## Oxygen Demands for Distance and Mid-Distance Runners

(Type of Fuel Used)

| RACE DISTANCE | AEROBIC <br> (WITH OXYGEN) | ANAEROBIC <br> (WITHOUT OXYGEN) | YEAR DATA <br> DISCOVERED |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 400 METERS | $43 \%$ | $57 \%$ | 09 |
|  | $19 \%$ | $81 \%$ | 01 |
| 800METERS | $66 \%$ | $44 \%$ | 09 |
|  | $45 \%$ | $55 \%$ | 01 |
| 1,500 METERS | $76 \%$ | $24 \%$ | 09 |
| 3,000 METERS | $65 \%$ | $35 \%$ | 01 |
| 5,000 METERS | $75 \%$ | $25 \%$ | 09 |
|  | $84 \%$ | $16 \%$ | 09 |
| 10,000 METERS | $80 \%$ | $20 \%$ | 01 |
|  | $90 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 09 |
| MARATHON | $90 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 01 |

## What does this mean?

The more developed your oxygen delivery system (heart, lungs, and capillaries) is, the better your performance will be at these distances.
The shorter the distance, the less training becomes involved.
The longer the distance, the more training becomes involved.
No matter the distance, Oxygen is involved!

## Our goals:

a. To never let talent dictate the outcome of races.
b. To out-train opponents so that we will either win or make them run harder than they want to.
c. To develop the oxygen delivery system to maximize our abilities at our individual training level.
d. To go further faster.

