Free article

Tréningové zóny očami športových fyziológov



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Intervals, Thresholds, and Long Slow Distance: the Role of Intensity and Duration in Endurance Training

Article · January 2009

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Universität Tübingen
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 Eigien Tarnowski
RiftSania University College
45 PUBLICATIONS 1,527 CITATIONS
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Parameter	Hodnota	Jednotka	Hodnotenie maximálnej spotreby kyslíka (VO2max)						
Spotreba kyslíka	VO2max	69,3	ml/kg/min	Slabé	Priemer	Dobré	Veľmi dobré	Vynikajúce	
	VO2Anp	58,6	ml/kg/min						
	VO2AP	46,4	ml/kg/min						
	ANP	85	% z VO2max						
	AP	67	% z VO2max						
Srdcová frekvencia	PF max	192	úderov/min	Fyziologické parametre					
	PF ANP	174	úderov/min	Parameter	Hodnota	Jednotka			
	PF AP	152	úderov/min	RQ max	1,09				
	ANP	91	% z PF max	VE max	154	L/min			
	AP	79	% z PF max	Rf max	55	l/min			
Výkon	Max	360	W	METS max					
	VO2 max	350	W	19,7					
	ANP	270	W	Poznámky					
	AP	190	W	Oproti poslednému testovaniu z 3.11.2021 výrazné zvýšenie maximálnej spotreby kyslíka. V absolútnych hodnotách z 3,7 litra na 4,5 litra. Výrazné zlepšenie maximálneho výkonu o 40 wattov. Maximálna spotreba kyslíka ešte rástla ku koncu testu nemusela to byť konečná hodnota, limitáciou boli silové schopnosti. Svedčí o tom aj RQ 1,09. Maximálna frekvencia dýchania pomerne nízka 55 nádycho / min.					
Laktát (3. min)	13,46	W							

Tréningové zóny stanovené na základe spiroergometrie				
Názov zóny	Výkon (Watt)		PF (úder/min)	
Aktívna regenerácia			113	141
Zóna AP	180	200	142	153
Zmiešaná aeróbno-anaeróbna zóna			154	171
Zóna ANP	263	275	172	175
Anaeróbno-aeróbna zóna			176	a viac

	SF	LA mmmol/l	Výkon w	Relatívny výkon (W/kg)
1	133	1,58	200	2,6
2	140	1,86	230	3,0
3	150	2,40	260	3,4
4	161	4,27	290	3,8
5	171	7,46	320	4,2
6	180	13,33	369	4,9
LA 10	13,3	SF max	185	

Aeróbny prah			
SF	LA mmmol/l	Rel. Výkon	Výkon w
143	2,2	3,2	240

Anaeróbny prah			
SF	LA mmmol/l	Rel. Výkon	Výkon w
164	5,1	3,9	298



Tréningové zóny	Výkon (W)	
Zóna aktívnej pohybovej regenerácie		
AP zóna	235	245
Zmiešaná aeróbno-anaeróbna zóna		
ANP zóna	296	300
Anaeróbno aeróbna zóna		

