# Building a basebuilding a system 

Finnish 400m hurdles in the making

## Background

400mh 55.01
Politics
National junior coach 2009 hurdles
National coach 2011 W400/400h
National coach 2016 M/W 400mh/400m
Junior and senior coaching
Education and testing
Philosophy: Focus on the coaches!


## Finnish $400 \mathrm{~m} / 400 \mathrm{mh} / 4 x 400 \mathrm{~m}$

## HISTORY

2021 World Champion W 400mh U20 Nairobi Heidi Salminen

2022 World 4. U20 W4x400m Cali
2022 FR 400mh W 54.50 Viivi Lehikoinen
2022 FR 400mh M U18 51.43 Antti Sainio 2022 all time best average / 10 runner:

400mh W 58,38
400 mh M $(52,50)$
400 m W 53,67
400 m M 47,45


## Finland facts

Populaition: 5,5 million
North-South 1200km
Athletics clubs 182
Sports Institutes in Finland $\times 11$
Indoor tracks 15 ( $5 \times 300 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \times 400 \mathrm{~m}$ )
Climate $-20 \rightarrow+20$
400m 2022: M 606, W 583
400mh 2022 : M 46, W 79


## National program

POLICY:
EDUCATION- focus on the coach

TRAINING

- focus on the athlete
- a few challenges: Speed, base, culture.

TESTING - individual
COMPETITION - focus on the team / athlete


## EDUCATION

- Coaches-Education $\rightarrow 70$ coaches
- webinars, training camps, open dialogue
- Mentoring the training plan
- Sharing knowledge


## TRAINING

- 6 Training Camps at the institutes ( thu-sun) + South Africa / Portugal
- Athletes about $40+20$ coaches
- Training camp coaches $\times 4$ - former athletes and experienced coaches -> funding from the institutes



## Competition

National competition plan
$\rightarrow 300 \mathrm{~m}$ hurdles
$\rightarrow 400 \mathrm{~m}$ hurdles 17 years
International competition plan
Relay competition plan
Nordic teamwork


## TESTING

Finnish Institute of High Performance Sport ( KIHU) in Jyväskylä - collecting data

At home- On training camp

- Why do you test?
- Make sure you develope
- Keep it simple
- Get it into everyday training



## TESTINGSCHEDULE

## General testing

- Vo2 maks
- Interval test
- Basic strenght
- Mobility


## Specific testing

- Running stride analysis ( stride length, frequency, contact time) Mission: find the 400m / 400mh stride!
- Speed testing
- Anaerobic capacity testing MART - test Jumptest



## Harjoitusten intensiteettialueet



## Speed + Endurance= Speed endurance

Aerobic stays aerobic!

## From General to specific endurance training in 400 m hurdles

Basic intervals $\rightarrow$ Intensive Intervals $\rightarrow$ Speed endurance $\rightarrow$ Maximum SE

## Extensive Intervals

$4-7 \mathrm{mmol}$
50-75\% of distance
max
Aerobic base and economy
Lactate removal

