**Your Ultimate Guide to Power Training**



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If you’re like most gym-goers, you don’t necessarily want muscles on top of muscles on top of muscles. And you don’t want to look like a distance runner, either. Instead, you head to the gym chasing that toned beach body look. And really, that’s the look of an athlete. And that means you’ve got to do more than lift weights and do cardio.

Why? Because athletes don’t actually train to look like athletes. They just train to be athletes. And they do that by working on something called “power training,” which is what I’m going to break down for you today.

You’ve seen power training before, and you may have been intimidated by it, too. The main goal of power training is to get your body to generate power. You can do that in a number of ways, many of which you’ll see in CrossFit, where rowing machines and AirDyne bikes and exercises like power cleans and snatches challenge you to be explosive. Because of CrossFit, in fact, more and more facilities are being outfitted with rowers, AirDynes, and powerlifting platforms.

That may have you thinking that power training isn’t meant for you. But it’s something every person should implement in some form. By the end of this article, you’ll be ready to do it too.

**Why You Need To Power Train**

You know strength training is good for you. But it’s easy to overlook introducing power into your program. Thing is, power is critical.

Essentially, when you generate power, you’re generating force. And force is what moves all weight, even when you’re doing basic biceps curls. One quick formula you may know from high school: *Force = Mass x Acceleration*.

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Your body creates force, and that force accelerates a mass. Power training simply has you applying that force to move a mass with speed, and, in most cases, max speed. That mass can be anything from a dumbbell or barbell to your bodyweight. Jumps, sprints, and plyometrics are all under the power umbrella.

This may differ from the slow, controlled pace you use when you bench press, and it differs from, say, holding a plank. It’s also very different from walking on a treadmill. Power training has you moving with great speed. This’ll do a host of things, from protecting you as you age to helping you burn through fat stores at a great rate.

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**What Power Training Does For Your Body**

As we age, we tend to lose power at a much greater rate than we lose strength. Around 28 to 30 years old, we hit our physical peak in terms of development. Every decade after that, men have been shown to lose around 4.7 percent of their muscle mass due to a number of different factors including hormones and water content in the body.



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Falls are the second-leading cause of accidental or unintentional injury deaths worldwide. Due to this, you see people older populations and the trainers they work with working on balance, balance, and balance. Balance is certainly a piece of this but now there is a focus point on how quickly someone can pull their leg up in front of them. Balance will keep you standing, but you need to quickly pull your leg up in front of you to land on. That is power training.

There are different fibers in the body with specific roles. Type I fibers are slow-twitch and aerobic. Type II fibers are fast-twitch and anaerobic. When there is a lack of activity and stimulus, most fibers will stay as hybrids. That means you will have some Type 1/Type IIA, Type IIA/X fibers, and others that aren’t really sure what you need them to do.

If you get into a certain training routine or lifestyle, those fibers go towards the function you need them to do. This won’t change muscle fibers from their natural makeup, but it can push hybrid fibers into choosing a role. The body has an incredible capacity to adapt for change, as long as you teach it what you need to do.

**The Biology of Power Training**

Power training is essentially training your maximal human potential. Strength is an incredible asset to have as we age. Strength allows us to do many things.

But power? Power lets us react to things. Usually, we associate power with chiseled physiques, mostly because of the adaptations that occur in the body when we do enough power training.

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Want an example? Think about a sprint, a true sprint, a 100-meter dash. When sprinting, the body is working to accelerate so quickly that it utilizes energy sources but doesn’t actually have time to tap into the traditional aerobic metabolism you use for most other running. Think of it this way: Aerobic capacity is a checking account, and anaerobic metabolism is a credit card. To sprint, you don’t have the energy in the account, so you swipe your credit card.

That means you don’t have the most efficient energy, so you are going to have to pay back that debt you created. That is EPOC (Excess Post-Exercise Oxygen Consumption). This means your baseline metabolism over the next 24-48 hours will be elevated to pay back the debt you created. That elevated metabolism is why power exercises harness more fat storages and are associated with lean physiques.

**Don’t Sacrifice Form!**

Power isn’t just stressing your muscles when you do this type of work. Long term joint health is something that really needs to take priority. Your shoulders and hips can undergo serious damage if you don’t use proper mechanics when power training.

