NORDIC POLE WALKING

What is Nordic Walking:

Canada Am with Libby Norris <u>https://youtu.be/AMDIcB-72g4</u> (copy link into search engine) Nordic walking is a type of walking using poles that look like those used in cross country skiing. It originated in Finland where it was developed as a summer conditioning program for cross-country skiers. Also, known as urban poling and exersliding. It is more than just walking with poles. It is an evidence base, lower-impact activity which maximizes the health benefits of full body exercise. Research: <u>Nordic Walking Research | Urban</u> <u>Poling - Nordic Walking</u>

Summary researched of benefits of Nordic Walking:

- increases balance,
- improves confidence,
- reduces joint stress,
- decreases pain,
- improves mood, alleviates depression and fatigue
- and improves range of motion and gait speed.

IT SPEEDS UP WEIGHT LOSS

Pole walking increases your heart and cardiovascular rate by 20% and your calorie burn by up to 46% without any additional effort. (Cooper Institute, 2004)

IT'S POWERFUL

We use less than 50% of our major muscles when we walk without poles with poles we use over 90%: abs, arms, shoulders, upper chest, back, neck and legs. (Karawan et.al., 1992)

IT IMPROVES POSTURE

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Nordic Walking naturally aligns your spine and strengthens your core, so each step helps you stand and sit taller.

IT'S LOW-STRESS AND LOW-IMPACT

The poles help distribute weight and lessen the load with which we hit the ground, making a big difference for those with back, hip, knee, ankle or feet problems. (Wilson et.al., 2001)

IT'S EFFECTIVE

30 minutes of pole walking = 50 minutes of regular walking, making it a perfect fit for your lunchtime stroll. Nordic walking involves not only the muscles from your lower body but also those from your arms and upper back. When completed properly, activates up to 90% of muscles, providing both aerobic and resistance training without stressing the joints.



Nordic walking can be enjoyed by all - the young; older adults; healthy individuals and those with chronic disease. Studies have shown that it is a safe and effective form of exercise for people with chronic health conditions, such as:

- Cardiovascular disease
- Parkinsons
- Fibromyalgia
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Arthritis
- Peripheral vascular disease (bad cramping of your leg muscles when exercising)

The Equipment:

There are various brands of poles that vary in price range.

Basically 3 types:

1. <u>Therapeutic poles</u>: Designed with more support for individuals posthip/knee surgery, persons with Parkinson's, stroke, MS, chronic pain, spinal conditions, or who just require more stability. Example: Urban poling Canada - Activator poles (without glove) and Nordixx Canada - Stabilizer poles (with glove).

They may come with glove style strap or without

- <u>Nordic Walking</u> fitness poles, adapted ski poles. Their job is to keep you upright when walking and to strengthen the upper body and core and to help take the pressure off joints. May come with quick release glove style strap or without. Poles with glove are traditional Nordic poles. The poles are on an angle and never come in front of you.
- 3. <u>Hiking/trekking poles meant for hiking on rough/rocky terrain, uneven</u> surfaces and mountainous terrain.

Used to give you balance and takes stress off the lower body joints They have a loose wrist "loop" just to keep the poles attached should you let go for any reason.

IMPORTANT TO MATCH YOUR POLE TO YOUR INTENDED ACTIVITY.

Things to consider when purchasing poles:

Grip: positive angle, retention strap or no strap

Glove style advantage – allows for proper release of the pole on the backswing. Similar to cross country skiing. The straps help position your hands properly and keep the poles from falling.

<u>Adjustability and locking system:</u> one-piece poles are lighter and quieter. To share they must easily adjust for the different heights of users.

Pole Tips, Paws and Baskets: Must have removable tips. Under the tip is a carbide tip for gripping natural trails. Some therapeutic poles have bell shape tips for stability and keep the poles vertical and for off loading. Fitness poles have a rubber "paw" (boot) made for walking on asphalt, set at the proper angle to hit the pavement. If pole has a rubber tip similar to a cane tip it will wear unevenly. Tips are ideal for asphalt surfaces. Boot tips for positioning poles on a diagonal for fitness use.

<u>Anti-shock systems – to reduce vibration in the hands, more enjoyable.</u> Reduces stress on the joints. No jarring of the elbows and shoulders.

Difference between Urban Poling and Nordic Walking

<u>Urban Poling</u> no straps and you push off and propel yourself forward with your poles. Learning curve low – grab and walk <u>Nordic Walking</u> have glove (straps) and you push back, mimicking cross country skiing– Learning curve higher – due to glove technique

Benefits of a Community Nordic Walking Group program:

- Above mentioned benefits, plus:
 - Motivation and support from other group members
 - o Opportunity to meet people and socialize
 - o Greater security and safety
 - o Improvement in mental health
- The poles can also be used as a tool for other exercises, like stretches and arm-centric or overhead movements.

Training Mandatory

To ensure that the poles are used correctly and activating the right muscle groups.

Risk management - trained leaders