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2014 NORTON SPORTS HEALTH KENTUCKY DERBY FESTIVAL®

TRAINING PROGRAM

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Contents

Welcome	1
About Norton Sports Health	3
Meet your training team	3
Safe training tips	7
Preventing running injuries	9
Cross train to be a better runner/walker	11
Stretching	12
Dynamic stretching	14
Fueling for the race	15
Basic fueling guidelines	16
Training for the miniMarathon	17
miniMarathon training calendar	20
Training for the full marathon	24
Marathon training calendar	28
Training maps	33

Welcome

Welcome to the 2014 Norton Sports Health Kentucky Derby Festival Marathon and miniMarathon Training Guide, sponsored by Norton Sports Health, the official medical provider and training partner for the races. The purpose of this guide is to help walkers and runners of all levels train safely while enjoying their time preparing for the Marathon or miniMarathon.

Whether you're a beginner or veteran racer, you'll find tips for safe walking and running, stretching and nutrition; how to train to reach your full potential; and training calendars and maps. It is important to remain on schedule and keep track of your training during the week.

In addition to this self-guided training manual, we encourage you to take advantage of Saturday morning group runs led by the Norton Sports Health training team. To learn more about these group runs, as well as tips for keeping your training on track, visit **NortonHealthcare.com/KDFTraining**.

Before beginning any training program, consult your sports health or primary care physician to ensure you are healthy enough to properly train and complete a race.





Congratulations on taking your first step on the road to the 2014 Kentucky Derby Festival Marathon/miniMarathon. We are glad you've chosen to train with Norton Sports Health, the official training partner and medical provider for the

marathon/miniMarathon. We want to help you succeed in your running or walking goals, have some fun and, more important, improve your health and fitness along the way.

The Norton Sports Health training team includes athletic trainers, physical therapists, nutritionists and orthopaedic specialists all with experience in marathon training. For the past several years, we have been the medical provider for the prestigious Ironman Louisville competition, and we are a sponsor and supporter of local high school and college athletics. Of course, we've also helped thousands of individuals just like you achieve their fitness goals; and we are out there pounding the pavement ourselves.

As part of Norton Healthcare, Norton Sports Health is grounded in a mission to not only care for those who are sick and injured, but to improve the health and wellness of our community. That's why we're here to help you train for the Kentucky Derby Festival Marathon/miniMarathon. Now let's get started!

Happy racing,

Steven T. Hester, M.D., MBA
System Senior Vice President
Chief Medical Officer
Norton Healthcare



Welcome to the 2014 Norton Sports Health Kentucky Derby Festival Training Program. For the past 10 years, the training program has helped thousands of individuals prepare for the marathon and miniMarathon, this year presented by Walmart and HumanaVitality. During the course of the next 14 weeks, you will be training for the largest single day of road racing in Kentucky.



On April 19, you will be one of more than 18,000 runners, walkers and race enthusiasts

who all share one common goal to cross the finish line. With the outstanding support of our sponsors and the local running community, the 2014 race promises to be one of the best yet. We wish you the best of luck as you prepare for this event and look forward to seeing you at the finish line!

David Nett
Chair
2014 Kentucky Derby Festival

Michael E. Berry
President and CEO
Kentucky Derby Festival

About Norton Sports Health

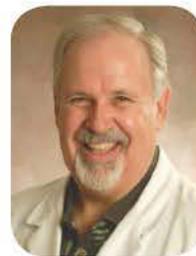
Norton Sports Health, a part of Norton Healthcare, is one of the Louisville area's leading sports related injury prevention and treatment programs. From professional, collegiate and high school competitors to those who just want to stay fit, Norton Sports Health provides advanced care for athletes and active individuals of all ages. The Norton Sports Health specialists are experts in surgical and nonsurgical treatments and rehabilitation for all types of sports related injuries. In addition to caring for sports injuries, these specialists are involved in research to gain a better understanding of why athletes become injured. The Norton Sports Health team includes fellowship trained orthopaedic surgeons, neurologists, professional trainers and physical therapists who work together to design customized programs to meet each patient's specific needs.

Meet your training team

The Norton Sports Health training team is here to help you train and race safely to avoid injuries. Our team includes orthopaedic and primary care physicians specializing in sports health, professional athletic trainers, nutritionists and physical therapists with specialized experience in caring for athletes. Our goal is to help you get the most from your training and achieve optimal performance and fitness by incorporating cross training, flexibility, conditioning and good nutrition into your routine.

If you experience injuries or problems while training, you have access to preferential appointment services with our Norton Sports Health team. To take advantage of this service, call **(502) 629-1234** and mention promo code "KDF Training" and our staff will work to get you an appointment with a sports health specialist as soon as possible.

To learn more about Norton Sports Health or to find a sports health specialist, visit **NortonSportsHealth.com** or call **(502) 629-1234**.



John A. Lach, M.D.

*Medical Co director
Kentucky Derby Festival
Marathon/miniMarathon*

John Lach, M.D., is a family medicine physician with Norton Community Medical Associates Audubon

West 200, where he provides primary care for adults. Dr. Lach also serves as director of sports medicine for Norton Audubon Hospital. He is a team physician for the Kentucky Athletic Commission, Bullitt Central High School and the Louisville Bats baseball team. Dr. Lach earned his medical degree from the University of Louisville School of Medicine. He completed his residency at University of Louisville and St. Anthony Hospital in Louisville.



Jeffrey S. Stephenson, M.D.
Medical Co director
 Kentucky Derby Festival
 Marathon/miniMarathon

Jeff Stephenson, M.D., is a sports medicine physician with Norton Community Medical Associates

Brownsboro. He specializes in sports health for children and adults. Dr. Stephenson is a team physician for Fern Creek Traditional High School, Christian Academy of Louisville, Kentucky Country Day School, Spalding University and the Louisville Bats baseball team. He earned his medical degree from American University of the Caribbean School of Medicine in St. Maarten, Netherlands Antilles. He completed his residency at Bethesda Family Practice Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a fellowship in sports medicine at Bethesda Family Medicine and Beacon Orthopaedics & Sports Medicine in Cincinnati.

Dr. Stephenson is certified with the American Board of Family Medicine and is a member of the American College of Sports Medicine, American Medical Society for Sports Medicine and American Academy of Family Medicine. He has a special interest in ultrasound guided injections and platelet rich plasma therapy.

Dr. Stephenson has served as team physician for Kings High School, College of Mount St. Joseph and Xavier University, all in Cincinnati, Ohio. He also has served on the medical team for the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, the U.S. Olympic Team Last Chance Qualifier for boxing and the Cincinnati Gymnastics Academy Coaches Spectacular.

Dr. Stephenson's mission is to provide top quality, patient centered care in the area of sports medicine.



Shelley Barber
 Licensed and Registered
 Dietitian

Shelley Barber is a licensed and registered dietitian at Norton Brownsboro Hospital. She has 20 years of experience ranging from

critical care nutrition support to outpatient nutritional counseling. Barber is an advocate of wellness, encouraging a healthy diet and exercise for disease prevention and control. As a runner, Barber uses her expertise to help athletes understand the importance of good nutrition for improving performance during training and competition.



Samuel Carter, M.D.
 Orthopaedics and Sports
 Medicine

Sam Carter, M.D., is an orthopaedic surgeon with Norton Orthopaedic Specialists. He specializes in sports medicine and

arthroscopic surgery. Dr. Carter is a team physician for Louisville Male High School and the Louisville Bats baseball team. He earned his bachelor's degree and medical degree from the University of Louisville. He also completed his residency training in orthopaedic surgery at the University of Louisville. He then completed a fellowship in sports medicine and arthroscopy at Orthopaedic Research of Virginia in Richmond. In addition to sports medicine, Dr. Carter has special interests in ligament reconstruction, cartilage restoration, partial knee replacement, patellar realignment and arthroscopy of the knee, shoulder, elbow and ankle.

