Intensity and Duration of Exercise During Early-Season Training and Competition in Three-Day Event Horses

Part Two: Training

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Introduction

In the lead-up to the 1996 Olympic Games held in Atlanta, Georgia, numerous studies were conducted to measure the intensity of exercise during the cross-country phase of long-format three-day events. These studies were focused on the effect of heat and humidity during competition. In the late 1990s, Australian researchers measured training intensity of elite three-day eventers preparing for CCI*** and CCI*** competitions. They concluded that the intensity of exercise during normal training sessions was much lower than during competition, suggesting that many event horses are not appropriately trained. In each of these studies, heart rate (HR), and plasma lactate were used as indices of exercise intensity.

Three-day eventers in the United States typically end their competition season in October or November. At that point most horses are taken out of training and allowed to rest throughout the winter. Many eventers based in the eastern United States migrate to Florida, North Carolina, or South Carolina in January where they resume training for the upcoming season. These horses remain there in training until early to mid-April when most travel north to enter competitions throughout the spring and summer. During February, March, and early April these horses compete in three-day events in Florida and surrounding states.

Exercise intensity has not been previously quantified during these early-season competitions, and training intensity in event horses during early-season training has not been measured. Therefore, Kentucky Equine Research conducted a study to measure the duration and intensity of exercise in horses training in Florida during the early stages of the 2015 eventing season.

Materials and Methods

Horses

Thirty-four horses (21 Warmbloods and 13 Thoroughbreds) were used in a two-month study (February and March, 2015) to determine the duration and intensity of exercise during early-season training. The horses were divided into 5 different competition levels based on early-season competition goals (5 Novice, 5 Training, 5 Preliminary, 8 Intermediate, and 11 Advanced). All horses trained in Ocala, Florida.

Measurements

Heart rate, velocity, distance, and altitude were measured in the horses during every training session. These measurements were collected using a smartphone app, KER ClockIt Sport (Kentucky Equine Research), which was installed on the rider's iOS phone. A Bluetooth-equipped heart-rate monitor (Polar H7) was used to measure and transmit HR to the phone app. At the conclusion of

each exercise session, data were uploaded to a web-based database where it was stored for later analysis.

Exercise sessions were divided into nine different work types:

- 1. **Hack** sessions were 20- to 60-minute sessions of very light work, primarily at the walk or light trot.
- 2. **Flat** sessions consisted of normal dressage work, primarily walk, trot, and canter, and normally completed in a ring or field.
- 3. **Trot** sessions consisted of 20- to 40-minute sessions of trotting between 3 m/s and 5 m/s with a walk warm-up and cool-down.
- 4. **Jump** sessions consisted of work in a ring or small field over standard jumps with poles that fall easily if knocked with sufficient force by the horse.
- 5. **Cross-country** schooling sessions were done in small to large fields over solid obstacles, normally at faster speeds than a jump session.
- 6. **Gallop** sessions consisted of interval fitness training. Horses were normally ridden for 20 minutes at the trot and increased to the canter for 3 to 6 minutes. Horses would sometimes break to a walk as a rest and then canter again, repeating as often as three times. Gallop sessions were ridden completely on the flat with no jumping.
- 7. **Other** sessions consisted of an assortment of activities, including swimming, long-lining, longeing, treadmilling, aqua-treading, or hand-walking.
- 8. **No exercise** was recorded for days on which the horses were not exercised.
- 9. **Competition** was recorded when the horses attended and competed at horse trials and three-day events.

Horses were sometimes ridden more than once in a day, and multiple sessions for a day were therefore recorded.

Results

The average number of sessions per week for horses competing at different levels of competition is shown in Table 1.

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Level of					Cross-			No	At
Horse	Hack	Flat	Trot	Jump	country	Gallop	Other	exercise	competition
Advanced	1	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.4
Intermediate	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0	1.5	0.2
Preliminary	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.03	1.8	0.3
Training	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.3
Novice	1	1.8	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.5	2.3	0

The most popular work type in all level of competitors was flatwork, which averaged 1.8-2.0 sessions per week. Jumping was the second most popular work type followed by hacking and trotting. Advanced and Intermediate horses were galloped more often than Preliminary, Training, and Novice horses.

