

MARATHON

INTERMEDIATE TRAINING PLAN



TRAVERSE CITY
TRACK CLUB

WEEK	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
1	30 Run	Cross/Rest	5 Mile Run	Hills X 4	30 Run	9 Mile Run	Rest
2	35 Run	Cross/Rest	6 Mile Run	Hills X 4	35 Pace	10 Mile Run	Rest
3	24 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	4 Mile Run	Hills X 4	30 Pace	8 Mile Run	Rest
4	36 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	6 Mile Run	Hills X 5	40 Pace	12.5 Mile Run	Rest
5	39 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	7 Mile Run	Hills X 5	40 Pace	14 Mile Run	Rest
6	24 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	4 Mile Run	Hills X 4	30 Pace	11 Mile Run	Rest
7	39 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	7 Mile Run	Hills X 5	40 Pace	15 Mile Run	Rest
8	42 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	8 Mile Run	Hills X 6	45 Pace	16 Mile Run	Rest
9	24 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	5 Mile Run	Hills X 4	30 Pace	12 Mile Run	Rest
10	42 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	8 Mile Run	Hills X 6	50 Pace	17 Mile Run	Rest
11	45 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	9 Mile Run	Hills X 7	55 Pace	18.5 Mile Run	Rest
12	30 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	6 Mile Run	Hills X 4	40 Pace	14 Mile Run	Rest
13	49 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	9 Mile Run	Hills X 7	55 Pace	20 Mile Run	Rest
14	30 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	6 Mile Run	Hills X 5	40 Pace	14 Mile Run	Rest
15	49 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	9 Mile Run	Hills X 8	60 Pace	20 Mile Run	Rest
16	30 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	6 Mile Run	Hills X 5	40 Pace	14 Mile Run	Rest
17	21 Tempo/ Fartlek	Cross/Rest	4 Mile Run	Hills X 3	25 Pace	8 Mile Run	Rest
18	30 Min Run	30 Min Run	Rest	Rest	2 Mile Dress Rehearsal	Marathon	Rest



Definitions and Explanations

This intermediate training program is intended for runners who are looking to improve on their Marathon times. It assumes that the runner is not injured or has a recent past injury, has a solid running base and can run more than a 15K distance at any pace without walking or stopping. This program consists of Mile Runs, Min Runs, Hill Intervals, Tempo Runs and Cross Training and/or Rest Days. It is an 18 week program. This program uses five active running days with one full rest day and one cross training or an additional rest day depending on the user's preference. If the runner feels they need to get more running time in, the Cross/Rest day can be substituted with a low mileage Mile Run of not more than four to five miles. An explanation of the above running types can be found below.

Mile Run:

This is a slow run that is to be run at 10 to 20 percent slower than race pace. See *the Long Slow Run Pacing Chart*. This is important since the runner needs to stay in the aerobic range to build capillaries and mitochondrial support. Doing this run too fast, introducing anaerobic effects, can diminish the benefit of this run or introduce overtraining and premature fatigue. Be sure to have fun with it.

Min Run:

This is a slow run that is to be run for the allotted time in minutes at a pace where the runner can carry on a conversation. Speed is not important with this run; just have fun with it and complete the listed minutes.

Pace:

The Min Pace or Minute Pace run is to be run at the runner's intended race pace for the event they are training for. It helps to provide muscle memory of how the

intended race pace should "feel". This is beneficial since the runner should acquire the skill to know what their pace is and to notice if it is too fast or slow through developing muscle memory without relying solely on electronic timing or pacing devices such as GPS watches in case of equipment failure.

Hill Intervals (Hills):

Hill Intervals are intended to provide the runner strength and stamina. To run hill intervals the runner should warm up for five to 10 minutes. Then on a hill that has about an eight percent grade for at least a quarter mile, but not more than a half mile, run up the hill at a hard to moderately hard pace. At the turn around point, either the half mile limit or the top, easily run back down and repeat the intervals until the maximum number of intervals has been completed.

Tempo/Fartlek:

A Tempo Run is considered speed work.

To run a Tempo run for the indicated minutes, do a warm up run for one-third of the allotted time, accelerate to a 10K race pace for the middle one-third, then do a cool down run for the final one-third of the allotted time. For example, a 27 Tempo would look like this: 9 minute warm up, 9 minute accelerate to and run at a 10K race pace, and finally, a 9 minute cool down run.

Fartlek is a Swedish word that means 'Speed Play'.

It is a type of free-form speed training that uses the way a runner feels on the speed work day. It has the advantage of not locking the runner into a specific workout routine. A Fartlek run can be run like a Tempo run, speed intervals, or just what the runner feels like doing on that particular day. One example of running a Fartlek run is to do



an appropriate warm up run of about five to 10 minutes. Then the runner can focus on a distant object, like a tree or telephone pole, and then run to it at a fast, but sustainable pace. After reaching the object do a recovery run a few minutes to recover. Then repeat the process for the allotted amount of minutes. Make sure the last portion of the run is the recovery portion. If there is more than one runner, try to make a game out of it. Have one runner lead the others and start the fast portion of the run and not tell the other runners when or for how long the fast and recovery portions of the run

will last. They will have to focus on the lead runner to keep up with the workout. Again, this is a free-form run, so be sure to be creative and have fun with it.

Cross/Rest:

Cross/rest is intended for the runner to do cross training such as swimming, easy biking, or easy weight lifting (light weights and high repetitions). Cross training does not include running. If the runner needs a rest day, this can be used as a total rest day. If the runner feels they need some more running, then a Mile Run of not more than four to five miles can be substituted.

Rest:

This is a full rest day.

This does not include cross training or running. The rest day(s) is one of the most important aspects of Marathon training. It is needed to build the body back up after it has been fatigued by that current week's training regimen. Also, if the runner feels they need an extra rest day, they should take it. If the body feels overly fatigued to the point that the runner feels they need an extra rest day, they most likely do.

This training schedule is not written in stone and can be modified to meet the specific, individual requirements of the runner. It can also be modified at any point in the training to accommodate any needs that may arise from the runner's perspective. Please let us know if you have any questions, concerns, or if any modifications need to be discussed.