Coach Bergenroth

Training Philosophy, Implementation, and Physiological Adaptations



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Sources and Further Reading



amazon.com

Training and Racing with a Power Meter: Allen, Hunter, Coggan PhD, Andrew R., McGregor ...

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amazon.com

80/20 Running: Run Stronger and Race Faster By Training Slower: Fitzgerald, Matt, Johns...

VIEW MORE



youtube.com

How "normal people" can train like the worlds best endurance athletes | Stephen Seiler | TEDxArendal

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Utilization 2 (UT2) - 55% to 70% of Max Heart Rate

- Increased muscle glycogen storage.
- Increased lactate threshold.
- Interconversion between fast type muscle fibers (Type IIx to Type IIa).
- Increased mitochondrial enzymes.



Utilization 1 (UT1) - 70% to 80% of Max Heart Rate

- Increased muscle glycogen storage.
- Increased lactate threshold.
- Interconversion between fast type muscle fibers (Type IIx to Type IIa).
- Increased mitochondrial enzymes.



Anaerobic Threshold (AT or AT2) - 80% to 85% of Max Heart Rate

- Increased mitochondrial enzymes.
- Increased lactate threshold.
- Interconversion between fast type muscle fibers (Type IIx to Type IIa).
- Increased muscle glycogen storage.
- Some muscle capillarization.
- Increased VO₂ Max.
- Increased blood plasma.



Transportation or Anaerobic Threshold 1 (TR/AN1) - 85% to 90% of Max Heart Rate

- Increase in VO_2 Max.
- Hypertrophy of slow-twitch muscle fibers.
- Increased cardiac stroke volume.
- Increased muscle capillarization.



Anaerobic (AN) - 90% to 100% of Max Heart Rate

- Hypertrophy of fast-twitch muscle fibers.
- Increased neuromuscular power.
- Increased lactate tolerance (increased anaerobic capacity).