Did you ever jump off the swings when you were a kid and land with straight legs? Wild guess: no, because doing so would cause pain from bone-on-bone collision. You land using your muscles to absorb and control force.

So take your time with power training. It’s critical for all ages, but you need to start slowly and work on your own mechanics. Also, keep your reps and sets low when power training, and take plenty of rest between sets. This will help you maintain flawless form.

**Power Moves**

Insert these 6 exercises into your workouts to improve your power.

**Power Clean**

**Why?** This is essentially the stock photo attached to every thought about power training. The purpose of the move is to get as much weight as you can from the ground up to your upper body. Imagine an explosive deadlift with enough power to drive the weight high enough to fall under the bar and catch it.

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**How To:** Grasp a bar with an overhand grip, feet shoulder-width apart, as if setting up for a deadlift. Explosively extend knees and hips with max force to stand up. The move will almost be like jumping from the floor as you will end up on the balls of your feet as you extend. During this time, shrug the weight up simultaneously to develop as much momentum in the bar as possible. Once the bar is at peak height, drop below it and explosively drive your elbows forward, catching the bar on the front side of your shoulders. You should maintain a strong spinal posture throughout the move. Lower the weight in a controlled manner. That’s 1 rep; do 3 sets of 4 to 6.

**Dumbbell Snatch**

**Why?** Snatches are a great full-body move to get weight from the ground to all the way above your head. You’ll see CrossFitters and powerlifters doing the move with barbells, but that may not be the best for you; many people don’t have the prerequisite shoulder mobility and posterior stability to get a barbell overhead in a safe manner. The dumbbell is the ideal choice for moving weight from the ground explosively above head.

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**How to:** With the dumbbell between your feet, sit down deep enough to hold the dumbbell with a straight arm. From that position, drive your feet into the ground with maximum power to the standing position. In this span, shrug the dumbbell up to develop maximum momentum in the dumbbell. At the dumbbells peak, you will flip you hand so your fingers are facing outward now explosively extending your arm up above. While the arm extends, you will drop below the weight to catch the dumbbell at the top. When fully standing with the dumbbell above head in a strong posture, bring the dumbbell down to your shoulder in a controlled fashion. From the shoulder, control the weight down to your hips before eccentrically lowering it to the floor. That is one rep; do 3 sets of 4 to 6 per arm.

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**Why?** This one’s all about glute power. This move allows your body to move heavy weight ballistically, driving it forward to the front of the body. Think of it as a broad jump with your feet fixed to the ground.

**How to:** Sit back into the heels with an athletic stance. The kettlebell starting position should be far enough that you are reaching at full extension and the kettlebell is leaning towards yourself. With both hands firmly gripped on the handle, lift the hips enough for the bell to swing back between your legs. From the loaded position, explode the hips forward propelling the kettlebell as if you were throwing it as far as possible in front of you. At the top, you will be standing tall with the body rigid. Allow the kettlebell to drift forward based on momentum. As the kettlebell descends back towards yourself, receive the kettlebell with pushing the hips back and maintaining a tall spine throughout. That is one rep. Do 3 sets of 10 to 12.

**Sprints**

**Why?** This is the power exercise you can take anywhere. Sprinting is bodyweight, explosive, and you can do this almost anywhere. Full lower body drive pushing the ground away below you. This requires strength, abdominal control, and cardiovascular demand that most exercises can’t match. For more sprint tips, check out [this story](https://www.menshealth.com/fitness/a26595119/5-speed-hacks-running/).

**How to:** You know how to run, but sprinting is different. Focus on lower body explosion and keeping a tight core. Sprinting is best with a slow escalation of speed into a full sprint. Try starting with both feet together, leaning forward as much as possible until you fall forward with one leg, then extending and beginning to run. This is a great way to get comfortable with stride length and working into full sprint running. Keep your distances short when doing this; think of running 50 to 100 meters at a time, at most, for 6 to 8 sets.

**Sled Sprints**

**Why?** External weight can change the mechanics of any movement. The sled sprint will take the sprint and force you to lean further forward. This lean helps the spine accommodate vertical stress, increase quadricep recruitment, and teach the body to move smoother with extra demand.