Srdcová frekvencia	
126	132
133	144
145	161
162	165
166	a viac

LA: koncentrácia laktátu v kapilárnej krvi

SFmax: maximálna hodnota srdcovej frekvencie dosiahnutá v teste

Relatívny výkon: Výkon prepočítaný na kilogram telesnej hmotnosti

LA10: koncentrácia laktátu v 10.minúte po teste

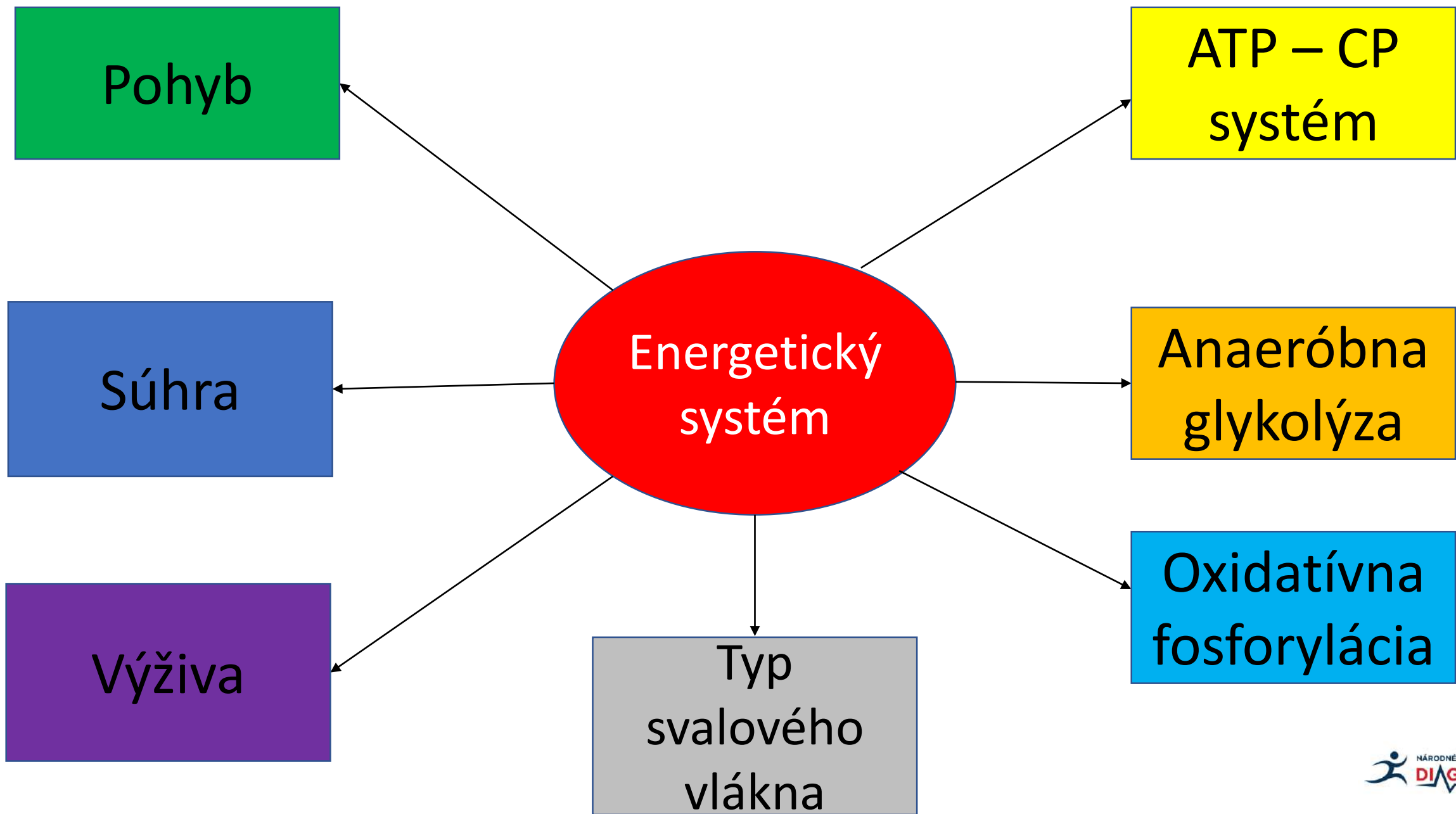
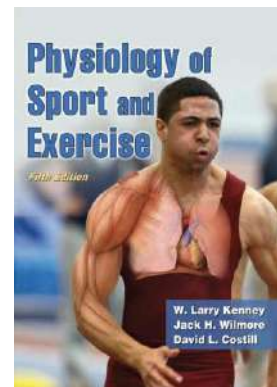


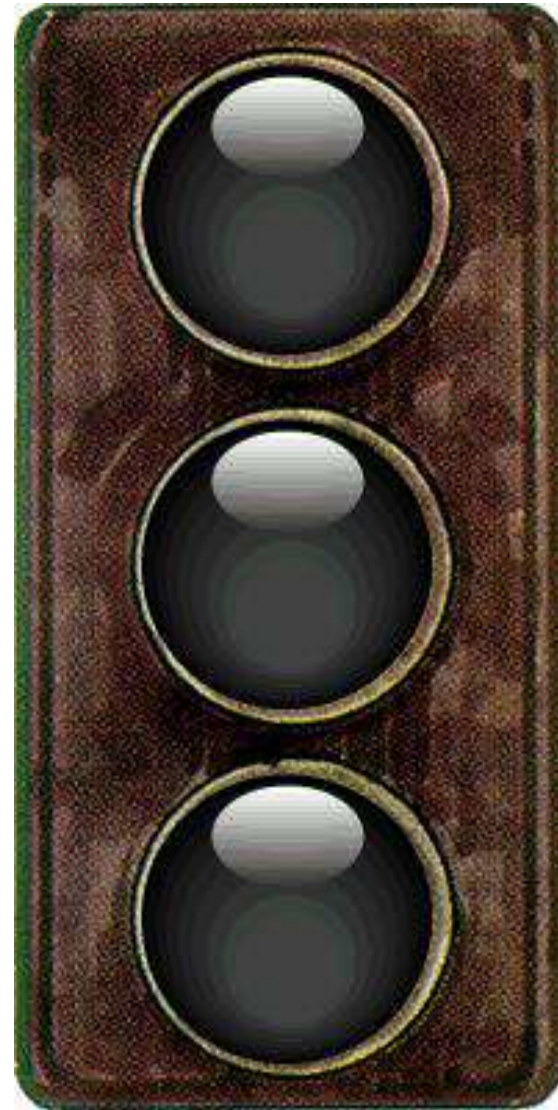
TABLE 2.3**Characteristics of the Various Energy Supply Systems**