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7-12 mmol
75-85%
anaerobic economy
V02 maks
Lacatate removal
```

$13-20 \mathrm{mmol}$ 85-95\%
anaerobic capacity Vo2 maks
lactate adaption stamina
$21-27 \mathrm{mmol}$ anaerobic intensity and capacity

## Interval training - the right pace for you



## The improvement



| Laktaatti (mmol/l) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lepo | 2,1 | 0,9 | 2,2 |
| 1. sarja | 3,2 | 3,6 | 4,4 |
| 2.sarja | 4,2 | 4,4 | 5,4 |
| 3. sarja | 8,8 | 8,7 | 10,3 |
| pal. 10' | 8,0 | 7,4 | 8,5 |
| poisto | 0,08 | 0,13 | 0,18 |
| Harjoitusalueet: $\mathbf{3 0 0} \mathrm{m}$ vedot (s) |  |  |  |
| Määräintervalli (4-7 mmol/l) alaraja | 55,7 | 62,0 | 68,5 |
| - 1' pal.syke (1/min) | 144 | 127 | 136 |
| - 1' minuuttiveto (m) | 323 | 290 | 263 |
| Tehointervalli ( $\mathbf{7 - 1 2 ~ m m o l / l ) ~ a l a r a j a ~}$ | 50,6 | 54,7 | 57,4 |
| -1' pal.syke (1/min) | 156 | 154 | 153 |
| -1' minuuttiveto (m) | 356 | 329 | 314 |
| Submax nk (> $12 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ ) alaraja | 43,7 | 50,0 | 51,5 |

## Interval training examples

 ( $4-7 \mathrm{mmol}$ )- $4-6 \times 600-1000 \mathrm{~m} / 2 \mathrm{~min}$
- $3 \times 5 \times 1 \mathrm{~min} / 1 \mathrm{~min} / / 6 \mathrm{~min}$
- $2 \times 6-8 \times 200 \mathrm{~m} / 60-65 \% / 30-40^{\prime \prime}$ $r / / 6 \mathrm{~min}$

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## Voz maks testing



## voZ maks test for 400 m runners

## Testing Protocol

- Running 1 min , every minute the pace increase
- Goal to run 10 min
- Men Start at 12 km 7 h
- Women start at 9-10km/h

1. $9 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$
2. $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(6.00)$
3. $11 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(5.30)$
4. $12 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(5.00)$
5. $13 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ ( 4.37 )
6. 14km/h ( 4.17)
$7.15 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(4.00)$
7. $16 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(3.45)$
8. $17 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(3.32)$
9. 18km/h (3.15)
$11.19 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(3.09)$
10. $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(3.00)$
11. $21 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(2.52)$

VO2 maks at 9-10 min


- maximum heart rate
- recovery lactates at 1-4-7-10 min



## Facts:

Polish Olympic team $4 \times 400 \mathrm{~m}$ ( 2000 ) $61.9 \pm 3.7 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{min}$
(Slowinska and Majda 2002)

Thomas Schönlebe $73 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{min}$ (Schäfer 1989).

## Running stride analysis

- Running stride analysis ( stride length, frequency, contact time)
- Mission: find the $400 \mathrm{~m} /$ 400 mh stride !
- The longest stride in the highest speed with the best technique at the moment and start from that
- 400 mh speed is submaximal
- Technical index
- Stride length left/right

| VETO |  | NOPEUS |  |  | KESKIARVOT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | nr | Ie 30 m | le 30 m | ask.tih. | ask.pit. | suht.ask. pit. | kont. | Ient. | teho | indeks |
|  |  | S | m/s | Hz | m | m | ms | ms | \% | cm/ms |
| 86 \% | 1 | 3,311 | 9,06 | 3,91 | 2,32 | 1,29 | 100 | 156 | 55,2 | 2,31 |
| 91 \% | 2 | 3,113 | 9,64 | 4,25 | 2,27 | 1,26 | 94 | 141 | 49,8 | 2,41 |
| 95 \% | 3 | 1,989 | 10,06 | 4,36 | 2,31 | 1,28 | 90 | 139 | 53,7 | 2,55 |