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**How to:** Load a sled with light weight. Lean forward at a 45-degree angle and grip the sled with your hands close to your chest, a position similar to a pushup position. From a staggered stance, drive through the balls of your feet with all toes in contact with the ground. Each step, maximize your stride length pulling the leg forward as far as possible to get the most of each step.

**Landmine Jerk**

**Why?** The beauty of this move is that you start leaning forward, then must transfer lower-body power to upper-body extension with a weight. This can stack some serious mass on the system with the single side capabilities of the landmine.

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**How to:** Start from the standing position with the barbell loaded on one shoulder. With one hand gripped on the end of the bar, slightly bend the knees and explode vertically to propel the weight up. Catch the bar with a locked out arm and a forward lean of the upper body where all parts of the move are in one line. The legs will be transition from a bilateral to a staggered stance from start to the catch position. Bring the bar back down to shoulder and repeat. Do 3 sets 6 to 8 reps.

# Power training

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Box_Jump_Power_Training.png)

A box jump being performed in a gym. Plyometrics are a basic and effective power training exercise which require little or no equipment. Jumping with the addition of weights, such as [dumbbells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dumbbells) or a [trap bar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trap_bar), can lead to an even greater ability to perform powerfully.

**Power training** typically involves exercises which apply the maximum amount of force as fast as possible; on the basis that strength + speed = power.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_training#cite_note-1) Jumping with weights or throwing weights are two examples of power training exercises. Regular [weight training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weight_training) exercises such as the clean and jerk and power clean may also be considered as being power training exercises due to the explosive speed required to complete the lifts. Power training may also involve contrasting exercises such as heavy lifts and plyometrics, known as complex training, in an attempt to combine the maximal lifting exertions with dynamic movements. This combination of a high [strength exercise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strength_training) with a high speed exercise may lead to an increased ability to apply power. Power training frequently specifically utilises two physiological processes which increase in conjunction with one another during exercise. These are deep breathing, which results in increased intra-abdominal pressure; and post-activation potentation, which is the enhanced activation of the nervous system and increased muscle fibre recruitment. Power training programmes may be shaped to increase the trainee's ability to apply power in [general](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_physical_preparedness), to meet [sports specific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_physical_preparedness) criteria, or both.



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## Specific forms of power training[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Power_training&action=edit&section=1)]

There are various forms of power training which may be used singularly or in combination with one another.

### Plyometrics and loaded plyometrics

[Plyometric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plyometric) training typically involves jumping exercises; these exercises may begin from the feet only or also involve taking off from the hands such as is found in a plyometric push up. Plyometric may also refer to exercises which involve similar quick movements of the body in a repetitive manner, such as repeatedly throwing a [medicine ball](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicine_ball) in the air, catching it, and throwing it up again and so forth. Usually, an exercise is considered plyometric or not based upon its speed, the rapidity of its repetitions, and the extent to which it utilises the body's stretch-shortening cycle. This cycle is where a muscle may be considered to alternately lengthen (an eccentric action) and then shorten (a concentric action) in quick succession during a repetition. The performance of repetitive jumps and sprinting both clearly emphasise the [stretch shortening cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stretch_shortening_cycle).

Loaded plyometrics refers to the addition of a load, or weight, to jumping exercises. Jumping up and down with a trap bar for instance, or with a barbell held over the head. Loaded plyometrics may increase explosive power more so than unloaded plyometrics. Two people can also [co-operate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calisthenics#Co-operative_calisthenics) in order to perform loaded plyometric exercises. For example, one person can carry the other on their back while they jump or hop.

### Ballistic training

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ballistic_training_medicine_ball_throw.jpg)

Ballistic training consisting of throwing medicine balls. Note the preparatory crouched posture which [preloads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_training#Isometric_presses_and_explosive_power_movements) the legs and core; this helps to increase the power of the throw.

[Ballistic training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballistic_training) is based upon maximising the acceleration phase of an object and minimising the deceleration phase. This may involve throwing a weight, as the term ballistic implies, but may also involve jumping whilst holding a weight or swinging a weight. Examples include throwing a medicine ball, jumping with a trap bar, or swinging a weighted club.