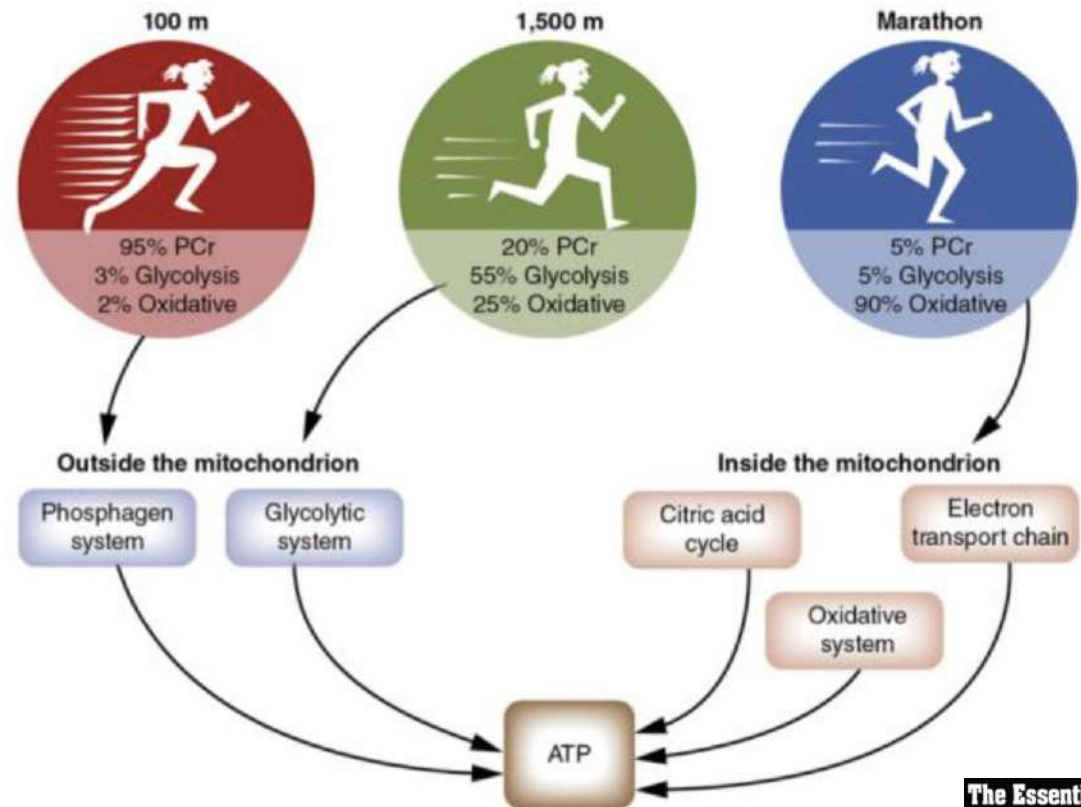
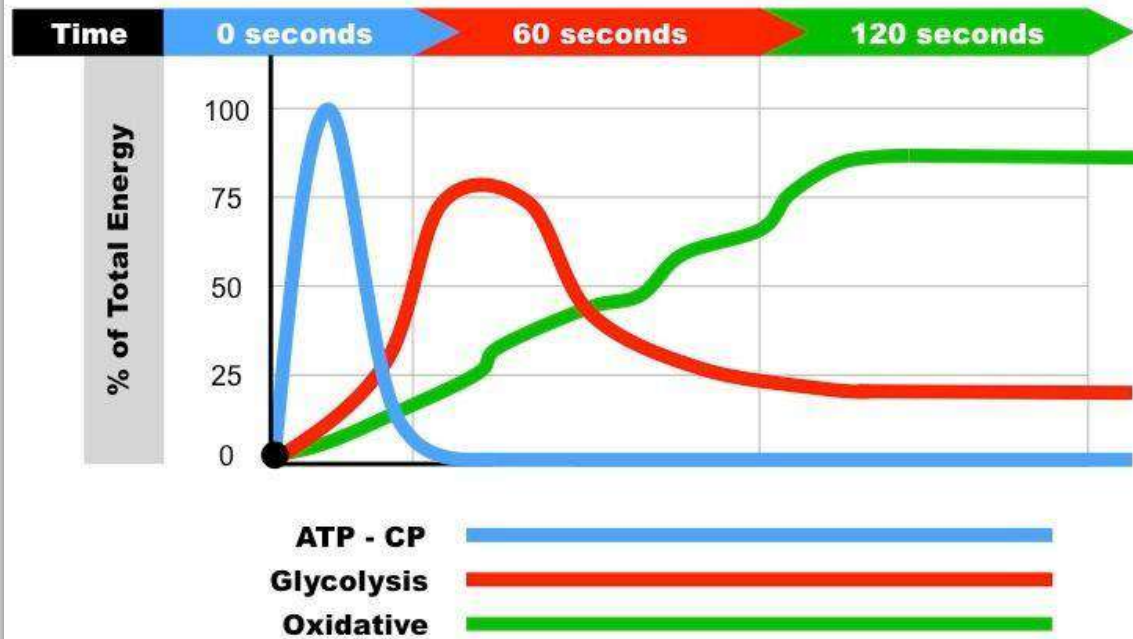
Energy system	Oxygen necessary?	Overall chemical reaction	Relative rate of ATP formed per second	ATP formed per molecule of substrate	Available capacity
ATP-PCr	No	PCr to Cr	10	1	<15 s
Glycolysis	No	Glucose or glycogen to lactate	5	2-3	~1 min
Oxidative (from carbohydrate)	Yes	Glucose or glycogen to CO ₂ and H ₂ O	2.5	36-39*	~90 min
Oxidative (from fat)	Yes	FFA or triglycerides to CO ₂ and H ₂ O	1.5	>100	days

Kenney et al. 2012



- **ČASTÁ CHYBA pri energetických systémoch**
- **Neexistuje tlačidlo ON/OFF**





Tréningové zóny

Tréningové zóny stanovené na základe spiroergometrie

Názov zóny	Tempo (min/km)		PF (úder/min)	
Aktívna regenerácia			107	146
Zóna AP	04:53	05:02	147	158
Zmiešaná aeróbno-anaeróbna zóna			159	176
Zóna ANP	03:39	03:43	177	180
Anaeróbno-aeróbna zóna			181	a viac

Tréningové zóny stanovené na základe spiroergometrie

Názov zóny	Výkon (Watt)		PF (úder/min)	
Aktívna regenerácia			113	141
Zóna AP	180	200	142	153
Zmiešaná aeróbno-anaeróbna zóna			154	171
Zóna ANP	263	275	172	175
Anaeróbno-aeróbna zóna			176	a viac