Dr. Carter believes in a patient centered approach to orthopaedic care. He maintains relationships with other physicians, physical therapists and athletic trainers so that he can provide a team approach to care.



Dan Delph
Marathon Trainer
Coordinator
Kosair Children’s Hospital
Run/Walk Team

Dan Delph has been a runner since 1998. He began racing in 2001 and has completed

25 marathons and eight half marathons (including the Boston Marathon), three 50 mile ultramarathons, two Louisville Ironman triathlons and the Leadville Trail 100 mile bike race. In 2014, Delph plans to complete the Umstead 100 mile endurance run, New York Marathon, Louisville Triple Crown of Running and the Kentucky Derby Festival miniMarathon. In addition to training runners for races, Delph serves as an event coordinator for the Norton Healthcare Foundation and the Bike to Beat Cancer.



Jessie Halladay
Race Trainer

Jessie Halladay has been an avid runner for five years. Her interest in long distance running began when she participated in breast cancer events for the Avon

Foundation for Women, completing six events including walking a marathon on one day and a half marathon the next day. She began running using the Jeff Galloway method of running and walking. She completed her first marathon using the walk/run method in San Francisco in 2009. Since then she has walked/run marathons in San Diego, Chicago, Dublin and Madrid. She does much of her racing with Team in Training for the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, as she strives to connect her training with raising money for a good cause.



Joseph W. Greene, M.D.
Orthopaedics and
Sports Medicine

Joseph W. Greene, M.D., is an orthopaedic surgeon with Norton Orthopaedic Specialists. He specializes in sports injuries, partial

and total knee replacement, complex knee reconstruction and orthopaedic trauma. Dr. Greene is a team physician for the Louisville Bats baseball team. He earned his bachelor’s degree from Tulane University in New Orleans, La., and his medical degree from the University of Louisville School of Medicine, graduating with distinction from both universities. Dr. Greene completed his residency in orthopaedic surgery at the University of Louisville and a fellowship in adult joint reconstruction and sports medicine at the Insall Scott Kelly Institute in New York City. He has done research in anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction, primary and revision total knee replacement, patient outcomes in arthroscopic knee surgery and fracture care.

Dr. Greene practices a multidisciplinary approach to caring for sports injuries, arthritis and fractures with an emphasis on improving the function and quality of life for his patients.





Ryan J. Krupp, M.D.
Orthopaedics and
Sports Medicine

Ryan Krupp, M.D., is an orthopaedic surgeon with Norton Orthopaedic Specialists and director of sports health for Norton

Healthcare. He specializes in sports medicine for adults and children, as well as complex shoulder reconstruction. He earned his medical degree from the University of Louisville School of Medicine, where he also completed his residency training. Dr. Krupp completed a fellowship in sports medicine and shoulder reconstruction at the Steadman Hawkins Clinic of the Carolinas in Spartanburg, S.C.

In addition to offering a full range of sports medicine services for adults and children, Dr. Krupp treats other orthopaedic injuries and performs shoulder, elbow and knee arthroscopy; complex shoulder reconstruction, including total and reverse total shoulder replacement; instability surgery; as well as complex knee reconstruction. He is actively involved in research focused on developing cutting edge technologies and rehabilitation for patients as well as working to improve care.

Dr. Krupp's mission is to provide top quality, patient centered care in the areas of sports medicine and complex shoulder reconstruction.

As director of sports health, Dr. Krupp leads Norton Healthcare initiatives to improve the care of athletes in Louisville and surrounding areas with programs such as injury prevention education, clinical research, Saturday Sports Injury Clinics, certified athletic trainer education, athletic event coverage and community partnerships. Dr. Krupp currently serves as the head team physician for numerous local athletic programs, including Eastern High School, St. Catharine College, Kentucky Country Day School, athletic teams of the Basketball Academy and Champions Gymnastics. Dr. Krupp is a team physician for the Louisville Bats baseball team and Spalding University.



Elliot Mattingly
Physical Therapist

Elliot Mattingly is a physical therapist at KORT in Bardstown, Ky. He specializes in outpatient orthopaedics, where he has the opportunity to work with

individuals of all ages who are coping with a variety of impairments. He earned his Doctor of Physical Therapy degree from Bellarmine University in 2011. Mattingly enjoys working with runners, because he knows that each person has individual needs that must be met in order to achieve his or her goals. Mattingly is an avid runner. Having completed his first race last year – the Kentucky Derby Festival Marathon – he has a unique appreciation for the training and commitment needed to be successful.



Erin Paris
Race Trainer

Erin Paris has been a runner since 2000. To date, she has competed in 10 half marathons, six marathons, one 50 mile trail ultramarathon, three

half Ironman races and four full distance Ironman races. She qualified for the Western States 100 Mile Endurance Run and the Boston Marathon in 2013. In 2012, she earned a fifth place overall ranking in her category at the end of her first season of cyclo cross. Paris will compete in Ironman Louisville in August 2014. In addition to her athletic endeavors, she is a full time teacher with Jefferson County Public Schools. She recently graduated from Georgetown College with a Master of Arts degree in special education with a concentration in learning and behavioral disorders.

Safe training tips

Running injuries are common, but they don't have to be. Reduce your risk by following these guidelines to maximize your safety.

Before you begin the program

- Always consult with your physician before beginning any new exercise routine.
- Develop a running/walking plan and strategy that is compatible with your goal and your current level of fitness.
- Set safe, achievable goals and advance slowly and cautiously.

What to wear

Shoes

A local running or sports shoe store is a good place to help you find the right shoes. These specialty stores have educated staff who can evaluate your feet and running patterns to help find the best shoe for you. Also keep these tips in mind:

- Buy shoes at the end of the day. Your foot expands throughout the day, so you will want to try on shoes when your foot is the largest.
- Orthotic shoe inserts can be valuable for people with flat feet, high arched feet, unstable ankles or foot conditions.
- Sixty percent of a shoe's shock absorption is lost after 250 to 500 miles of use, so people who run up to 10 miles per week should consider replacing their shoes every 9 to 12 months.

Clothing

- Wear lightweight, breathable clothing, which will prevent perspiration buildup and allow for better body heat regulation.
- Dress in layers. The inner layer should be material that draws perspiration away from the skin (polypropylene, thermal); the middle layer (not necessary for legs) should be for insulation and absorbing moisture (cotton); the outer layer should protect against wind and moisture (nylon).
- To avoid frostbite in cold weather, do not have gaps of bare skin between gloves and jacket, wear a hat and cover your neck.

Keeping your skin safe

- Always wear sunscreen with SPF 15 or higher when training outdoors, regardless of time of year.
- In cold weather, protect exposed areas, such as the nose, with petroleum jelly.



Before you train

- Drink 14 to 20 ounces of water or a sports drink two to three hours before your run to ensure you're hydrated.
- Stretch for five minutes before beginning but after you have warmed up.
- Increase your speed slowly.

During your training

- In cool weather, you are less likely to get chilled if you run/walk into the wind when you start and run/walk with the wind at the finish.
- Do **not** run/walk at night. If you run/walk at dusk or dawn, wear reflective material and stay in well lit areas.
- Whenever possible, run/walk on a clear, smooth, resilient, even and reasonably soft surface.
- Run/walk with a partner when possible. If alone, carry identification.
- Avoid using headphones, especially if you are running/walking on the street, so you can hear traffic and warning sounds.
- Stop training if you are hurt; pushing through pain can make an injury worse, which will keep you from training for a long time.