Table 2 contains a summary of the number of competitions that the study horses participated in during the two-month study period. Exercise intensity during these competitions was not measured. A separate study was conducted during the same time period to measure HR and lactate response during the cross-country phase of several horse trials. These results have been published as Part One of this report.

Table 2. Competition summary for study horses during the two-month study period.

Level of competition	Number of horses	Total competitions	Average competitions per horse
Advanced	11	33	3.0
Intermediate	8	15	1.9
Novice	5	1	0.2
Preliminary	5	14	2.8
Training	5	12	2.4

Training intensity and duration for each work type is shown for each competition level in Table 3. These are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (SD) number of minutes the horse's heart rate remained in one of six heart-rate zones during each session. HR zones are expressed as a % of maximal HR (HRmax) which was assumed to be 220 bpm.

Zone 1: < 50% of HRmax (<110 bpm)

Zone 2: 50-60% of HRmax (110-130 bpm)

Zone 3: 60-70% HR max (130-150 bpm)

Zone 4: 70-80% HRmax (150-175 bpm)

Zone 5: 80-90% HRmax (175-200 bpm)

Zone 6: > 90% HRmax (> 200 bpm)

The majority of the time spent during each exercise session, regardless of work type or level of competition, was spent at HRs less than 130 bpm (<60% HRmax). Hacking, flat work, and trotting rarely produced HR >150 bpm in any of the groups. Jumping, galloping, and cross-country schooling rarely produced HRs >175 bpm.

Table 3. Session training intensity expressed as minutes in each HR zone for each work type (mean ± SD) (n=total number of sessions measured).

	N	lovice		Tı	raining		Pre	liminary	У	Inte	rmediat	te	Ac	dvanced	
HACK	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n
<50%	32.73	16.9	30	42.2	17.53	22	45.88	27.07	10	39.22	15.8	19	42.45	21.48	64
50%- 60%	1.32	2.57	30	1.77	2.9	22	0.47	1.35	10	5.7	8	19	1.15	2.38	64
60%- 70%	0.35	0.75	30	0.42	1.27	22	0.01	0.05	10	1	2.17	19	0.6	1.97	64
70%- 80%	0.07	0.32	30	0.13	0.33	22	0	0	10	0.07	0.13	19	0.15	0.6	64
80%- 90%	0.01	0.03	30	0.02	0.05	22	0	0	10	0.03	0.13	19	0.03	0.15	64
90%+	0	0	30	0	0	22	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	64
TOTAL min	34.48			44.54			46.36			46.02			44.38		

FLAT	Mean	SD	n												
<50%	28.4	10.85	55	33.12	11.82	76	34.18	13.08	67	36.25	15.8	70	33.92	16.43	126
50%- 60%	4.42	4.37	55	4.07	3.92	76	5.67	4.82	67	13.57	10.87	70	8.78	8.42	126
60%- 70%	0.87	1.53	55	0.7	1.38	76	0.88	1.75	67	2.17	4.88	70	1.68	3.07	126
70%- 80%	0.013	0.37	55	0.32	1.2	76	0.17	0.43	67	0.62	2.88	70	0.42	1.27	126
80%- 90%	0.02	0.1	55	0.07	0.5	76	0.02	0.12	67	0.12	0.92	70	0.12	0.08	126
90%+	0	0	55	0	0.02	76	0	0	67	0.01	0.06	70	0.03	0.32	126
TOTAL min	33.72			38.28			40.92			52.74			44.95		

TROT	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n
<50%	23.33	10.68	8	32.9	16.78	17	39.6	18.44	18	34.9	21.6	30	30.87	11.45	24
50%- 60%	9.02	7.42	8	4.6	2.85	17	5.63	7.6	18	9.57	8.38	30	9.85	6.53	24
60%- 70%	3.63	4.02	8	1.01	1.35	17	1.62	2.52	18	0.93	1.3	30	1.0	1.8	24
70%- 80%	0.85	1.12	8	0.15	0.42	17	0.47	1.32	18	0.13	0.45	30	0.17	0.42	24
80%- 90%	0.12	0.15	8	0.01	0.03	17	0.2	0.52	18	0.07	0.45	30	0.1	0.4	24
90%+	0	0.02	8	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	30	0	0	24
TOTAL min	36.95			38.67			47.52			45.6			41.99		