Zóna 1, Aktívna regenerácia

- Plánovaná aktívna regenerácia pomáha obnoveniu homeostázy
- Zvyšuje krvný prietok vo svalovom tkanive, čo môže prispieť k odstráneniu metabolického odpadu, zníženiu svalového opuchu a bolesti (Dupuy et al. 2018)

ACTIVE RECOVERY
By Yann Le Meur & Christophe Hausswirth
in Recovery for Performance in Sport, Human Kinetics, 2013

- 1** Active recovery between short maximal sprints (> 6 s) decreases PCr resynthesis (and performance maintenance)
- 2** Active recovery between long sprints (> 20s) accelerates the return to homeostasis and reduces the oxygen debt accumulated at the start of exercise
- 3** During interval training aiming to develop VO₂max using long intervals (> 30 s), active recovery increases aerobic contribution through faster VO₂ kinetics and higher VO₂ level during recovery
- 4** During short interval training, passive and active modalities lead to similar accumulated time near VO₂max
- 5** When performances must be repeated in a short period (< 30 min), active recovery should be planned because it accelerates the return to homeostasis. No clear benefit appears from maintaining submaximal exercise intensity when maximal exercises are interspersed by longer recovery periods. In this case, other strategies, including nutrition, rest, massage, or cold-water immersion are preferred for promoting recovery.

Zóna 1, viac ako 1 hod

- Zvýšenie hustoty mitochondrií vo svale, zmnoženie kapilár (Muñoz et al. 2014)
- Efektívne využitie tuku ako zdroju energie
- Zníženie incidencie civilizačných chorôb – diabetes typu 2, karcinóm hrubého čreva, symptómy depresie (Tse et al. 2020)
- Zlepšenie kardiometabolického zdravia (Sabag et al. 2022)

Training-Intensity Distribution During an Ironman Season:
Relationship With Competition Performance

in International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance

Iker Muñoz, Roberto Cejuela, Stephen Seiler, Eneko Larumbe, and Jon...

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1123/ijsp.2012-0352>

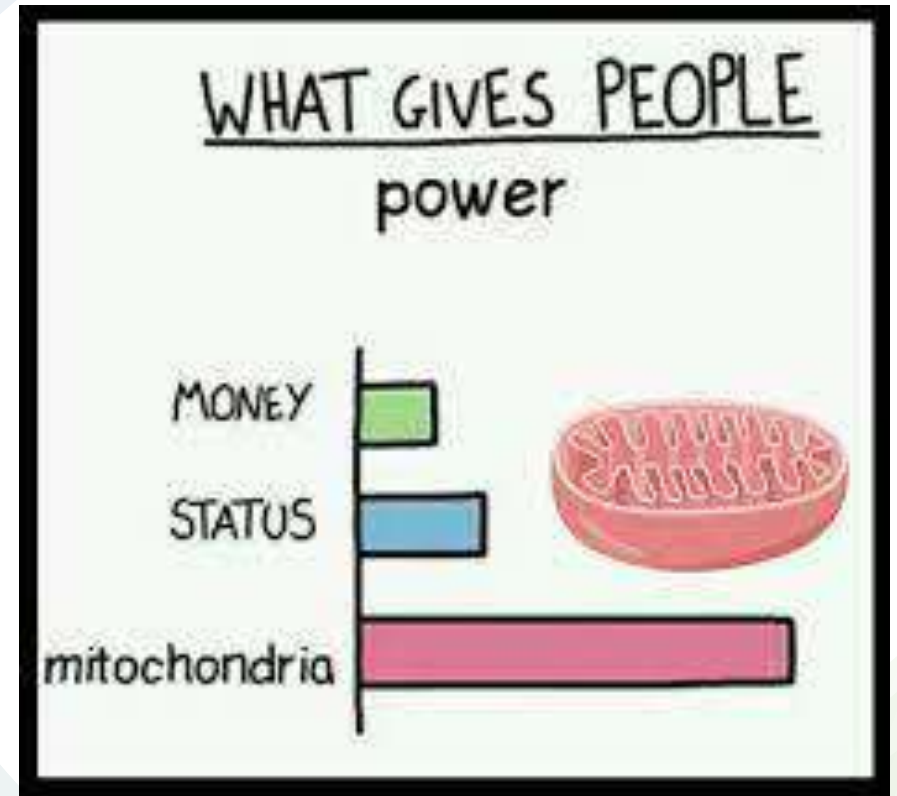
Keywords: training zones; triathlon; endurance; training volume; training periodization

In Print: Volume 9: Issue 2

Page Range: 332–339

Zóna 2, Zóna AP

- Stimulácia oxidácie mastných kyselín
- Relatívne vysoký stimul na vyvolanie zmien bez prílišného rizika pretrénovania
- Najvyššia intenzita, pri ktorej trénujete prevažne pomalé svalové vlákna
- Stimuluje zvýšenie mitochondriálnej biogenézy

