

# Conditioning

## Aerobic vs. Anaerobic

Means of conditioning that system should be as specific as possible. While a hockey player should be concerned with both of the energy systems it should be known that the bulk of conditioning should be Anaerobic.

A good Aerobic (w/ oxygen) base should be developed in order to aid in the recovery of the damage done by the anaerobic systems. However, this base can be built up through a high volume of anaerobic training with the occasional aerobic bout. Interval training is an excellent way of targeting both of the systems. Monitoring the work to rest intervals will determine what system will be working the most. A highly developed Anaerobic System (w/out oxygen) will assist the hockey player in their shifts using the off time as a rest interval.

Means of improving the Anaerobic system include:

- Wind sprints
- Slide board sprints (aerobic as well as anaerobic)
- Inline skating sprints
- Intervals (can be both aerobic and anaerobic depending on work to rest ratios)
- Tempo runs
- Bike/ Treadmills

## Tips

- Concentrate on interval work (800's, 400's, 200's), slide boards, and different forms of tempos on football/soccer fields.
- Vary the modes to avoid boredom but allow enough time for enhancement
- Alter work: rest ratios through out off, pre, and in-season. The work to rest ratios will be the determining factor in the systems worked. The shorter the rest period, the more aerobic the exercise becomes.

<u>Mode</u>	<u>time on/off</u>	<u>Work to Rest</u>	<u>Season</u>
Ex. Slideboards	:30 on 1:30 off	1:3	early off-season
	:30 on 1:00 off	1:2	late off-season
	:30 on :30 off	1:1	preseason

- The intensities along with the volume should also vary when conditioning for the different systems.

## Conditioning

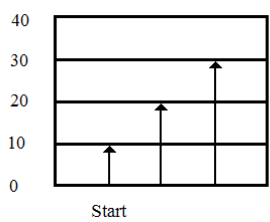
### Example of Interval Runs


400m Runs			<p>Once per week</p> <p>Goal: 1:15 max time on 1<sup>st</sup> 400m</p> <p>Less than or equal to :03 decline On each consecutive 400m run</p>
<u>Week</u>	<u>Run</u>	<u>Rest Interval</u>	
1	1 mile jog		
2	1.5 mile jog		
3	2 mile jog		
4	2 mile jog		
5	2 x 400m	2:00 min	
6	3 x 400	2:00	
7	4 x 400	2:00	
8	4 x 400	1:30	
9	5 x 400	1:30	
10	6 x 400	1:30	
11	6 x 400	1:30	
12	4 x 400	2:00	

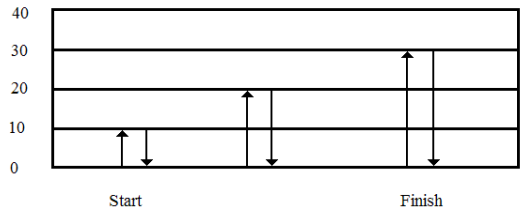
MSU 2004

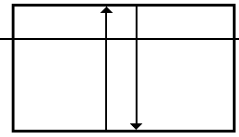
### Conditioning Runs

Turn Sprinting into more of an Aerobic activity as the season gets closer.

Cycle Sprints	
Sprint 100% to 10 yard line	
Jog back to start	
Repeat to 20 and 30 yards before resting Rest Interval: 1:00	

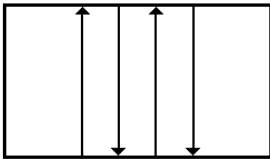
110's	
Sprint from start line to 110 yard line	

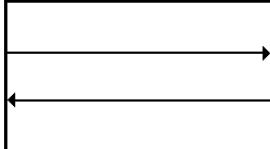
120 yard Shuttle	
Sprint 10 yards and return to start	
Repeat to 20 and 30 yards	
Rest Interval: 1:00	

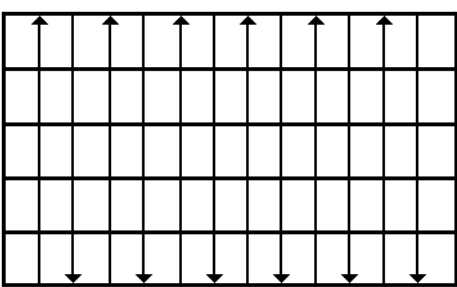
Half Gassers	
--------------	--

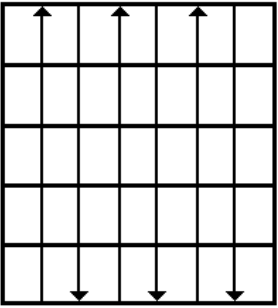
## Conditioning

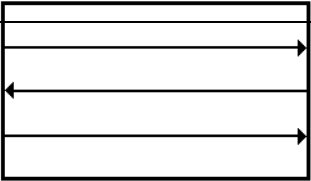
Sprint the width of a football field 2X	
---	--

<b>Gassers</b>	0 100
Sprint the width of a football field 4X	

<b>200 yard Shuttle (100's)</b>	0 100
Sprint from start line to 100 yard line and back to start	

<b>300 yard Shuttle (25's)</b>	25
Sprint 6x from start line to 25 yard line and back to start	20
Run all 12 sprints before resting	15
Wk Goal Run Times RI	10
1 1:10, 1:12, 1:15 3:00	5
3 1:07, 1:10, 1:13 2:00	0
4 1:05, 1:08, 1:11 1:00	
5 1:02, 1:05, 1:08, 1:11 1:00	
7 1:00, 1:03, 1:05, 1:08, 1:11 1:00	

<b>300 yard Shuttle (50's)</b>	50
Sprint 6x from start line to 25 yard line and back to start	
Run all 6 sprints before resting	0
Wk Goal Run Times RI	
1 1:10, 1:12, 1:15 3:00	
3 1:07, 1:10, 1:13 2:00	
4 1:05, 1:08, 1:11 1:00	
5 1:02, 1:05, 1:08, 1:11 1:00	
7 1:00, 1:03, 1:05, 1:08, 1:11 1:00	

<b>300 yard Shuttle (100's)</b>	0 100
	

## *Conditioning*

Sprint from start line to 100 yard line, Sprint back to start Sprint final 100 yards	
--	--