After you train

- It's important to stretch after running/walking to help prevent tight muscles and injuries.
- You can lose between 6 and 12 ounces of fluid for every 20 minutes of running. Drink 10 to 15 ounces of fluid every 20 to 30 minutes along your route. Weigh yourself before and after a run. For every pound lost, drink 16 ounces of fluid.
- Inspect your shoes after each run/walk; if they have worn thin or are angled, purchase new shoes before your next run/walk.



Preventing running injuries

There are four periods of time when runners are most vulnerable to injury:

- During the initial four to six months of running
- Upon returning to running after an injury
- When the quantity of running is increased (distance)
- When the quality of running is increased (speed)

Most running injuries are caused by recurring factors that runners can often prevent or avoid. Improper training is the most common source of injury, particularly inadequate warmup, rapid changes in mileage, a sudden increase in hill training and insufficient rest between training sessions.

Signs of a running injury

Signs that you may be injured or need to alter or stop your running:

- Pain or discomfort while running
- Pain at rest
- Inability to sleep
- Limping
- Shortness of breath after little exertion (exercise asthma)
- Stiffness
- Headaches during or after running
- Dizziness or lightheaded feeling any time

Common running injuries

Some of the most common running injuries are:

- **Stress fractures** – Stress fractures can be caused by overtraining, inadequate calcium in the body or by a basic biomechanical flaw in the runner's gait. Common stress fractures in runners occur in the tibia, femur and metatarsal bones in the foot.
- **Shin splints** – The most common type of shin splints happen on the inside of the legs. These medial shin splints result from a biomechanical flaw in the way the foot moves (which can be made worse by a shoe that doesn't offer enough support) and/or overtraining.
- **Achilles tendinitis** – Achilles tendinitis is an inflammation of the Achilles tendon that usually occurs either due to repetitive stress or from a runner pushing him/herself to do too much too fast.
- **Muscle strains** – Strains are small muscle tears that can occur from overexertion or poor flexibility.
- **Ankle sprains** – Ankle sprains occur when ligaments around the ankle are overstretched or torn, often because a runner did not pay attention to a change in terrain.
- **Dizziness and nausea** – This is usually caused by improper hydration. To prevent dehydration, drink 10 to 15 ounces of fluid 10 to 15 minutes prior to running and every 20 to 30 minutes along your route. Do not overhydrate; this lowers sodium levels in the body and stresses the kidneys.

Treating running injuries

Mild injuries, such as most sprains and strains, can be treated using the RICE protocol:

- **Rest** – Stop running and do not return while symptoms persist. When you do return, gradually ease in, increasing distance by no more than 10 percent per week.
- **Ice** for 20 minutes at a time several times a day until swelling subsides.
- **Compression** dressings, such as ACE wraps, may help.
- **Elevate** injured area above your heart when possible to reduce swelling.

Over the counter nonsteroidal anti inflammatory medications can be used as directed to help relieve pain and reduce swelling.

For more serious injuries, it is important to see your physician in order to properly evaluate and diagnose your injury. Your physician will discuss treatment options with you at that time.



Cross-train to be a better runner/walker

You can improve your performance by balancing runs/walks with cross training and rest days. Cross training with low impact activities is a great way to prevent injuries. A cross training session should last between 30 and 90 minutes and should be done at a moderate level or pace. Below are a few examples of cross training activities. We recommend trying each of them.

Cycling or spinning

Cycling is one of the best cross training activities for runners/walkers. Cycling builds your aerobic/cardiovascular endurance while maintaining range of motion in your muscles. It allows leg muscles to contract and increases blood flow, helping flush out any toxins that may have caused running fatigue. Cycling is low impact; and if the weather does not allow you to go outside, it can be done at your local gym or at home on a stationary trainer. Spinning is a more vigorous workout using stationary bikes and is available at most gyms.

Yoga

There are a variety of reasons to add yoga to a cross training routine. Yoga helps loosen tight, contracted muscles, making it the ideal counterpart to the repetitive strains of running/walking. Yoga is a low impact mind and body workout; it helps relieve tension, reduces stress and promotes balance. If you're looking for a workout to rejuvenate your exercise program and motivate you from the inside out, yoga might be right for you.

Swimming

Swimming is an excellent cross training activity because it is a nonweight bearing exercise. Swimming allows your joints to recover and muscles to contract and release soreness. It also allows you to build strength and endurance, and improve flexibility. Swimming is a great balance for running/walking because you'll work predominantly your upper body while giving your leg muscles a break. Swimming is especially recommended for people who are prone to running injuries or are recovering from an injury. With the help of a simple pool float, you can take your legs completely out of the equation and get a great cardiovascular workout.

Elliptical machine

The elliptical machine is a total body cardiovascular workout and a great option for cross training. The oval like range of motion provides the feel of cross country skiing, stair climbing or walking with no or little impact on your joints. Because the muscles used during elliptical training are similar to those used during running, the machine is a good low impact cross training option when an injury prevents you from running or you just need a change up in your routine.

Stretching

By increasing your flexibility you can improve your overall fitness. You will have less muscle tension and your posture will likely improve. Stretching after running/walking also reduces your risk for injury.

While stretching, remember to follow these simple guidelines:

- **Always warm up before you stretch.** Stretching cold muscles can lead to injury.
- **Stretch slowly and gently.** Breathe into your stretch to avoid muscle tension.
- **Do not bounce during stretching.** This can lead to injury.
- **Stretching should not hurt.** If you feel pain, lessen the stretch and relax into it.

The following stretching exercises are recommended by the Norton Sports Health training team. Hold each stretch for 20 to 30 seconds and repeat each set of stretches two times.

Gastrocnemius stretch

Stand with right leg back and knee straight. Lunge forward until a comfortable stretch is felt in the right calf and hold for 30 seconds. Repeat on left.



Soleus stretch

Start in a similar stance to the gastrocnemius stretch but bend both knees, moving your body down instead of forward. The stretch should be felt a little deeper in the calf. Hold the stretch for 30 seconds.



Tibialis anterior stretch

In a seated or standing position, pull on the front of your lower leg directly to the outside of your shin bone. Hold for 30 seconds. Repeat on the other leg.



Stretching continued

Iliotibial band stretch

Cross your right leg in front of your left leg in a standing position, and lean to the right side, pushing your left hip out until a stretch is felt over the outside of the left hip. Hold for 30 seconds. Repeat with the left leg crossed in front of the right leg and pushing your right hip out.



Hamstrings stretch

While keeping your abdominal muscles firm and your back straight, lean forward until a comfortable stretch is felt in the hamstrings. An alternative is to lie in a doorway with one leg up on the wall and your bottom as close to the wall as possible to obtain a comfortable stretch. Hold for 30 seconds.



Quadriceps stretch

Lying on your side or standing, pull back on your lower leg while keeping your knees aligned until a comfortable stretch is felt in the front of your thigh. Hold for 30 seconds. Repeat with the other leg.



Piriformis stretch

Lying on your back, pull your right knee toward your left shoulder until you feel a gentle stretch deep in your buttocks and hold for 30 seconds. Repeat with the left knee toward the right shoulder.



Dynamic stretching

Dynamic stretching uses controlled movements to improve range of motion, loosen tense muscles and increase heart rate, body temperature and blood flow to help you run more efficiently. Dynamic stretching is most effective when it is done before running/walking and after you've warmed up. Start slowly, focusing on form. Use small movements for the first few repetitions. As the exercises get easier for you, increase range of motion and begin doing them more quickly.

Leg lifts

Swing one leg out to the side, and then swing it back across your body in front of your other leg. Repeat 10 times on each side. If you feel unbalanced, hold onto a steady object.

Butt kicks

While standing tall, walk forward with an exaggerated backswing so that your heels come up to meet your buttocks. When this becomes easy, try it while jogging. Do 10 repetitions on each side.