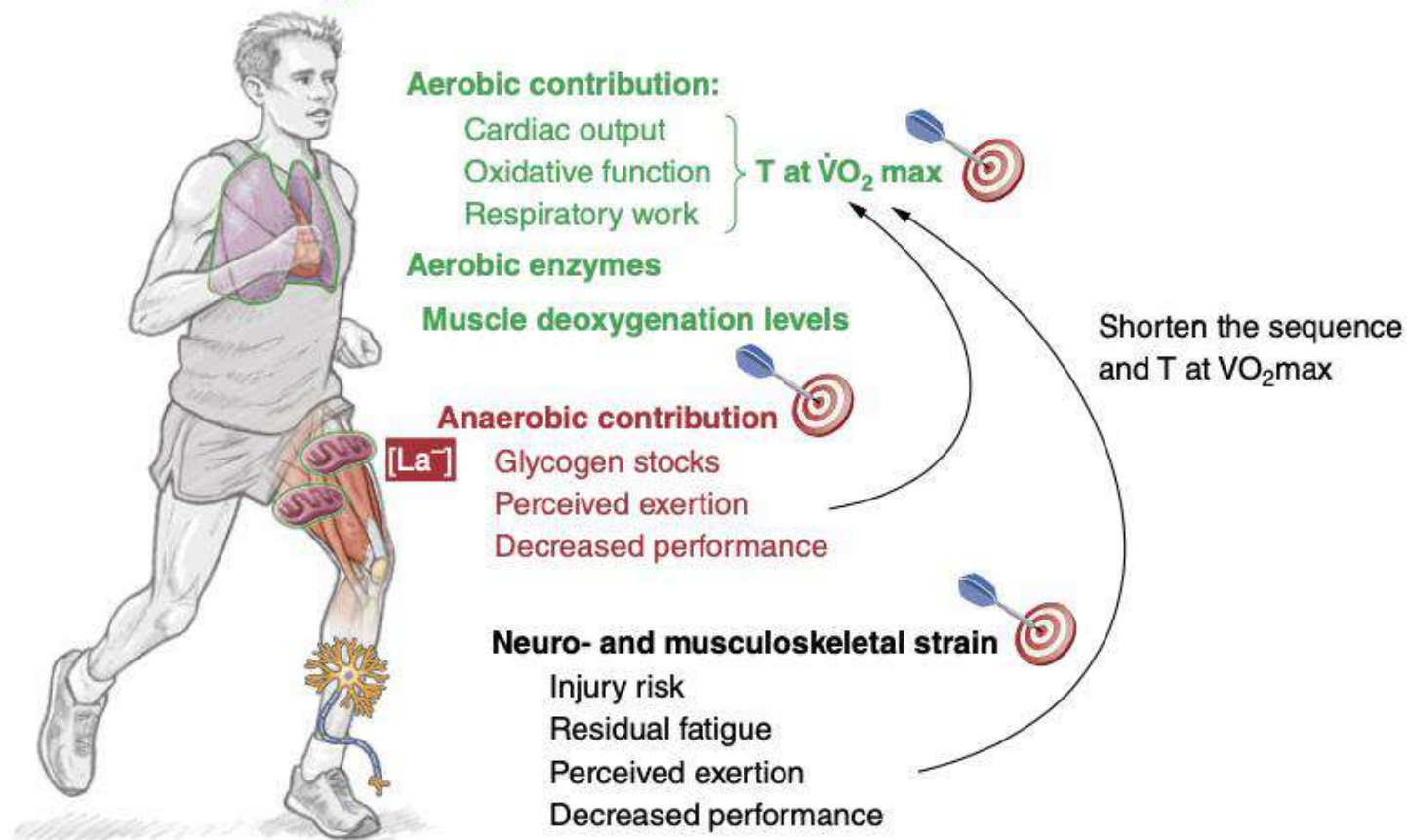


Zóna 3 - 4, zóna ANP

- Tréning v zóne ANP umožňuje posúvať únavový prah bližšie k $VO_2\text{max}$ – umožňuje vám podávať výkon s vyšším % maximálneho aeróbného výkonu (Sjodin et al. 1992, Neiss et al. 1992, Franch et al. 1998, Carter et al. 1999).
- Zvyšuje výkon a rýchlosť pri cvičení v okolí zóny ANP (Enoksen et al. 2011, Hopker et al. 2009, Phillip et al. 2008).
- Predlžuje čas vyčerpania pri laktátovom rovnovážnom stave (Billat et al. 2004)
- Poskytuje silný stimul na zvýšenie $VO_2\text{max}$ (Phillips et al. 2008, Billat et al. 2004).

Zóna 5, anaeróbnno – aeróbnna zóna, $\dot{V}O_2$ max

Cerebral deoxygenation



INTERVAL TRAINING

Long Intervals Train Your Heart, Sprints Train Your Muscles

Reference: Rosenblat et al. Sports Med 2022

Designed by @YLMSSportScience



32 studies, consisting of both:

- A** High-intensity interval training (HIIT, 1-5 min intervals at an intensity that is hard but below maximal aerobic power – ex: 5 x 5:00 with 2:30 recovery)
- B** Sprint interval training interventions (SIT, all-out sprints typically lasting 30 s or less, with several minutes recovery – ex: 4 x 30 s 4:00 recovery)

were analyzed to determine their influence on the central and peripheral factors influencing VO_2max