### Complex training

[Complex training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_training), sometimes referred to as contrast training, involves alternating heavy lifts with plyometric exercises. Ideally, the exercises should move through similar ranges of motion. For example, a set of back squats at about 85-95% [1RM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1RM) followed by a set of vertical jumps. The intention is to utilise the PAP effect from the heavy back squats in the jumping exercises and thereby increase the power with which the jumps are performed with. Over a period of training, this may increase the trainee's ability to perform the plyometric exercise more powerfully without the preceding heavy lift being required.

### Contrast loading

Contrast loading involves the alternation of heavy and light loads in weight training exercises. The light lifts should be considerably lighter than the heavy lifts. For example, a bench press exercise at about 85-95% 1RM followed by a set at about 30-60% 1RM. The heavy lifts should be performed fast with the lighter lifts being performed as fast as possible. The joints should not be locked as this inhibits muscle fibre recruitment and reduces the speed at which the exercise can be performed. Weighted jumps or a throwing exercise may take the place of the lighter lifts.

### Explosive power lifts

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Olympic_lift_snatch_wikipedia.jpg)

This elite level performance of the [snatch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snatch_(weightlifting)) demonstrates the explosive power that is required to move the bar overhead. This would be unachievable at a slower speed.

Explosive power lifts are weight training exercises which require a very fast movement to be performed by the lifter in order to lift the weight. For instance, in a [power clean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_clean), a [barbell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbell) is quickly lifted from the floor and unto the upper chest; this must be performed fast in one dynamic movement otherwise it would not be possible to move the weight to this position. Similarly, in a [clean and jerk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clean_and_jerk), a lifter moves a barbell to a position above their head whilst they quickly lower their height to allow for the easier extension of their arms; this movement must be performed in one very quick fluid action. If the lifter attempted to press the weight above their head slowly then they would not be able to. It is the dramatic increase in speed which allows for the lift to be completed and it is therefore an essential component.

### Gymnastics[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Power_training&action=edit&section=7)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pommel_horse_6526_(30930743636).jpg)

A gymnast using a pommel horse. Traditionally this specific exercise is only performed by male gymnasts.

[Gymnastic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gymnastic) exercises may be considered as being [calisthenic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calisthenic" \o "Calisthenic) in nature with a particular focus on achieving high levels of speed, rhythm and co-ordination. In addition to developing overall power and endurance, they are excellent for developing the strength and mobility of the core and joints. In a study of the power output of gymnasts, Monem Jemni attests that the high peak-power outputs gymnasts are capable of place them near the top level for power athletes; notably, higher than elite level wrestlers. Gymnastic exercises include the [pommel horse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pommel_horse), [rings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rings_(gymnastics)), [parallel bars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_bars), [vaulting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vault_(gymnastics)) with the use of apparatus, and various forms of [dance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dance) and [somersaults](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somersaults).

### Sprint training

Sprint training is usually meant in regard to [running](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sprint_(running)) but may also include [cycling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycling) or [swimming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swimming). It is an effective means of training the body to be able to perform faster for longer. As well as increasing technical proficiency in that form of sprint, it also develops overall power, cardiovascular capacity, and muscular endurance. The benefits of sprint training in terms of developing a greater power output can therefore help in the performance of other explosive power movements. It will usually be included in any comprehensive power training regime.

* **Examples of sprinting**
* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Defense.gov_photo_essay_110520-F-3646G-1135.jpg)

Swimming

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:100_m_men_final_London_2017.jpg)

Running

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:London_-_Surrey_Cyle_Classic_Sprint_Finish.jpg)

Cycling

* Rowing

### Deep breathing and intra-abdominal pressure

During exercise a person breathes deeper in order to meet higher oxygen requirements. This adoption of a deeper [breathing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breathing) pattern also serves a secondary function of strengthening the core of the body. This strengthening effect occurs because the [thoracic diaphragm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thoracic_diaphragm) adopts a lower position than it does than when at rest; this generates increased intra-abdominal pressure which helps to strengthen the [lumbar spine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lumbar_spine) and the core of the body overall. For this reason, taking a deep breath, or adopting a deeper breathing pattern, is a fundamental requirement when lifting heavy weights.

### Post-activation potentiation (PAP)

The term post-activation potentiation is used to describe the increased performance or power output after performing a strength exercise.