Pike stretch

Standing, get in a "pike" position — bend at the waist to touch your fingers to your toes, keeping your knees as straight as possible. Put your right foot behind your left ankle. Keeping your legs straight, press the heel of the left foot down. Release. Repeat 10 times on each side.

Hacky-sack

Lift your left leg up, bending the knee so it points out. Try to tap the inside of your left foot with your right hand without bending forward. Repeat 10 times on each side.

Toy soldier

Keeping your back and knees straight, walk forward, lifting your legs straight out in front and flexing your toes. Advance this by adding a skipping motion. Do 10 repetitions on each side.

Walking lunges

Step forward with a long stride into a lunge position, not letting the front knee bend over your toes. Lower your body by dropping your back knee toward the ground. Maintain an upright posture and keep your abdominal muscles tight. Lift up, then lunge forward with the other leg in front. Do 10 repetitions on each side.



Fueling for the race

Proper nutrition is a key component in achieving optimal athletic performance not just for race day, but every day. It is always important to maintain a healthy, balanced diet, but it is especially important now that you're in training. Just as a car needs fuel to run, so do our bodies. If you've ever felt like you're "running on empty," it could mean you have not fueled your body with the proper nutrition. By including the right amount of carbohydrates, proteins and fats into your diet, as well as essential vitamins and minerals, you can make the most out of your fitness routine and training by allowing your body to produce energy most efficiently for peak performance and endurance.

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are a crucial fuel source. The sugars and starches found in carbohydrates are the building blocks your body uses to produce energy. They are the most important source of quick and long lasting energy. Carbohydrates should make up about 60 to 65 percent of your daily calories.

Good sources of carbohydrates include whole grain bread, bagels, pasta, rice and cereal. Fruits and vegetables are another great source of carbohydrates, with the added benefit of potassium, vitamin C and many other vitamins and minerals. Vitamins and minerals can help you use food more efficiently for fuel, as well as keep your immune system strong to protect you from illness.

Proteins

Proteins are used to rebuild and repair damaged muscle tissue that may develop during training. Protein should make up 15 to 20 percent of your daily calorie intake. Good sources of protein include poultry, fish, lean beef, peanut butter, beans and tofu. Dairy products are also a great source of protein, as well as carbohydrates. Top choices are low or nonfat milk and yogurt, and low fat cheese.

Fats

Fats are needed as an alternative energy source, and they perform other functions. However, too much fat can lead to health complications, including heart disease and obesity. For this reason, your fat intake should be limited to 20 to 25 percent of your daily calories. Choose foods that are low in saturated fat, such as canola and olive oil, nuts and avocados.

Hydration

Drinking adequate amounts of fluid is vital for proper athletic performance. Drink at least 8 to 10 8 ounce glasses of fluid daily, regardless of your workout plans. Choose water most often unless you are exercising for 60 minutes or longer. For those longer workouts, choose a sports drink with electrolytes.

Basic fueling guidelines

Before exercise

- Drink 14 to 20 ounces of water or a sports drink two to three hours before your run to ensure you're hydrated.
- Drink 8 ounces just prior to your workout or run, especially if it's hot or humid.
- Check the color of your urine – it should be light yellow. If it is dark, you need to drink more.
- Two to four hours before your run, have a snack or light meal (200 to 300 g carbohydrates):
 - ▶ High carbohydrate, moderate protein, low fat, low fiber
 - ▶ Good snacks are a smoothie, peanut butter and honey toast, oatmeal with fruit and almonds, low fat cottage cheese or crackers and fruit
- One hour before your run, have a light snack, such as an energy bar or fruit (30 to 60 g carbohydrates). For an early morning workout, eat something smaller, such as half an energy bar or a sports drink.

During exercise

- Hydrating: Drink regularly during exercise to replace fluids lost through sweat. Weigh yourself before and after a run to determine fluid loss, replacing 16 ounces of fluid for every pound lost.
- Eating: If your workout will be shorter than 60 to 90 minutes, there is no need to take along a snack. When workouts or distance runs increase to 90 minutes or longer, eating 30 to 60 g carbohydrates every hour is recommended. Sports bars, gels or drinks, or fruit are ideal.

After exercising

- Fifteen to 30 minutes after exercising, consume carbohydrates, protein and 16 ounces of fluid for every pound lost,

for example, 8 to 16 ounces low fat chocolate milk, a smoothie with yogurt and berries, or a sports drink and sports bar.

- Repeat 2 hours after exercising.

Race day

- Eat a carbohydrate rich meal one to four hours before the race, such as toast, bagel or English muffin with jam or jelly, cereal, fruit, low fat yogurt, sports bar, fruit juice and skim milk.
- Avoid high fiber and high fat foods on race day, as they may cause abdominal cramping.

Sample meal plan for training

Breakfast: Bagel or two slices of toast with 2 tablespoons peanut butter, fruit, 8 ounces of milk or 1 cup of yogurt

Snack: 1 to 2 ounces of cheese with six to eight crackers

Lunch: Turkey sandwich (3 ounces turkey, two slices whole wheat bread or bun, lettuce, tomato), pretzels, side salad and 8 ounces of fruit juice

Before working out: Energy bar (200 to 250 calories), peanut butter and honey on toast or bagel, cereal with milk or fruit. For a long run, eat a larger snack/meal, such as a sandwich with lean meat, hummus or peanut butter, an energy bar and 8 ounces juice or a turkey burger with lettuce, tomato, side salad and yogurt parfait

After working out: 2 cups low fat chocolate milk

Supper: 3 to 4 ounces of lean meat (fish, chicken, lean beef or pork), 1 to 2 cups cooked pasta with marinara sauce or olive oil, 1 cup cooked vegetables or 2 cups of salad

Snack: Two to three fig bars with 8 ounces of low fat yogurt

Training for the miniMarathon

This guide provides an interval training method for runners/walkers, a training method for walkers (level 1) and three levels of runners. To determine your training level, read through each level's description and choose the one that best matches your fitness aptitude and goals.

Run/walk interval

Whether this is your first attempt at a long distance race or you are a veteran marathoner, the run/walk interval method of completing a race can work for you. Any of the training plans in this program can be done with the run/walk method.

It works like this: Set a time interval to run and follow it with a set time interval of walking. For example, you may start with a 1 minute run segment followed by a 1 minute walk segment. Repeat that pattern throughout the entire training run or race.

This method is meant to be used from the start of your training. If you run as much as you can and then start to use the run/walk method, it isn't effective. The idea of walking early on in a race when you are feeling fresh may be difficult to conceive, but if you do it, the payoff is great.

Run/walk is meant to help you keep a consistent pace throughout the course of the entire event. The walk intervals give you an opportunity for recovery, which helps keep pace consistent and lowers the risk for injury.

As you train, you may find that your run segment can be lengthened. Play around with what works for you. Find an interval that will remain consistent throughout your run. For example, you may choose to run 4 minutes and walk 1 minute. But if you find that your pace steadily slows as the miles increase, you may want to back off to a 3 minute run/1 minute walk pattern. Walk intervals generally should not be longer than 1 minute and can be as short as 15 seconds. They should not be

considered "strolls." Try to maintain a brisk pace that keeps your momentum going but allows you to recover a bit and keep your breathing even.

If you are going to use this method for the mini or full marathon, you have to commit to using it throughout your training and the event. It takes practice to pace yourself through the intervals.

A digital or GPS watch that can set interval alerts can be helpful when using the run/walk interval method. When you hear the beep or feel the vibration on the watch, change intervals.

Now that you know how the run/walk interval method works, choose your level (1, 2 or 3) based on your fitness goals. The levels are described on the next two pages. Follow your level's weekly schedule using the interval method in place of running.