RESULTS

1 There was no difference in the changes in VO_2max between HIIT and SIT

2 Improvements in the central and peripheral factors influencing VO_2max are dependent on the interval type:

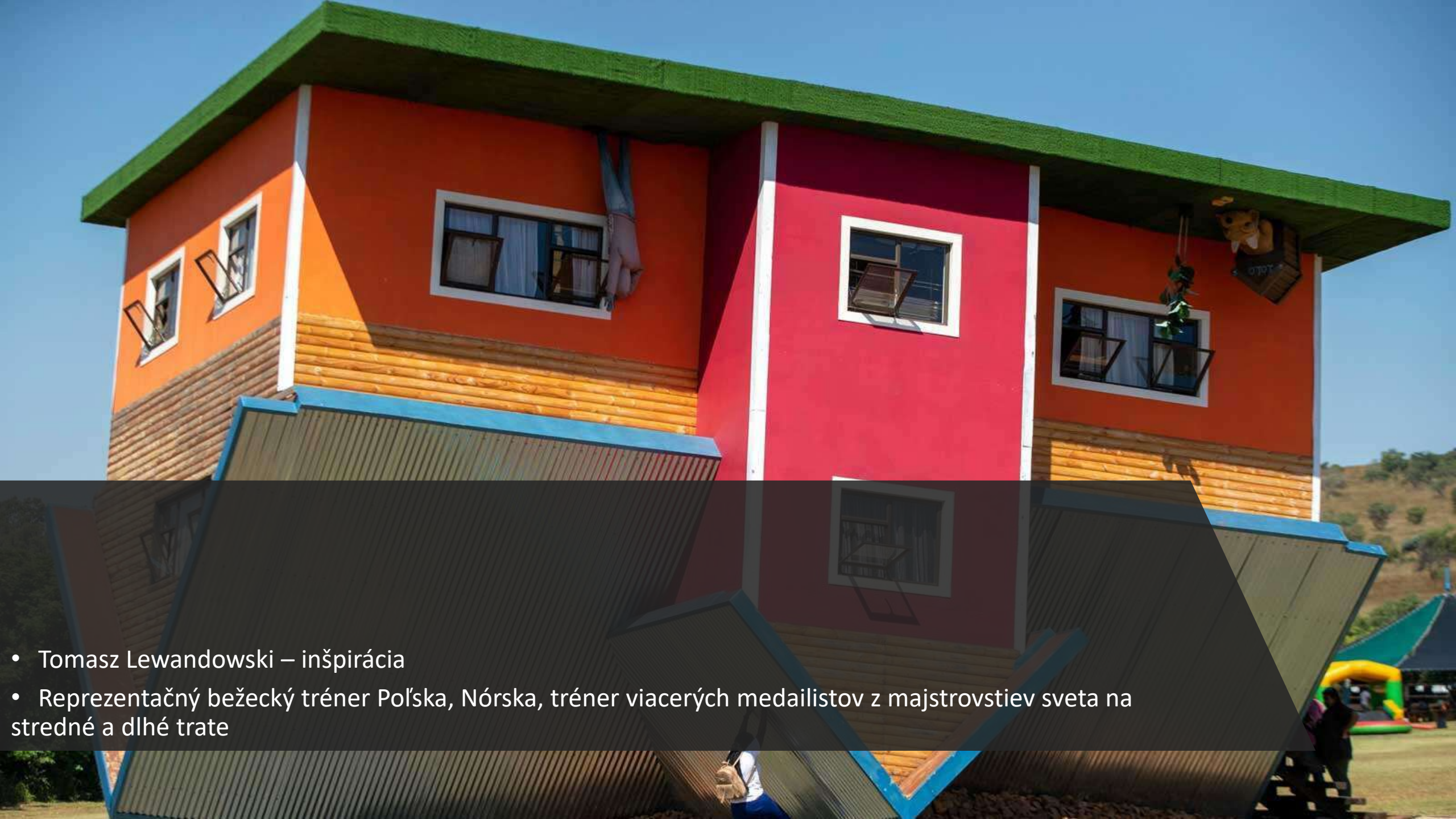
- Only HIIT leads to a clear improvement in cardiac function
- Both HIIT and SIT increased maximal aerobic enzyme activity, while changes in other peripheral measures (capillary density, mitochondrial respiration) only occurred with SIT



