Track Workouts for Middle and Long Distances

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Sacramento City College, January 30, 2016

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് ⊱Middle Distance Training BASE – PACE – SPEED - TECHNIQUE

Base training for Middle Distance

- ✓ Some can handle cross country and some cannot
- ✓ If feel they should run cross and try to approach it with pride for those who do not handle it well
- VI feel it is the best way to get base training done
- After cross country they should keep up the base training as it's hard to get it back
- You should go into February with some type of base training

Pace Training for Middle Distance

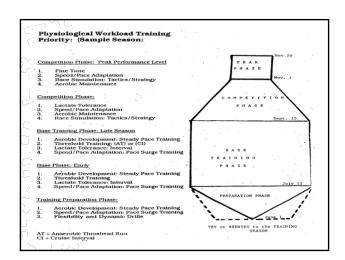
- Many have forgotten about pace work and how important it is
- Young athletes today need to know pace and you must set up the type of workouts for those track people
- ✓ Most inexperienced runners will begin a race too fast, slowdown to much, and then try to make a sprint to finish
- ✓ Not only are such tactics painful, thus discouraging young athletes, it is also philosophically foolish
- The easiest way to run a given time is following an even pace. The ability run even pace requires training in pace judgement, not just endurance training

Speed for Middle Distance

- While not the most important factor, speed is still helpful
- ✓ If all factors were equal, speed would win
- ✓ Speed can be improved in most instances
- ✓Work on speed after runners get base and pace down, then work on speed
- Many times we work too much on endurance (base) while need more pace and speed work

Varied Pace or Aggressive Tactics

- This method of shifting from one pace to another during the race, throwing in a short sprint here, a running long quick section there, and attempt to hold a reasonably stiff pace for the rest of the race
- \checkmark difficult type of race to run
- ✓ Philosophically much harder than and an evenly paced race, and the runner has the disadvantage of having to lead the race all the way while hoping to 'kill off' their opponents with out exhausting their own physical resources
- However it is psychologically exhausting on opponents do not know when a fast burst may be use or how long it will last



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Vince O'Boyle - Training for Middle and Long Distances

Physiological adaptations	Blood lactate	Heart rate	%VO₂ max		Training Interval run time	Systems challenged	jargon describing sessions	Training Interval distance	Race pace for
- <u>. </u>				Sprint					
Speed and strength ST and FT fiber development Increased neurological recruitment Improved blood buffering ability	>9 mM/L	200	130		30 sec	Anaerobic- capacity training	Short Interval Repetitions	200m	800m
Tolerance to stress of acidosis	8 mM/L	190	100	ÝQ, max-	2 mln		Short speed	1,000m	.,
Speed ST and FT fiber development Some increase in neurological	8 mM/L	190	100	7.0		Aerobic- capacity	Long interval	800m	3,000m 5,000m
recruitment Some increase in blood buttering ability Increased glycolytic enzymes	7 mM/L 5 mM/L	180	98		8 min	training	Long speed	3,000m	10,000m
Stamina ST and some FT Type illa development Increased heart chamber size	5 mM/L	180	90		1	Anaerobic conditioning	Tempo training Pace training	Marathon race pace 15-20 mln	Marathon
Increased stroke volume Increased oxidative/glycolytic	4 mM/L						Marathon training		
Increased blood volume	3.5 mM/L	- 160	75	Lactate/ventilat	20 min				
Endurance ST fiber development Increased blood volume Increased connective tissue	3.5 mM/L	160	75	threshold	30n.	Aerobic conditioning	Over-distance	All longer distances	
development Increased muscle fuel storage Increased oxidative/glycotytic enzymes Increased copillarization	2 mM/L	140	60 55		2 hr	1	Base work		

