## Returning Runner Training Plan

Day:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Workout	Progression Run	Aerobic Mileage and In-n-Outs	Aerobic Mileage and Hill Work	Aerobic Workout / Threshold Workout / Sub-Lactate Workout	Aerobic Mileage and Strides	Long Run	Rest or Short Recovery
Goal	The progression run is one of the strongest ways to build a solid aerobic base. It has the additional benefit of race simulation by consistently building pace towards a strong continuous finish.	Aerobic mileage builds an aerobic base while enhancing running economy. In-n-Outs develop our top end speed.	Hill work builds strength and prepares us for racing on rough terrain.	Aerobic, Lactate Threshold, and Sub-Lactate work push and strengthen our aerobic systems.	Aerobic mileage builds an aerobic base while enhancing running economy. Strides start the process of preparing our legs to run fast.	The long run is arguably the best way to develop the aerobic system by stressing it for a long duration.	Recovery prepares us for the next workout.
Notes	Beginning of summer: ~4-6 miles End of summer: ~8 miles The first half of the progression run should be at an aerobic pace and the back half at a progressively (but consistently) faster pace finishing at a hard effort.	~10% of weekly mileage In-n-Outs: 4x30 meters at near top speed	~15% of weekly mileage taking the hills hard  4-8x200meters @hard pace on hill	The base of the aerobic workout is a mile of warm up, segments of 5 minutes broken between 5k pace and a moderate pace, and a mile of cool down.  The base of the lactate threshold workout is 1 mile warm up, 20 minutes @ Lactate Threshold (comfortably hard), and 1 mile of cool down.  The base of the sub-lactate workout is a mile of warm up, 2 miles at sub-lactate (10-20 seconds per mile slower than 3 mile), and 1 mile of cool down.	~10% of weekly mileage  Strides: 4-8x100meters @800-1600	~20-25% of weekly mileage	Running on Sundays should be discussed with a coach.