JUMP	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n
<50%	27.15	16.23	31	31.18	20.93	34	36.75	19.7	47	39.13	23.87	29	26.92	17.53	50
50%- 60%	5.83	4.2	31	5.23	3.15	34	6.1	4.2	47	7.25	3.47	29	5.95	2.4	50
60%- 70%	2.9	3.6	31	3.3	3.08	34	3.75	2.7	47	3.25	3.78	29	4.67	2.95	50
70%- 80%	1.18	2.38	31	1.4	1.73	34	2.02	2.07	47	1.72	1.83	29	1.63	1.7	50
80%- 90%	0.07	0.22	31	0.2	0.42	34	0.5	0.8	47	0.53	1.22	29	0.27	0.7	50
90%+	0	0	31	0.01	0.05	34	0	0.02	47	0.1	0.42	29	0.05	0.17	50
TOTAL min	37.13			41.32		·	49.12			51.98			39.49		

CROSS- COUNTRY	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n
<50%	57.53	24.53	1	17.32	16.27	6	45.83	30.38	9	39.8	25.73	5	28.72	19.2	8
50%- 60%	5.13	0.75	1	5.01	2.19	6	6.35	3	9	7.78	3.55	5	6.03	3.32	8
60%- 70%	3.87	1.67	1	2.95	2.17	6	4.12	2.48	9	6.25	4.22	5	4	3.42	8
70%- 80%	1.73	2.2	1	0.88	1.32	6	3.65	2.02	9	3.9	2.75	5	4.55	2.27	8
80%- 90%	0	0	1	0	0	6	2.4	2.17	9	1.05	1.57	5	0.67	0.83	8
90%+	0	0	1	0	0	6	0.28	1.03	9	0.32	0.57	5	0	0	8
TOTAL min	68.26			26.16			62.63			59.1			43.97		

GALLOP	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	n
<50%	0	0	0	36.92	19.35	6	40.97	16.97	12	38.05	23.23	26	26.22	16.27	44
50%-															
60%	0	0	0	4.07	3.12	6	13.58	6.32	12	10.17	5.23	26	7.48	4.1	44
60%-															
70%	0	0	0	2.27	2.18	6	5.9	3	12	7.17	3.88	26	6.75	4.83	44
70%-															
80%	0	0	0	1.93	2.47	6	3.7	2.78	12	4.87	4.6	26	4.04	3.37	44
80%-															
90%	0	0	0	1.08	1.9	6	0.42	0.87	12	1.13	2.32	26	1.17	3.18	44
90%+	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	26	0.1	0.27	44
TOTAL															
min	0			46.27			64.57			61.39			45.76		

Average training distance for each work type is shown in Table 4. Distances are expressed as meters traveled at different speeds. The speeds are broken into different ranges and classified as the most common gait for each range. The gait ranges used are slow (<60 m/min), walk (60-180 m/min), trot (180-300 m/min), canter (300-480 m/min), and gallop (480-720 m/min). There was some overlap between actual gaits within speed ranges. For instance, within the 180-300 m/min velocity range, many horses exercised in a collected canter rather than a trot. This was particularly true during flat sessions.

Table 4. Average distance traveled (meters) in different speed zones during each exercise session (mean \pm SD) (n = number of total observations).

	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n
наск	N	lovice		Т	raining		Pre	liminary		Inte	rmediate		A	dvanced	
Slow	339	326	32	293	202	22	397	272	10	283	196	16	285	297	56
Walk	2185	1536	32	2717	1362	22	3613	2459	10	3509	1305	16	3415	2005	56
Trot	1205	1582	32	1643	1640	22	397	542	10	2392	2412	16	1118	1411	56
Canter	17	65	32	70	192	22	0	0	10	37	90	16	13	57	56
Gallop	2	9	32	0	0	22	0	0	10	6	25	16	0	1	56
TOTAL distance (m)	3747			4724			4408			6227			4831		
FLAT	N	lovice		Т	raining'		Pre	liminary		Inte	rmediate		Α	Advanced	
Slow	260	225	55	305	269	78	246	234	68	454	467	72	297	274	125
Walk	1269	464	55	1583	723	78	1624	899	68	2163	1003	72	1879	1156	125
Trot	2931	1830	55	3205	1592	78	3979	1590	68	4753	2681	72	4394	2449	125
Canter	17	29	55	112	256	78	50	108	68	109	266	72	86	208	125
Gallop	0	0	55	1	6	78	0	2	68	3	16	72	0	2	125
TOTAL distance (m)	4477			5206			5899			7481			6657		
TROT	N	lovice		Training		Pre	liminary		Inte	rmediate		A	Advanced		
Slow	253	165	9	231	205	18	242	339	18	172	123	30	171	199	24
Walk	1345	775	9	1447	1046	18	1809	937	18	1625	1042	30	1098	638	24