Images provided by PresenterMedia

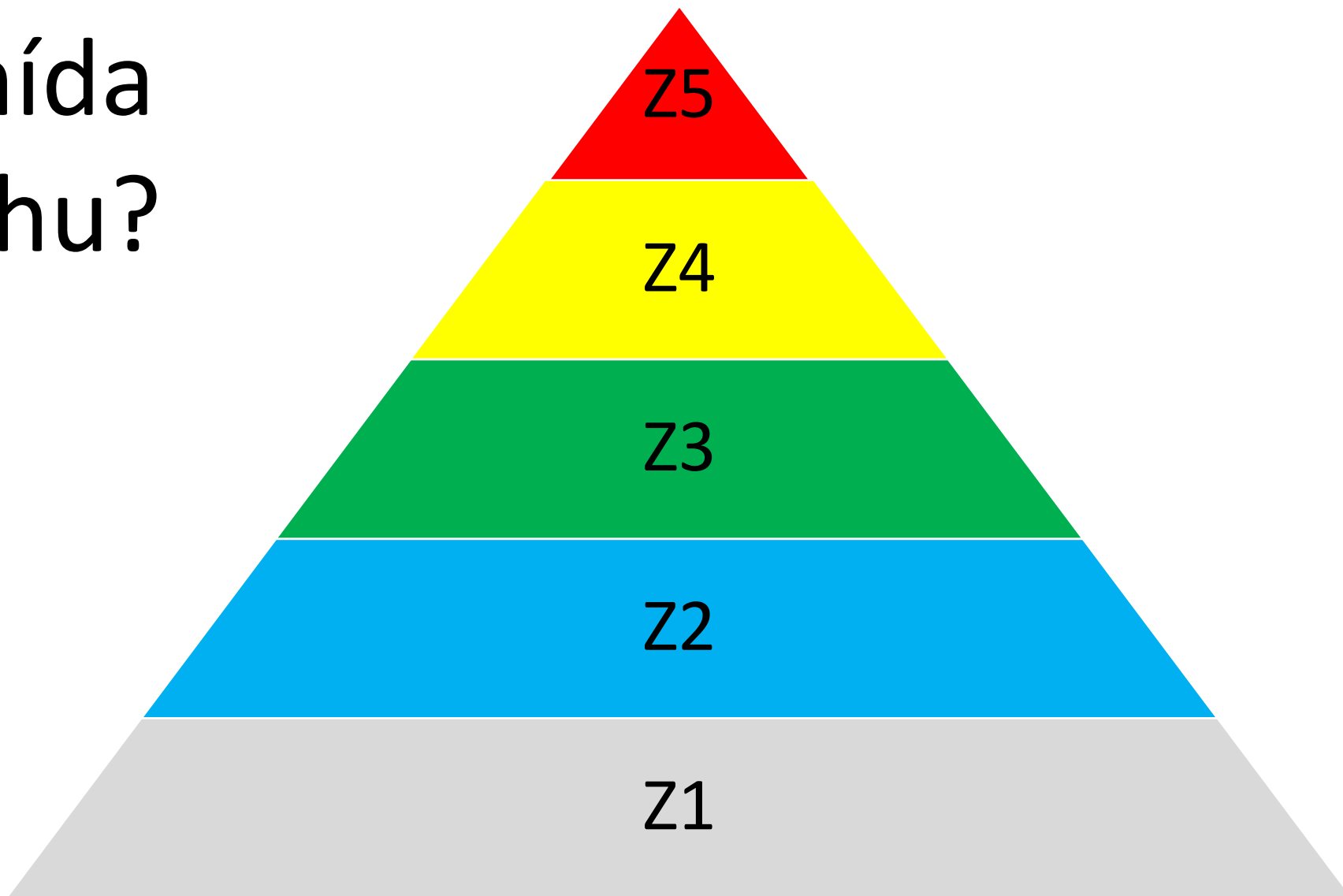
Zóna	Srdcová frekvencia (% max)	Krvný laktát (mmol/L)	RPE	Efektívny čas zaťaženia
Zóna 1	50 - 72	0,9 – 1,5	1 - 2	1 – 6 h
Zóna 2	72 - 82	1,5 – 2,5	2 - 3	1 – 3 h
Zóna 3	82 - 87	2,5 – 4,0	3 - 4	50 – 90 min
Zóna 4	88 - 93	4,0 – 6,0	4 - 6	30 – 60 min
Zóna 5	94 - 100	6,0 >	7 – max	< 30 min

Stupnica srdcovej frekvencie Nórskej olympijskej federácie, ktorá je založená predovšetkým na desaťročiach testovania bežcov na lyžiach, biatlonistov a veslárov.



- Tomasz Lewandowski – inšpirácia
- Reprezentačný bežecký tréner Poľska, Nórska, tréner viacerých medailistov z majstrovstiev sveta na stredné a dlhé trate

Pyramída úspechu?





Bente Skari
5 x WCH, 1 x OH

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Intervals, Thresholds, and Long Slow Distance: the Role of Intensity and Duration in Endurance Training

Article · January 2009

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Stephan Seiler
Universität Jyväskylä

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Čo hovoria
vedecké
práce?

TRAINING INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION IN ENDURANCE SPORTS

Getting the balance right By Stephen Seiler



Designed by
@YLMsportScience



- 1 Athletes respond individually to training. However, available evidence points to general guidelines for successful integration of volume and intensity in the endurance training process
- 2 An ~80-20 ratio of low to high intensity training is common and apparently gives excellent long-term results among endurance athletes
- 3 Frequent low intensity (< 2 mM blood lactate), longer duration training is effective in stimulating physiological adaptations, particularly peripheral adaptations

- 4 The idea of dichotomous physiological impact of high intensity training and low intensity training is probably exaggerated, as both methods seems to generate overlapping physiological adaptation profiles and are likely complementary



- 5 At a high performance level, you cannot shortcut the need for a high training volume with large increases in intensity

- 6 An established basic endurance base built from high volumes of training may be an important precondition for tolerating and responding well to a substantial increase in training intensity over the short term

- 7 The transition from the preparation to transition phase of training is marked by modest reductions in total training volume, and a careful increase in the amount of training performed above the lactate threshold



Ako periodizovať
tréningové
zaťaženie z
pohľadu
tréningových
zón?

TRAINING PERIODIZATION in ENDURANCE SPORTS CHOOSING THE RIGHT STRATEGY

By Stöggel and Sperlich, Frontiers in Physiology, 2014

Designed by
@YLMsportScience

48 runners, cyclists, triathletes, and cross-country skiers were randomly assigned to one of four groups performing over 9 weeks



① **HIGH-VOLUME TRAINING**



② **THRESHOLD TRAINING**



③ **HIT TRAINING**



④ **POLARIZED TRAINING**



RESULTS



Polarized training demonstrated the greatest increase in $\dot{V}O_2$ peak (+6.8ml/min/kg or 11.7%), time to exhaustion during the ramp protocol (+17.4%) and peak velocity/power (+5.1%). Velocity/power at 4mmol/L increased only after polarized training (+8.1%) and HIIT (+5.6%)

CONCLUSION

Polarized training resulted in the greatest improvements in most key variables of endurance performance in well-trained endurance athletes. Threshold training or High Volume Training did not lead to further improvements in performance related variables



Example week during the Aerobic season

Mon	7h biking at 260W
Tue	6h biking 250W
Wed	2h x-country skiing + 4h biking at 250W
Thu	7h biking at 265W
Fr	6h biking at 240W
Sat	Resting
Sun	Resting

Example week during the Threshold season

Mon	5h biking (5min 200W, 6min 260W, 4x30min 401W with 5min rest, 2,5h 220W)
Tue	5h biking (5min 200W, 6min 260W, 5x20min 405W with 4min rest, 3h 220W)
Wed	5h biking (5min 200W, 6min 260W, 6x15min 408W with 4min rest, 3h 220W)
Thu	5h biking (5min 200W, 6min 260W, 4x20min 405W with 4min rest, 3h 220W)
Fr	5h biking (5min 200W, 6min 260W, 9x10min 406W with 3min rest, 2,5h 220W)
Sat	Resting
Sun	Resting



Nils van der Poel
Zlatý medailista Peking 2022,
10 KM a 5 KM ?