During exercise [the nervous system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_nervous_system) becomes increasingly active and an increased number of [muscle fibres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscle_fibres) are recruited in order to aid the performance of the exercise. This effect is especially apparent during the lifting of heavy weights. Subsequently, to the performance of the exercise, the increased nervous system activation and recruitment of muscle fibres continues for a period of time; this is referred to as post-activation potentiation, or the PAP effect, and may lead to an increased ability to apply power. For example, if a light weight is lifted, and then a heavy weight is lifted, and then the same light weight is lifted again, then the light weight will feel lighter the second time it is lifted; this is due to the PAP effect from the heavy lift. In complex training the PAP effect may be used to perform plyometric exercises more powerfully, or in contrast loading to perform resistance based exercises more powerfully. Ultimately, the usage of it in a training regime is to condition the trainee to perform with a heightened nervous system activation and increased muscle fibre recruitment; thereby resulting in the ability to move more powerfully as a standard.

## Universal elements of power training

### Core strength

The body's [core](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Core_(anatomy)), sometimes referred to as the [torso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torso), helps all other movements of the body. In power movements this is especially the case as the core musculature is increasingly recruited in order to provide additional power. A stronger core also improves a person's ability to [balance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balance_(ability)). The most effective core strength training involves all parts of the core being strengthed. This may involve bending and straightening in all directions ([flexing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flexion) and [extending](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extension_(anatomy))), circular movements ([rotation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotation_(anatomy)) and [circumduction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumduction_(anatomy)" \l "Other" \o "Circumduction (anatomy))), and holding [isometric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isometric_exercise) poses. Additional resistance may be added as required. Generally, the more comprehensive the training is the greater the benefits to a person's ability to apply power; notably, this is partially due to avoiding the problem of disproportionately weak core muscles hindering the power output of strong core muscles that they are working in conjunction with.

### Joint strength

A large amount of power can only be applied if the [joints](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joints) are strong enough to be able to cope with it and transfer it. If a joint is too weak then the power that can be applied by and through that joint is necessarily limited. This is especially the case in dynamic movements which require the rapid application of force to an external object and the absorption of impact forces by the body. For instance, a [sprinter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sprint_(running)) must have strong ankle joints in order for their foot to be able to apply leverage and transfer force to the ground, and also to help to absorb any impact forces when the foot is placed. Due to the requirements of any given stride, the ankle must be strengthened in all ranges of movement, including twisting. This can be achieved by running backwards and sideways as well as forwards, or by hopping up and landing facing a different direction for example. A boxer would also need strong ankles but they would also have the added requirement of strong wrists in order to be able to transfer the power of their body adequately to their fists and hence to the target. An example of a wrist strengthening exercise is a one-handed barbell deadlift exercise, which requires increased utilisation of the wrist in order to stabilise the bar. Strong and [flexible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flexibility_(anatomy)) joints also help to prevent injury. If a joint is injured or excessively weak then it will inhibit the amount of power that it can cope with and transfer, and thereby inhibit movement i.e. a person with a sprained ankle cannot walk properly.

### Proportions of strength

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ene_Franca_Idoko.jpg)

Trained for speed. This sprinter's powerfully developed glutes, thighs, hamstrings and core help her to generate power effectively both in her initial isometric press at the starting blocks and throughout the race.

The body most efficiently produces power when its strength producing areas exist in particular proportions. If these proportions exist in the correct ratio to each other, then power generation can be optimised. Conversely, if one area is too strong, this may mean that it is disproportionately strong relative to other areas of the body. This may cause a number of problems: a weaker area of the body may be excessively strained by working in conjunction with the stronger area; and the stronger area may be slowed by working with the weaker area. Such problems hinder power development.

The optimum proportions of strength for power generation may be non-sports specific and based upon an ability to perform more powerfully in general, or sports specific and based upon the requirements of a particular sport. For example, a sprint cyclist may incorporate heavy back squats into their training regime in order to increase their leg strength, which can in turn help them to generate more power on the bike. However, this may lead to excessive leg strength being developed relative to their core strength. This may hinder any improvement to performance and increase the risk of injury. As such, they may incorporate forms of core training which helps them to perform their back squat more efficiently and reduce the risk of injury. The improved performance of the back squat would also mean it was more beneficial to the cycling action. In such examples the performance of the specific sport or exercise can be improved by ensuring that the involved areas of the body are trained to be in particular proportions of strength, as considered relatively to each other. It is notable that the performance of the sport or exercise alone does not necessarily lead to the body developing in its optimum proportions of strength in order to perform them more powerfully. As stated previously, this result is achieved with the aid of supplementary exercises which optimally influence the body's proportions of strength so a more powerful performance can be achieved.