Trot	3328	2301	9	4240	1581	18	5239	1460	18	5533	2114	30	6074	1853	24
Canter	207	375	9	536	1237	18	162	277	18	131	186	30	197	241	24
Gallop	15	36	9	65	247	18	0	0	18	1	2	30	0	0	24
TOTAL distance (m)	5148			6520			7452			7461			753 9		

JUMP	N	ovice		Т	raining		Pre	liminary		Inte	rmediate	e	A	dvanced	
Slow	337	380	3 0	278	216	35	362	275	48	471	517	29	290	274	52
Walk	1382	808	3 0	1447	883	35	1878	1108	48	2191	1114	29	1490	862	52
Trot	2895	1372	3 0	2722	1365	35	3376	1395	48	4131	1454	29	2975	1093	52
Canter	534	781	3 0	913	855	35	813	591	48	720	639	29	1166	893	52
Gallop	5	26	3 0	3	10	35	2	8	48	10	43	29	5	15	52
TOTAL distance (m)	5153			5363			6431			7523			592 6		

CROSS- COUNTRY	Novice		Training			Preliminary			Intermediate			Advanced			
Slow	346		1	264	147	6	564	433	9	336	174	5	252	191	8
Walk	4032		1	2177	106 0	6	2500	1284	9	2221	1804	5	1280	693	8
Trot	2581		1	1998	533	6	2054	892	9	3133	1633	5	2205	1051	8
Canter	403		1	1944	103 6	6	2537	1069	9	2514	1140	5	2518	1011	8
Gallop	0		1	123	86	6	417	643	9	331	440	5	162	278	8
TOTAL distance (m)	7362			6506			8071			8536			6416		

GALLOP	Novice		Training			Preliminary			Intermediate			Advanced			
Slow				313	351	7	223	186	12	221	248	29	139	137	46
Walk				2242	965	7	2403	824	12	2423	1340	29	1699	969	46
Trot				3435	1328	7	4949	2148	12	4216	2274	29	3572	1664	46
Canter				2446	1042	7	3623	1561	12	5111	1421	29	4031	1974	46
Gallop				813	1071	7	965	912	12	267	520	29	519	701	46
TOTAL distance (m)				9250			12163			12238			9960		

Average total distance traveled per week for each completion level is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Average total distance traveled per week.

	km	miles
Novice	19.9	12.3
Training	27.1	16.9
Preliminary	44.6	27.7
Intermediate	47.0	29.2
Advanced	36.7	22.8

Discussion

A separate study recently conducted by Kentucky Equine Research showed that during the cross-country phase of early-season competitions ranging from Training level through Advanced and CIC***, event horses experienced HRs above 175 bpm for several minutes. In Intermediate and Advanced trials, the horses' HRs exceeded 200 bpm for several minutes. These high HRs indicate that a significant portion of the energy generated during cross-country comes from anaerobic pathways that produce lactate as an end-product. Human athletes typically train at these exercise intensities to adapt their muscles to these metabolic conditions.

The horses that participated in this study did very little training at a heart rate over 175 bpm. On average, even the Advanced level horses spent less than two minutes per week (other than competition) exercising at HRs above 175 bpm. The majority of high-intensity exercise occurred during competition, not during training sessions.

Based on these observations, we conclude that event horses are not intensely trained during the early stages of the eventing season in Florida. This may be due to several reasons, including the flatness of the terrain that makes reaching higher work intensities difficult without subjecting the horses to higher exercise speeds. This limitation is overcome in hillier terrains where many of these horses typically train later in the season. Further research is needed to assess training intensity later in the season and in other environments. Also, the relationship between training intensity and performance during competition needs to be more completely explored. This study has demonstrated that it is simple and practical to track the duration and intensity of exercise using the KER Clockit Sport smartphone app in combination with an on-board Bluetooth-enabled heart-rate monitor.

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