How much recovery between HIT sessions?

In some exception cases, it may be different but be careful not to ask too much

Alistair Brownlee

Typical training week Feb 2012

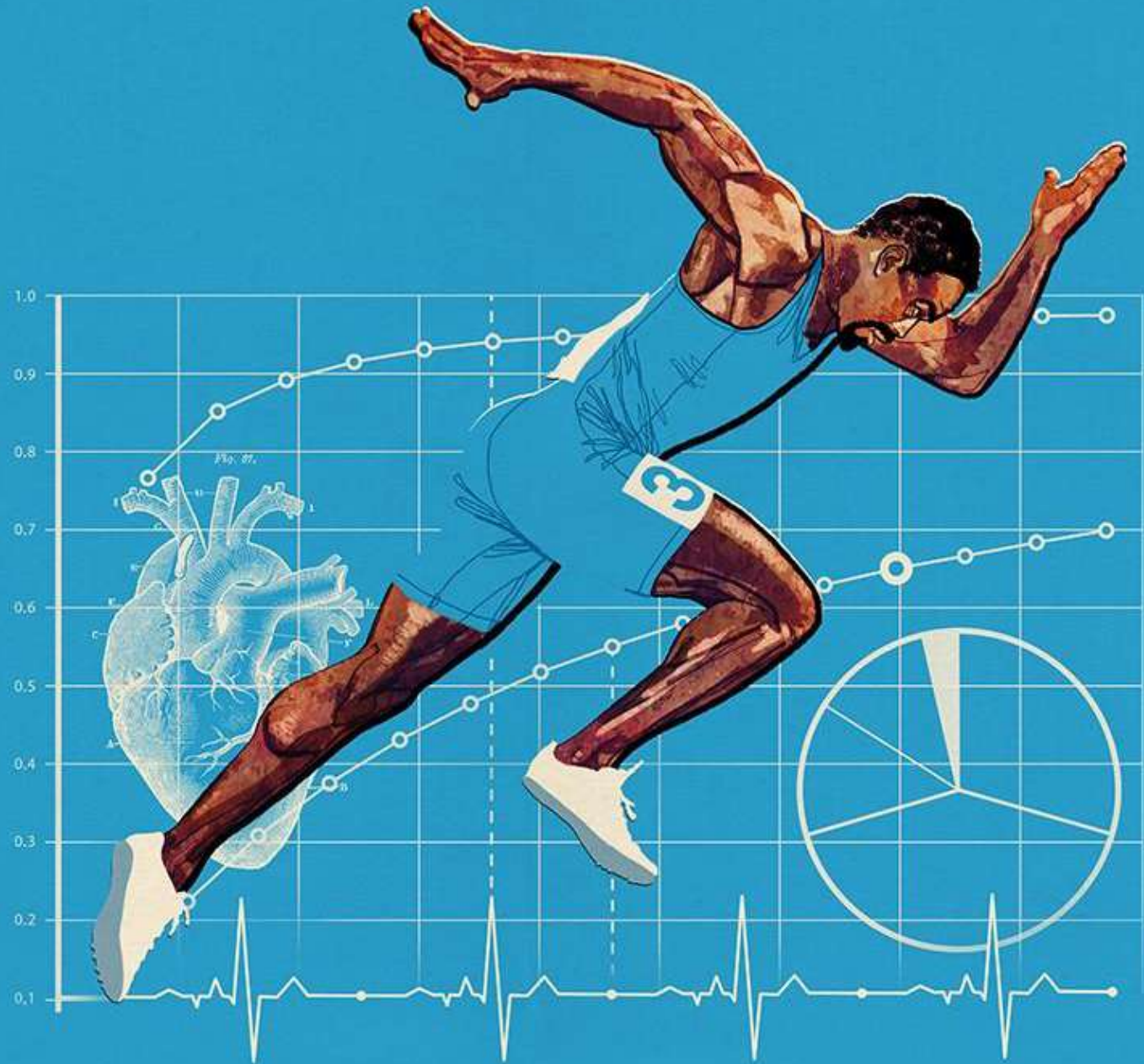


steady/aerobic		tempo/hard/interval			S&C/physio	
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
80 min steady run 120bpm	Easy Swim	Easy swim	Fast swim	Easy swim	Run session 30 mins hard 160bpm	4 hrs easy bike
Drills S&C	40 min easy run	75 min easy run	60 min easy run	S&C	3.5 hrs easy bike	1hr 40 easy run
Hard Swim	1 hr easy bike	3.5 hr bike	2 hr easy bike 20 min efforts within this	60 min easy run	30 min easy run	
2 hr easy bike	Track 15 mins hard 170bpm			60 min easy bike		

By Malcolm Brown, Leeds Metropolitan University

- Alistair Brownlee
- Zlatý medailista, OH 2012 a 2016
- Triatlon🏊

Potrebujeme
vedieť
tréningové
zóny
športovca?





„Tréning je
jedna báseň“

Štefan Mereš,
bežecký tréner

