The Truth About 400m Training

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- www.AthletesAcceleration.com

2 Primary Approaches

1. Speed Based Model

2. Endurance Based Model

The Endurance Model

- □ Foundation built on aerobic base work
 - Distance runs
 - Long, slow intervals
 - Submaximal training

Problems with the Endurance Model

- □ The 400 is a SPRINT event!
- □ SPEED is the key element to fast 400s

- □ Speed Reserve
 - http://tinyurl.com/speedreserve

Problems with the Endurance Model

What would Clyde Hart say?

□ Background of elite 400m runners is...

Coaches neglect strength and power development

The problem with distance runs

- Sprinters hate distance running!
- □ "Sending speed and power athletes on a 10- or 15-minute run is a death march; it's slow jogging with lots of high impact and low-quality running mechanics. If you're a sprinter using a 10,000-meter runner's stride, you're not doing much for your technique."
 - Gary Winckler

The problem with distance runs

- Converts intermediate Type IIa muscle fiber into slow twitch Type I fiber
- Inferior method of developing aerobic capacity, power, VO2 max
- Only value is for 'mental recovery' training

The problem with distance runs

■ What's the solution?

Use interval training as the primary means of developing/addressing aerobic requirements

The problem with long intervals

Sprinters hate running slow!

- □ "Short distances preserve running mechanics while brief recovery times produce the same aerobic benefits as distance runs."
 - Gary Winckler

The problem with long intervals

■ What's the solution?

Use intervals of 100-200m for aerobic development and 100-300m for mixed aerobic/anaerobic (Intensive Tempo) interval training

Interval Training

- Standard interval workouts:
- □ 10 20 x 100m @ 75% R= 3:1
- □ 5 10 x 200m @ 75% R=2'

- □ Fastest time x 100/intensity
 - **2**600/75 = 34.7

Interval Training

- No magic formula for total volume
 - Workout ends when times and/or mechanics become compromised

■ Write it ALL down!!

12 Week HS 400 – GPP microcycle

- □ **M:** 10 x 30m, R=3'
- □ T: 3-6 x 200-300m hills @80-85%,
 R= walk back
- □ **W:** 5-10 x 200m @ 75%, R=2'
- □ **TH:** 2-5 x split 600 (33/48/33), R=7'
- □ **F:** 10-20 x 100m @ 75%, R= 3:1
- □ **SA:** Meet
- S: Off or foam roll as needed

Change is good!

Make this change alone and see performance and temperament improvements in your sprinters

Got Rhythm?

Critical element of early season training

Workout boredom is no longer a factor

Is this a successful workout?

- □ 10 x 200 @ 32.0
- 1. 33.2
- 2. 31.0
- **3. 31.8**
- 4. 32.5
- **5.** 32.4

- 1. 31.6
- 2. 33.0
- **3. 31.8**
- **4.** 32.0
- **5.** 32.5

GPP (1-4) vs SPP (5-8)

- □ **M:** 10 x 30m, R=3'
- □ **T:** 3-6 x 200-300m hills @80-85%, R= walk back
- □ **W:** 5-10 x 200m @ 75%, R=2'
- □ **TH:** 2-5 x split 600 (33/48/33), R=7'
- □ **F:** 10-20 x 100m @ 75%, R= 3:1
- □ **SA**: Meet
- S: Off or foam roll as needed

- □ **M:** 5 x 60m or 4-6 x fly 30
- □ **T:** 4-7 x 150m @ 90-95% R = 8'
- □ **W:** 7 12 x 200m @ 75% R=2′ or 5 10 @ R=1:45
- TH: 2-4 x 250 500m @ 90-95% R= 10-12'
- F: easy tempo/strides, pre meet
- □ **SA:** Meet
- SU: OFF

I love the 400?!?!

Athletes will take on the personality of the coach

Develop an <u>anaerobic</u> base

What have we learned today?

You can't train slow and expect to run fast

- You don't have to make wholesale changes to your program
 - But you need a 'reason WHY' for every piece of your program

For more information:

www.CompleteSpeedTraining.com

www.CompleteProgramDesignforSprinters.com