For more information and tips on the run/walk interval technique, visit www.jeffgalloway.com.

Level 1

This is the beginning level for first time runners/walkers. You should be able to run or walk 2 to 3 miles three times per week.

- Includes three to five days of running/walking per week
- Weekly training schedule: one long run/walk plus two to four days of easy running or cross training
- Maximum weekly mileage: 20 to 40 miles

Pace: If you're new to running, it is important to pace yourself. Don't be too concerned with speed. Run at a pace that is comfortable for you. If you're running with a friend, you should be able to carry on a conversation with ease.

Distance: The best way to work up to running long distances is to start out small. Begin your training by running 1 to 3 miles and gradually increasing your distance over time. During a 12 week period, you should be able to go from running 3 miles to 10 miles or more.

Rest: Don't neglect rest! It is an important aspect of your training routine. Allow your body to rest and rejuvenate, and you will find it becomes increasingly easier to run longer distances.

Long runs: Long runs are the key to completing any marathon. Start out small and progressively increase your distance each week.

Cross-training: Cross training allows you to recover after your long runs by using slightly different muscle movements during your workout. Swimming, cycling, walking and strength training are excellent cross training exercises. Workouts that require sideways movement, such as basketball or tennis, may not be a good cross training activities, because you run a greater risk of injury.

Walking: If you feel tired or need a break while running, feel free to walk. Catch your breath, regain your energy and begin running again when you feel ready. There's no shame in walking part, or even all, of a marathon!

Racing: Participating in a 5k or 10k race during your training may help you gauge your pace and predict your finish time, especially if you've never run in a race before.

Level 2

For individuals who can run 3 miles or more three to four times per week. This is a good level for those who have competed in a few 5k or 10k races and are performance driven.

- Includes four to seven days of running per week
- Weekly training schedule: one long run, one tempo run or interval workout, plus two to five days of easy running or cross training
- Maximum weekly mileage: 40 to 60 miles

Warm up: It's always important that you warm up before any fast run to prevent injury.

Distance: Start out running shorter distances and work your way up to running longer distances. Over a period of 11 weeks, your run should increase from 5 miles to 12 miles.

Rest: Rest is an important aspect of your training. If you feel excessively fatigued, especially during the last couple weeks of training, take an extra day off to recuperate.

Long runs: As an intermediate runner, you should be able to increase your longest run from 5 miles to 12 miles over 11 weeks. The last week is the 13.1 mile race itself.

Walking: Walk if you begin to feel tired or fatigued. During the race, it's usually a good idea to walk through the fluid stations to give yourself a chance to rest and rehydrate.

Racing: It's not a necessity to participate in a pre marathon race, but if you enjoy racing, try to participate in one every third week leading up to the marathon. Participating in these races will allow you to test your fitness level and predict your finish time.

Speed/interval work: In order to run at a fast pace, it's necessary to train at a fast pace. Try alternating interval running (five to 10 400 meter sprints, for example, separated by walking or jogging) with tempo runs (see below) to work up to your desired speed.

Tempo runs: Tempo running involves a continuous run with an increase in speed in the middle to your racing pace. For example, a tempo run of 30 to 45 minutes would begin with 10 to 15 minutes of easy running, increase speed between 15 and 20 minutes, then decrease again to an easy run for the final 5 to 10 minutes.

Pace: Pace runs are designed to get you used to running the pace at which you expect to run the marathon. Try to include some pace runs into your workout, particularly toward the end of your training.

Level 3

For individuals who can run 30 to 60 minutes at a time and have competed in at least a few 5k or 10k races or a half marathon. Ideal for runners who want to improve their performance.

- Includes four to seven days of running per week
- Weekly training schedule: one long run, one tempo run *and* one interval workout, plus one to four days of easy running or cross training
- Maximum weekly mileage: 45 to 75 miles

Warm up: Warming up is important during your training and on race day, especially before speed and pace workouts. Try jogging a mile or two, then stretching for about 5 to 10 minutes before your normal training workouts.

Easy runs: Every other day, run at a comfortable pace rather than worrying about your speed. If you're not able to carry on a conversation during these runs, you're running too fast.

Distance: As an advanced runner, it may be beneficial for you to run in terms of time rather than distance to increase stamina. When training for a half marathon, you should be able to work up from running 3 miles to 2 hours.

Rest: Rest is an important aspect of your training. If you feel excessively fatigued, especially during the last couple weeks of training, take an extra day off to recuperate.

Hills: Hill training will help you strengthen your quadriceps and build endurance. Stick to hills that are between 200 and 400 meters long, and remember to jog or walk an equal distance between hill runs. Some hill training can substitute your cross training or tempo runs.

Speed/interval work: In order to run at a fast pace, it's necessary to train at a fast pace. Begin your training with 400 meter sprints and work your way up to 800 and 1,600 meter repeats in later weeks. Remember to walk or jog between each repetition.

Tempo runs: As an advanced runner, your tempo runs should be between 40 and 60 minutes, beginning with 10 to 20 minutes of easy running, building to 20 to 30 minutes of increased speed, then 5 to 10 minutes of easy running toward the end.

Pace: Pace runs will get you used to running the pace at which you expect to run on race day. Include some pace runs into your workout, particularly toward the end of your training.

Long runs: When you're training for a half marathon, slightly increase your time when doing your long runs. If you're used to running 60 to 90 minutes, for example, try running 90 minutes to 2 hours as it gets closer to race day.

Cross-training: Cross training isn't always necessary for advanced runners, but it may help in preventing injuries since it allows you to use slightly different muscle movements during your workout. Feel free to substitute some cross training, such as swimming or cycling, on one of your easy days.

Racing: Participating in a race every third week leading up to the half marathon will allow you to test your fitness level and predict your finish time.



January 2014 miniMarathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Stay informed. Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page.</p>						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L32	L1Rest L2Rest L33	TRAINING KICKOFF! L12 L22 hills L33 hills	L13 L23 L34	L12 L22 L33	L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	Swags South 8 a.m. L12 L23 L33
L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L32	L1Rest L2Rest L33	Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L12 L22 hills L33 hills	L13 L23 L34	L12 L22 L33	L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	Big 4 Bridge 8 a.m. L13 L23 L34
L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L32	L1Rest L2Rest L33	Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L12 L22 hills L33 hills	L13 L23 L34	L12 L22 L33	L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	

February 2014 miniMarathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 *Seneca Park 8 a.m. L1 4 L2 6 L3 6
2 L1 Cross-train L2 Cross-train L3 4	3 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 3	4 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 3 hills L3 3 hills	5 L1 3 L2 4 L3 4	6 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	7 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 Rest	8 *Beckley Creek Park – 8 a.m. L1 5 L2 7 L3 7
9 L1 Cross-train L2 Cross-train L3 4	10 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 3	11 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 4 L3 4	12 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	13 L1 3 L2 3 L3 3	14 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 Rest	15 Swags South 8 a.m. L1 6 L2 8 L3 8
16 L1 Cross-train L2 Cross-train L3 4	17 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 3	18 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 3 hills L3 3 hills	19 L1 5 L2 4 L3 4	20 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	21 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 Rest	22 ANTHEM 5K
23 L1 Cross-train L2 Cross-train L3 4	24 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 3	25 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 4 hills L3 4 hills	26 L1 5 L2 4 L3 4	27 L1 3 L2 4 L3 4	28 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 Rest	
<p>*Specific location information will be communicated via email and social media.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stay informed. Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page.</p>						