| 99 \% | 4 | 2,862 | 10,48 | 4,57 | 2,29 | 1,27 | 87 | 132 | 52,8 | 2,65 |
| 100 \% | 5 | 2,838 | 10,57 | 4,70 | 2,25 | 1,25 | 85 | 128 | 50,1 | 2,64 |
| NOPEIN |  | 2,838 | 10,57 | 4,70 | 2,25 | 1,25 | 85 | 128 | 50,1 | 2,64 |
| PISIN |  | 3,311 | 9,06 | 3,91 | 2,32 | 1,29 | 100 | 156 | 55,2 | 2,31 |
| 31.3.2018 |  | 2,832 | 10,59 | 4,70 | 2,26 | 1,25 | 85 | 128 | 50,2 | 2,65 |

## Stride lenght in 400m hurdles

1. $12 \mathrm{ka}=2,68 \mathrm{~m}$
2. $13 \mathrm{ka}=2,45 \mathrm{~m}$
3. $14 \mathrm{ka}=2,27 \mathrm{~m}$
4. $15 \mathrm{ka}=2,13 \mathrm{~m}$
5. $16 \mathrm{ka}=2,00 \mathrm{~m}$
6. $17 \mathrm{ka}=1,88 \mathrm{~m}$
7. $18 \mathrm{ka}=1,72 \mathrm{~m}$
8. $19 \mathrm{ka}=1,60 \mathrm{~m}$


## Training for the 400m hurdle - Specifc training

## Recover from training

In short maximum effort runs we use ATP / CP and in efforts over 5 sek the anaerobic glycolysis start to take over and we produce lactate. ( Newsholme 1984) and we are paying back the oxygen depth through the aerobic metabolism. But how fast do we recover?

Mero 1987:

1. 10 min aerobic test, CP down $50-60 \%$ : recovery 5 min
2. $3 \times 300 \mathrm{~m} / 5 \mathrm{~min} / 3 \mathrm{~min}$ maximal effort, down $74 \%$ : recovery approx 72 h

- long distance runners recovered faster, fast units uses more CP i maximal efforts
- nopeat solut käyttävät enemmän KP lyhyessä maksimaalisessa suorituksessa kuin hitaat

3. $3 x 40 \mathrm{~m} 100 \% / 5 \mathrm{~min} /$ down $12,5 \%$ : recovery at 40 min approx $10 \%$ over the starting level
4. $20 \mathrm{~m}+40 \mathrm{~m}+60 \mathrm{~m} / 30$ ", down $54,5 \%$ : rec 40 min almost complete ( $\mathrm{n} 85 \%$ )

## Training for the 400m hurdles



## Short rest - Recovery - Adaption



Kuvio 3.18. Laktaatin kasautuminen ja KP-varastojen tyhjeneminen 30 minutin intervallikuormituksissa. Neljässä eri kuormituksessa työjakson pituus vaihtelee 10 s:sta 60 s:iin työn ja palautuksen suhteen ollessa 1:2 ja intensiteetti noin 120 a
$\mathrm{VO}_{2 \text { maxa }}$ stä (mukaeltu Saltin \& Essén 1971)

Work $120 \%$ of vo2 maks
10s / 20s r
$20 \mathrm{~s} / 40 \mathrm{sr}$
30s/ 60 s r
60s/120s r
Picture: Lactate accumulation vs decrease of creatine phosfate Reserve

## Speed sessions

Ex 1

- $3 \times 4 \times 60-80 \mathrm{~m} / 3-4$ min rest
- 15-20m run in + H1
- rythm runs 4-6 strides with ( for women) 17, 16 or 15 stride lenght
- Competition speed during training season

Ex 2


- $2 \times 3-4 \times 80-100 \mathrm{~m} / 3-5 \mathrm{~min} / / 8-10$ with 1-2 almost full lengt hurdles ( 32-34 m)
- Competition pace

Ex 3

- Competition speed to $\mathrm{H} 1-\mathrm{H} 2-\mathrm{H} 3$ aso
- full recovery


## Training examples

Intensive intervals with hurdles

- $2 \times 3-4 \times 200 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{H6}-\mathrm{H} 11$ / 4-5 min / /
- 500-400-300 ( with H7-10 at the end) - 200m-100m and $\leftarrow-$ back
- recovery 5-2 min // 10-15 min
- $2 \times 6 \times 100 \mathrm{~m} / 1 \mathrm{~min} /$ last 100 m pace and stride


## Submaximal work ( pre-seson and competition)



- 300 m 85-90\% / $4 \mathrm{~min}+200 \mathrm{~m}$ H ( H 11-7) // 8-10 min // 200m / $3 \mathrm{~min}+150 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{H} 11-8) / / 150 \mathrm{~m} / 2 \mathrm{~min}+100 \mathrm{mH}$


## Variation submax/maximum

- $8 \mathrm{H}->350 \mathrm{~m} / 25-30 \mathrm{~min}+7 \mathrm{H}$-> 350m / 3' $+150-200 \mathrm{~m}$ ALL OUT
- $3 \times 300 \mathrm{~m}=300 \mathrm{~m} /$


## Thank you for your patience!




[^0]:    Marko Haverinen 2022 / Varala