## Isometric presses and explosive power movements

Immediately prior to performing a powerful movement the body instinctively performs an [isometric preload](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isometric_exercise#Isometric_presses_as_preparation_for_explosive_power_movements): this generates force in the muscles which adds to the power of the subsequent dynamic movement. A fundamental element of this preloading is an isometric press action. An everyday example is when a person gets up off a chair. The person raises their posterior off the chair and forms an isometric press, involving the downward force of their torso onto their bent legs, which push upwards with an equal amount of force. From this point the person then stands up. The isometric press which was generated by the torso and the legs helped them to preload their muscles so as to aid the subsequent move to stand up fully. A more dynamic example of this process can be found in a vertical jump. In this case, the jumper crouches down, generates an isometric press involving the downward force of their torso and the upward force of their bent legs, before powering upwards into the jump. Isometric presses may also be adapted to suit sports specific requirements, such as in boxing. Here, a boxer may position their bodyweight primarily over their bent lead leg before throwing a lead hook. The force generated by the isometric press, involving the downward force of the torso and the upward force of the lead leg, is channelled into the subsequent punch making it more powerful. In athletic events such as sprinting, deliberate apparatus, called [starting blocks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starting_blocks), are used so the sprinters can perform a more powerful isometric press and channel this additional power into their first strides forwards: this ability to perform an enhanced isometric press allows them to start faster. Isometric presses may be performed faster or slower and in a variety of different ways but all perform the same role of isometrically preloading the muscles so a subsequent dynamic movement can be performed more powerfully. For this reason, isometric presses feature strongly in sports and athletics. The force they can generate can be increased and their instinctive use can be encouraged through the training of the respective actions required to form them (e.g. [knee raises](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leg_raise#Weighted_variations), [sit-ups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sit-ups), [squats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squat_(exercise)), [jumps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plyometrics)) and the associated musculature (e.g. [glutes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glutes" \o "Glutes), [thighs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thighs), [hamstrings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamstrings), [core](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Core_(anatomy))). In terms of a person's direct utilisation of isometric presses as a power generation method, this is achieved as part of their instinctive and intuitive performance of isometric preloads, and their further deliberate intensification of them.

* **Examples of isometric presses in sport and athletics**
* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Long_jump_Ancient_Greeece.jpg)

The jumper on the left performs a distinctive [isometric press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isometric_exercise#Isometric_presses_as_preparation_for_explosive_power_movements), primarily by applying downward pressure onto his bent rear leg. This acts as a means of preloading the muscles prior to engaging in a jump from standing. The jumper to the right of him is mid-flight.

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ryan_Lochte_(4800088801).jpg)

Olympian Ryan Lochte (near) standing on top of the wedged starting blocks. Each swimmer performs a preparatory [isometric press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isometric_exercise#Isometric_presses_as_preparation_for_explosive_power_movements) by applying downward pressure onto their bent legs. This serves to preload the muscles and helps to make the subsequent dive more powerful.

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:2014_D%C3%A9caNation_-_400_m_20.jpg)

This sprinter's initial crouch in the blocks allowed her to preload her muscles and channel the force generated from this into her first strides forwards.

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sumo-Japan.jpg)

Sumo wrestlers just beginning to charge forwards after crouching down and performing an isometric press. The press enables them to charge into their opponent more powerfully, which is especially useful when the match begins.

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Green_Bay_Packers_Offensive_Line_lined_up_Dec_2013.jpg)

American Football players line up against each other and crouch down into an isometric press position. This allows them to rush forwards more powerfully when the play begins; this is particularly useful in regard to tackling or blocking an opponent.

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Discobolus_side_2.jpg)

A discus thrower performs an isometric press by applying downward pressure onto his bent right leg. This allows the throw to be performed more powerfully.