March 2014 miniMarathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
 L2 = Level 2
 L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Stay informed. Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page.</p>						
2 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L3 4	3 L1Rest L2Rest L3 3	Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 3 hills L3 3 hills	4 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	5 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	6 L1 3 L2 3 L3 3	7 Rest Rest Rest
9 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L3 4	10 L1Rest L2Rest L3 3	Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 3 hills L3 3 hills	11 L1 3 L2 3 hills L3 3 hills	12 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	13 L1 3 L2 3 L3 3	Iroquois Park 8 a.m. L1 8 L2 8 L3 9
16 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L3 4	17 L1Rest L2Rest L3 2	Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L1 3 L2 3 hills L3 4 hills	18 L1 4 L2 4 L3 4	19 L1 4 L2 4 L3 4	20 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	PAPA JOHN'S 10 MILER L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest
23 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L3 4	24 L1Rest L2Rest L3 3	Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L1 3 hills L2 3 hills L3 4 hills	25 L1 4 L2 5 L3 5	26 L1 4 L2 5 L3 5	27 L1 3 L2 3 L3 4	Falls of the Ohio 8 a.m. L1 7 L2 7 L3 8
30 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L3 4	31 L1Rest L2Rest L3 3					

April 2014 miniMarathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
 L2 = Level 2
 L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L13 L23 hills L33 hills	2 L14 L24 L35	3 L13 L23 L33	4 Rest Rest Rest	5 *Seneca Park 8 a.m. L112 L212 L313
6 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L33	7 Rest Rest 4	8 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L13 L23 hills L33 hills	9 L14 L24 L35	10 L13 L23 L33	11 Rest Rest Rest	12 Swags South 8 a.m. L110 L210 L311
13 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L32	14 Rest Rest 4	15 L13 L23 L33	16 L12 L22 L33	17 Race Expo L11 L21 L32	18 Race Expo L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	19 GOOD LUCK! 
20	21	22	23	24	25	
27	28	29	30			

*Specific location information will be communicated via email and social media.

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 Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page

Training for the full Marathon

This guide provides an interval training method for runners/walkers, a training method for walkers (level 1) and three levels of runners. To determine your training level, read through each level's description and choose the one that best matches your fitness aptitude and goals.

Run/walk interval

Whether this is your first attempt at a long distance race or you are a veteran marathoner, the run/walk interval method of completing a race can work for you. Any of the training plans in this program can be done with the run/walk method.

It works like this: Set a time interval to run and follow it with a set time interval of walking. For example, you may start with a 1 minute run segment followed by a 1 minute walk segment. Repeat that pattern throughout the entire training run or race.

This method is meant to be used from the start of your training. If you run as much as you can and then start to use the run/walk method, it isn't effective. The idea of walking early on in a race when you are feeling fresh may be difficult to conceive, but if you do it, the payoff is great.

Run/walk is meant to help you keep a consistent pace throughout the course of the entire event. The walk intervals give you an opportunity for recovery, which helps keep pace consistent and lowers the risk for injury.

As you train, you may find that your run segment can be lengthened. Play around with what works for you. Find an interval that will remain consistent throughout your run. For example, you may choose to run 4 minutes and walk 1 minute. But if you find that your pace steadily slows as the miles increase, you may want to back off to a 3 minute run/1 minute walk pattern. Walk intervals generally should not be longer than 1 minute and can be as short as 15 seconds. They should not be considered "strolls." Try to maintain a brisk

pace that keeps your momentum going but allows you to recover a bit and keep your breathing even.

If you are going to use this method for the mini or full marathon, you have to commit to using it throughout your training and the event. It takes practice to pace yourself through the intervals.

A digital or GPS watch that can set interval alerts can be helpful when using the run/walk interval method. When you hear the beep or feel the vibration on the watch, change intervals.

Now that you know how the run/walk interval method works, choose your level (1, 2 or 3) based on your fitness goals. The levels are described on the next two pages. Follow your level's weekly schedule using the interval method in place of running.

For more information and tips on the run/walk interval technique, visit www.jeffgalloway.com.

Level 1

This is the beginning level for runners/walkers capable of running 3 miles three to four times per week. This level is best if you have previously competed in a few 5k or 10k races.

- Includes three to five days of walking/running per week
- Weekly training schedule: one long walk/run plus two to four days of easy running or cross training
- Maximum weekly mileage: 30 to 50 miles

Long runs: When training for a full marathon, your long run should build from 6 miles in your first week to 20 miles by week 15. Every third week, however, you should reduce your mileage slightly to regain strength for the upcoming week's long run. Additionally, these runs should be at a comfortable, conversational pace. Consistency is important, so don't skip out on the long runs.

Walking: If you feel tired or need a break, feel free to walk. Catch your breath, regain your energy and begin running again when you feel ready. Walking part, or even all, of a marathon is perfectly acceptable!

Cross-training: Cross training allows you to recover after your long runs by using slightly different muscle movements during your workout. Swimming, cycling, walking and strength training are excellent cross training exercises. It's best to cross train the day after your long run to rest your muscles.

Midweek training: As your mileage builds each week, so does your midweek long run. These runs should also be done at an easy, relaxed pace.

Racing: Participating in a race leading up to the marathon will give you an idea of what the marathon will be like. It also will allow you to gauge your pace and predict your finish time. Considering running a half marathon during your eighth week of training, since you should be running that distance anyway (approximately 13 miles).

Rest: Typically, it is best to take a rest day during the week. Resting allows your muscles to regenerate and regain strength, and it is an important aspect of your training program. Ultimately, if you fail to rest, you will fail to meet your goals.

Level 2

This is for individuals who can run 3 miles three to four times a week, have competed in a few 5k or 10k races and are performance driven.

- Includes four to seven days of running per week
- Weekly training schedule: one long run, one tempo run or interval workout, plus two to five days of easy running or cross training
- Maximum weekly mileage: 30 to 70 miles

Long runs: As an intermediate runner, your long runs should go from 8 miles in your first week of training up to 20 miles. Every third week, reduce your mileage slightly to regain strength for the upcoming week's long run.

3/1 training: Run the first three fourths of your long run at an easy pace, then do the final one fourth at a somewhat faster pace. This increases your stamina and can be done once every three weeks.

Walking: It is OK to walk during training and during the marathon itself if you need to. During the race, it's a good idea to walk through the fluid stations to give yourself a chance to rest. You'll be able to run more comfortably afterward.

Pace: Pace runs will get you used to running the pace at which you expect to run on race day. Include some pace runs into your workout, particularly toward the last few weeks of your training.

Interval training: When training for a marathon, long repeats of 800 or 1,600 meters work better than short repeats. Run 800 or 1,600 meter repeats every third week, and alternate walking or jogging between each repetition.

Tempo runs: Tempo running involves a continuous run with an increase in the middle to race pace. For example, a tempo run of 30 to 45 minutes would begin with 10 to 15 minutes of easy running, increase speed between 15 and 20 minutes, then decrease again to an easy run the final 5 to 10 minutes.

Cross-training: Cross train the day after your long run to give your muscles a chance to recover. Cross training exercises can include swimming, walking or bicycling. Since you are using a slightly different set of muscles to cross train, the muscles you use for running will be rested for your next long run.

Midweek training: As you build from 8 to 20 mile runs each week, your midweek long runs will build as well. Make sure you run these at a comfortable pace.

Rest: As an intermediate runner, it's best to take at least one day a week to rest, such as the day before your long run.

Level 3

For individuals who can run 30 to 60 minutes at a time and have competed in at least a few 10k races, half marathons or a full marathon. Ideal for runners who want to improve their performance.

- Includes four to seven days of running per week
- Weekly training schedule: one long run, one tempo run *and* one interval workout, plus one to four days of easy running or cross training

Long runs: As an advanced runner, your long runs should go from 8 miles in your first week of training up to a maximum of 20 miles. Every third week, reduce your mileage slightly to regain strength for the upcoming week's long run.

