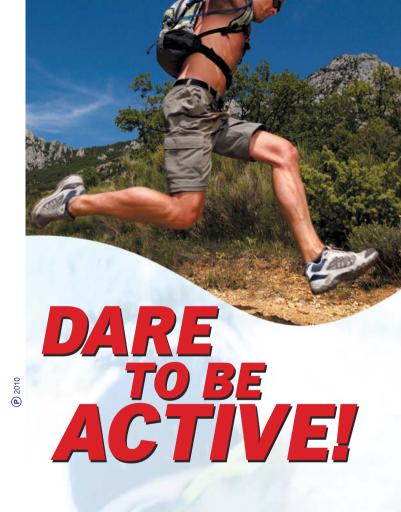


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Physical Activity Guide for Youths

## Why be active?

- Improve physical self-esteem
- Meet new friends
- Achieve a healthy weight
- Build strong bones and strengthen muscles
- Maintain flexibility
- Promote good posture and balance
- Improve fitness
- Strengthen the heart
- Increase relaxation
- Promote healthy growth and development
- Boost academic performance

## Let's get active!

This guide will help you to gradually increase your Physical Activity by:

- **1.** increasing the time spent on Physical Activity thereby,
- **2.** decreasing the 'non-active' time spent on TV, game consoles and surfing the internet.

Month	Moderate activity <sup>1</sup>		Vigorous activity <sup>2</sup>		Total daily Physical Activity
Month 1	20 min	+	10 min	=	30 min
Month 2	30 min	+	15 min	=	45 min
Month 3	40 min	+	20 min	=	60 min

**Congratulations!** Daily active time is part of a healthy lifestyle.

<sup>1</sup>Moderate Physical Activity is the type of activity that raises the heartbeat and makes you warm; examples include: brisk walking, going up the stairs in 2 steps at a time, hi-low impact aerobics and cycling.

<sup>2</sup> In vigorous Physical Activity the effects on the body are more intense than in moderate activity. In addition, you may find it difficult to carry on a conversation because you may become out of breath. Examples include: running, supervised weight training, soccer, fast cycling and squash.

## Combining three types of Physical Activity for best results

Ideally you should do an activity that gets the whole body moving; preferably an activity that you enjoy doing. For best results include:

- cardiovascular (aerobic) activities and sports that make you breathe deeper, your heart beats faster, and make you feel warm.
  Examples include: jogging, running, cycling, swimming, dancing, aerobics, tennis, basketball, football and volleyball.
- 2. strengthening (resistance) exercises that build your muscles and bones. These can be done by lifting your own bodyweight (eg. situps & push-ups) or by using free weights or resistance machines.
- **3. stretching (flexibility)** exercises like bending and reaching that keep your joints moving and reduce muscle tension.

## Hints to get you started

Decide when to take the first step. It's all up to you, and YOU can do it!

- Walk to school, college or university
- Go to the park or gym with your friend
- Bike, run or walk instead of getting a drive with mum or dad
- Take the dog for a walk or carry the groceries
- Put on some music and move
- Play sports
- Go skating, swimming or bowling
- Check out some activities at the community centre
- Take a class of aerobics or gymnastics
- Try something new like wall climbing or dance classes