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Vince_Cavazos_winds_up_for_a_shot_put_toss_during_a_morning_track_and_field_session_at_the_Air_Force_team%E2%80%99s_training_camp_at_Eglin_Air_Force_Base_(25706987973).jpg)

A shot putter performs an isometric press by applying downward pressure onto his bent right leg. This will allow him to turn and spring forwards more powerfully, and channel the muscular force generated by the press into the throw.

## The sport of powerlifting

Power training and the sport of [powerlifting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powerlifting" \o "Powerlifting) should be distinguished from one another, although there are some areas where they overlap. Powerlifting, as a sport, is often considered in regard to the three main lifts competitions are judged upon. These are the [back squat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Back_squat), the [deadlift](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadlift" \o "Deadlift), and the [bench press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bench_press). These exercises would not ordinarily be considered as power training exercises because they are not usually performed fast enough. The sport of powerlifting acquires its name due to the great amount of force that is required to lift very heavy weights. A major difference between the sport and power training is that in powerlifting competitions it is often required that the joints are locked for a lift to be registered as complete, whereas this would not usually be possible in power training because it would drastically inhibit the dynamic nature of the movements and lead to injury.

## Historical examples of power-type training

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Schilling_(Swiss)_mercenary_throwing_the_stone.jpg)

A Swiss mercenary undertaking ballistic training by throwing a large stone, 1513. Note the [preloading](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_training#Isometric_presses_and_explosive_power_movements) of the throwing arm and the back leg.

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Riace_bronzes_-_Statue_A-_Ancient_Greek_warrior.jpg)

An awareness of the optimum bodily proportions for power generation features strongly in the athletic and military artwork of Ancient Greece, as demonstrated by this [bronze warrior statue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riace_bronzes).

Strive after integrity апd take great pains in your knightly practices: throwing апd pushing stones, dancing апd jumping, fencing апd wrestling, running at the lance апd tournaments, апd courting beautiful women.

In terms of loaded plyometrics and ballistic training, jumping with weights, either handheld or in the form of armour, and throwing the discus and javelin featured as part of sport and military training regimes in [Ancient Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greece). Amongst the heaviest known throws in antiquity, was a one handed overhead throw of a stone weighing 140 kg and which had a handle, by the Ancient Greek, [Bybon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bybon" \o "Bybon). The record of this throw, which is sometimes translated as a lift, is inscribed onto the stone itself. Throwing a stone was also a popular pastime and military training method in the Medieval ages, with records of it including numerous depictions of a one-handed throw of a stone, roughly the size of a person's head, from the shoulder.

[Ancient Persian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_people#History) and [Indian wrestlers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pehlwani) used to swing heavy wooden clubs, called [Meels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_clubs" \o "Indian clubs) in Persian, or stone-topped wooden clubs, called [gadas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gada_(mace)" \o "Gada (mace)) in India, in order to develop power. Notably, such exercises help to build strong and flexible joints. In religious contexts, the god or person who is representative of the theme of strength is often associated with a club or club-like object. For example, [Hanuman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanuman) has a gada, [Hercules](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hercules) has a club, [Thor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thor) a hammer, and [St. Christopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Christopher) a staff.

In a similar vein to contrast loading, the [Romans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome) trained with weapons which were double the weight of ordinary weapons, in order that when they used the ordinary weapons they would feel lighter and easier to use.

Gymnastics, in the form of [acrobatics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acrobatics), [tumbling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tumbling_(gymnastics)) and [rhythmic dance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhythmic_gymnastics), were practiced widely in Ancient Greece (and with especial devotion in [Sparta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sparta)), Rome, and [medieval Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_Europe) for the purposes of leisure, sport and military training.

In terms of heavy lifts, as a test of strength and manhood various societies, such as [Celtic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celts) and [Nordic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Germanic_peoples) ones, used to practice [stone lifting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_lifting). This involved lifting very heavy stones, usually over 100 kg, either up to their waist or onto their shoulder. Two examples are the Menzies stone (115 kg) in Scotland and the Husafell Stone (190 kg) in Iceland.

* [Ballistic training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballistic_training)
* [Calisthenics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calisthenics)
* [Complex training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_training)
* [Isometric exercise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isometric_exercise)
* [Plyometrics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plyometrics)
* [Powerlifting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powerlifting)
* [Stone lifting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_lifting)
* [Strength training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strength_training)
* [Weight training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weight_training)
* [Weightlifting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_weightlifting)