3/1 training: Run the first three fourths of your long run at an easy pace, then do the final one fourth at a somewhat faster pace. This increases your stamina and can be done once every three weeks.

Hills: Hill training will help you strengthen your quadriceps and build endurance. Stick to hills that are about a quarter mile long, and remember to jog or walk an equal distance between hill runs. For variety, you may alternate hill training with your interval workouts or tempo runs.

Interval training: When training for a marathon, long repeats of 800 or 1,600 meters work better than short repeats. Run 800 or 1,600 meter repeats every third week, and alternate walking or jogging between each repetition.

Tempo runs: Tempo running involves a continuous run with an increase in the middle to race pace. For example, a tempo run of 30 to 45 minutes would begin with 10 to 15 minutes of easy running, increase speed between 15 and 20 minutes, then decrease again to an easy run the final 5 to 10 minutes.

Pace: Pace runs are designed to get you used to running the pace at which you expect to run the marathon. Try to include some pace runs into your workout, particularly toward the last few weeks of your training.

Easy runs: Easy runs can be done early in the week and should be at a comfortable pace as opposed to a speed race.

Rest: As an advanced runner, it's best to take at least one day a week to rest, such as the day before your long run.



KNOW

before you go

Go to **NortonRun.com**
to sign up for text
messages about
training run updates
and cancellations.



January 2014 marathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Stay informed. Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page.</p>						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L33	L1Rest L2Rest L34	TRAINING KICKOFF! L12 L22 hills L33 hills	L14 L24 L35	L13 L23 L33	L1Cross-train L2Rest L3Rest	Swags South 8 a.m. L15 L25 L35
L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L33	L1Rest L2Rest L34	Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L12 L23 hills L33 hills	L14 L24 L35	L13 L23 L33	L1Cross-train L2Rest L3Rest	Big 4 Bridge 8 a.m. L17 L27 L38

February 2014 marathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 *Seneca Park 8 a.m. L18 L212 L312
2 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	3 L1Rest L2Rest L33	4 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L13 L23 hills L34 hills	5 L14 L25 L35	6 L13 L23 L34	7 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	8 *Beckley Creek Park - 8 a.m. L110 L210 L312
9 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	10 L1Rest L2Rest L34	11 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L13 L23 hills L34 hills	12 L14 L25 L35	13 L13 L24 L34	14 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	15 Swags South 8 a.m. L114 L214 L316
16 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	17 L1Rest L2Rest L33	18 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L13 L24 L34	19 L15 L26 L36	20 L13 L24 L35	21 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	22 ANTHEM 5K
23 L1Cross-train L25 L36	24 L1Rest L2Rest L33	25 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L13 L24 L34	26 L15 L26 L38	27 L13 L24 L35	28 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	

*Specific location information will be communicated via email and social media.

Stay informed.

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March 2014 marathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
 L2 = Level 2
 L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Stay informed. Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page.</p>						
2 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	3 L1Rest L2Rest L34	4 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L13 L23 hills L33 hills	5 L17 L27 L38	6 L14 L24 L35	7 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	8 RODES CITY RUN 10K
9 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	10 L1Rest L2Rest L34	11 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L14 L24 hills L34 hills	12 L17 L27 L38	13 L14 L24 L34	14 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	15 Iroquois Park 8 a.m.
16 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L34	17 L1Rest L2Rest L34	18 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L14 L24 hills L34 hills	19 L18 L28 L39	20 L15 L25 L35	21 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	22 PAPA JOHN'S 10 MILER
23 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	24 L1Rest L2Rest L34	25 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L15 hills L25 hills L35 hills	26 L18 L28 L39	27 L15 L25 L36	28 L1Rest L2Rest L3Rest	29 Falls of the Ohio 8 a.m.
30 L1Cross-train L2Cross-train L35	31 L1Rest L2Rest L34					

April 2014 marathon training calendar

L1 = Level 1
 L2 = Level 2
 L3 = Level 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Iroquois Park 6 p.m. L1 4 L2 4 hills L3 4 hills	2 L1 8 L2 10 L3 10	3 L1 5 L2 3 L3 3	4 Rest Rest Rest	5 *Seneca Park 8 a.m. L1 20 L2 22 L3 22
6 L1 Cross-train L2 Cross-train L3 Cross-train	7 Big 4 Bridge 6 p.m. L1 4 L2 4 hills L3 4 hills	8 L1 6 L2 8 L3 9	9 L1 4 L2 4 L3 5	10 Rest Rest Rest	11 Swags South 8 a.m. L1 10 L2 10 L3 12	
13 L1 Cross-train L2 Cross-train L3 Cross-train	14 L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 Rest	15 L1 3 L2 3 L3 3	16 L1 3 L2 4 L3 4	17 Race Expo L1 2 L2 2 L3 2	18 Race Expo L1 Rest L2 Rest L3 Rest	19 GOOD LUCK! 
20	21	22	23	24	25	
27	28	29	30			

*Specific location information will be communicated via email and social media.

Stay informed.
 Go to NortonRun.com and sign up to receive free text messages for training run updates and cancellations. Updates also will be listed on the Derby Festival Marathon's Facebook page

Thinking of signing up for the marathon or miniMarathon?

Run with us and be a hero to thousands of kids.

Join the Kosair Children's Hospital Run/Walk Team and help out a great cause while you pursue your fitness goals! The Kosair Children's Hospital Run/Walk Team raises funds for Kosair Children's Hospital. Not only will you feel great about accomplishing a personal challenge, you will be making a difference for thousands of kids in the region who are cared for at Kosair Children's Hospital each year.

Team members receive:

- A tech T-shirt provided by Swags Sport Shoes
- Reimbursement for Kentucky Derby Festival Marathon/miniMarathon registration fees for team members who raise \$250 or more for the Kosair Children's Hospital team by March 31, 2014.
- Fundraising website to tell your personal story of why you are running/walking for Kosair Children's Hospital. Having a website makes receiving donations easier.
- Training book customized for beginner to advanced runners/walkers
- Two professionally guided training runs per week
- Guest speakers at training runs with tips on nutrition, training, injury prevention and stretching
- 20 percent discount at all Swags Sport Shoes locations
- Multiple chances to win more than \$3,000 worth of prizes
- Free one-month membership at Louisville Athletic Club

To join our team, visit www.active.com/donate/KCHrunningteam2014.

1. Click on "Become a Fundraiser" at the top of the page. Log in or create an account.
2. Click on "Become An Individual Fundraiser."
3. Create a profile and personal URL to share with your friends and family. You are now a member of the Kosair Children's Hospital Run/Walk team! Register as an individual for the race you are interested in running.

If you would like to join us but will not be running or walking, consider making a donation or joining our Scream Team to cheer us on! To join the Scream Team, email Daniel Delph at daniel.delph@nortonhealthcare.org.



KOSAIR
CHILDREN'S
HOSPITAL

Falls of the Ohio 10-mile course

Falls of the Ohio State Park Interpretive Center
201 W. Riverside Drive
Clarksville, IN 47129

Training maps

Route

Begin at the **Falls of the Ohio Interpretive Center** and head southwest (toward Indiana Avenue) on **Riverside Drive**.

Turn left onto **Indiana Avenue**.

Turn right onto **West Market Street**.

Turn right onto **US-31 South/Clark Memorial Bridge**.

After crossing the bridge, turn right onto **West Main Street**.

Turn right onto **South Fifth Street**.

Continue onto the **Louisville Riverwalk**.

Turn left onto **East River Road**.

Continue to the **Big Four Bridge**. Get on the bridge and run/walk the length of it, turn around and return to the Louisville side.

Exit the bridge and turn right onto **East River Road**.

Continue onto **North Preston Street**.

Turn right onto **East Main Street**.

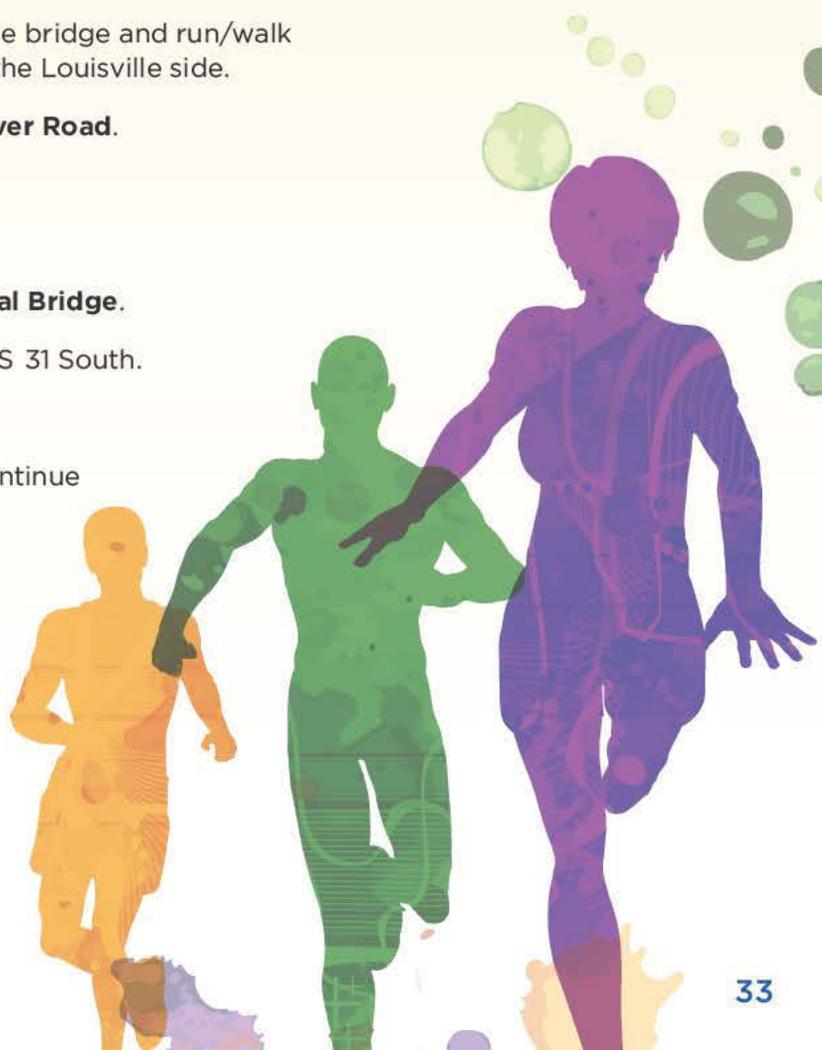
Turn right onto **US-31 South/Clark Memorial Bridge**.

Cross the bridge and stay slightly left on US 31 South.

Turn left onto **Missouri Avenue**.

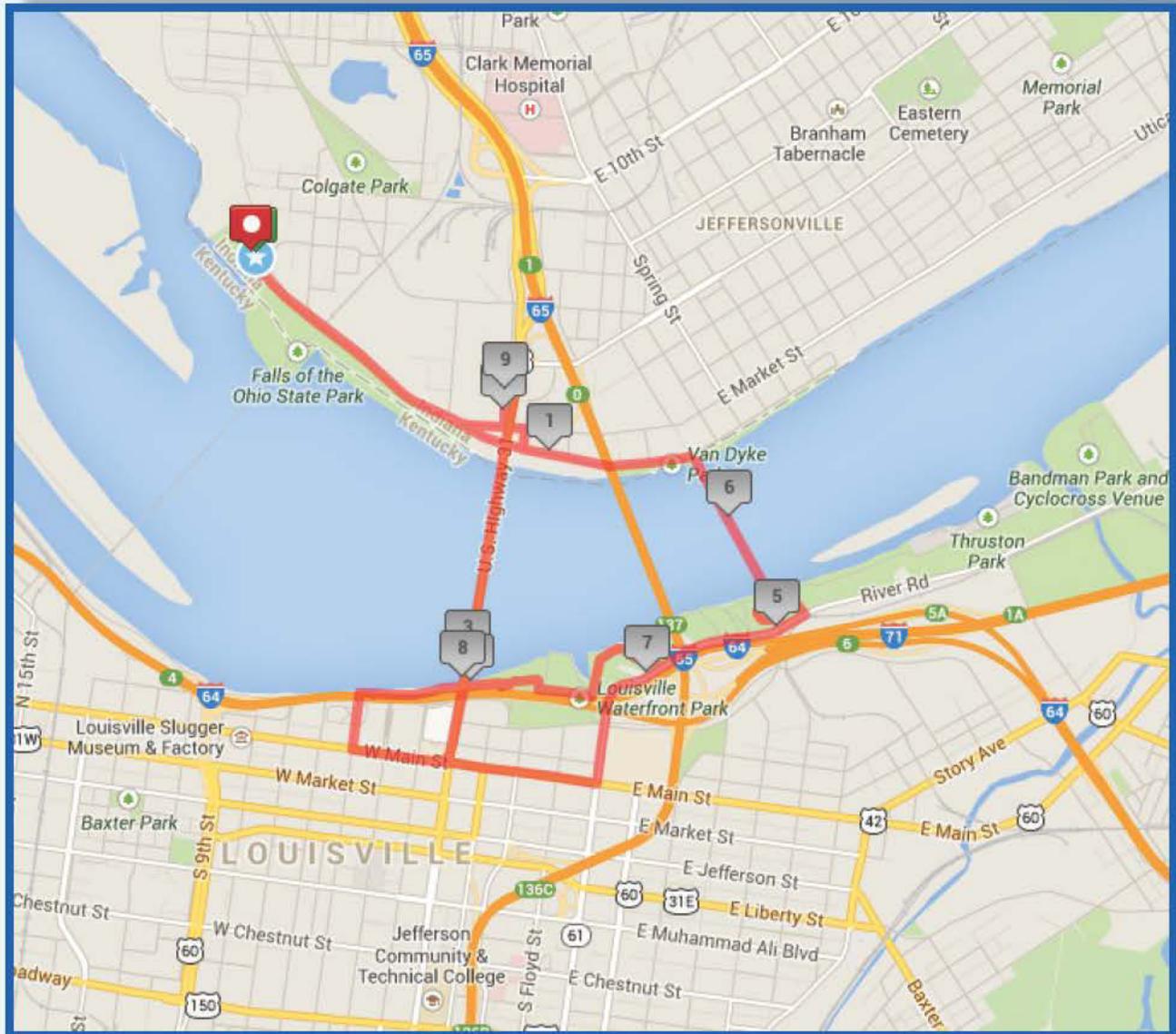
Turn right onto **West Market Street** and continue onto **Riverside Drive**, and return to the starting location.

Once you have reached the **Falls of the Ohio Interpretive Center**, you've gone 10 miles. Congratulations!



Falls of the Ohio 10-mile course

Falls of the Ohio State Park Interpretive Center
201 W. Riverside Drive
Clarksville, IN 47129



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Iroquois Park 8-mile course

Iroquois Park Amphitheater
1080 Amphitheater Road
Louisville, KY 40214

Training maps

Route

Begin at **Iroquois Amphitheater** and turn right onto **Rundill Road**. Continue to the stoplight.

Continue onto **Southern Parkway** for 2 miles.

Turn right onto **West Fairmont Avenue**.

Turn left onto **South Third Street**.

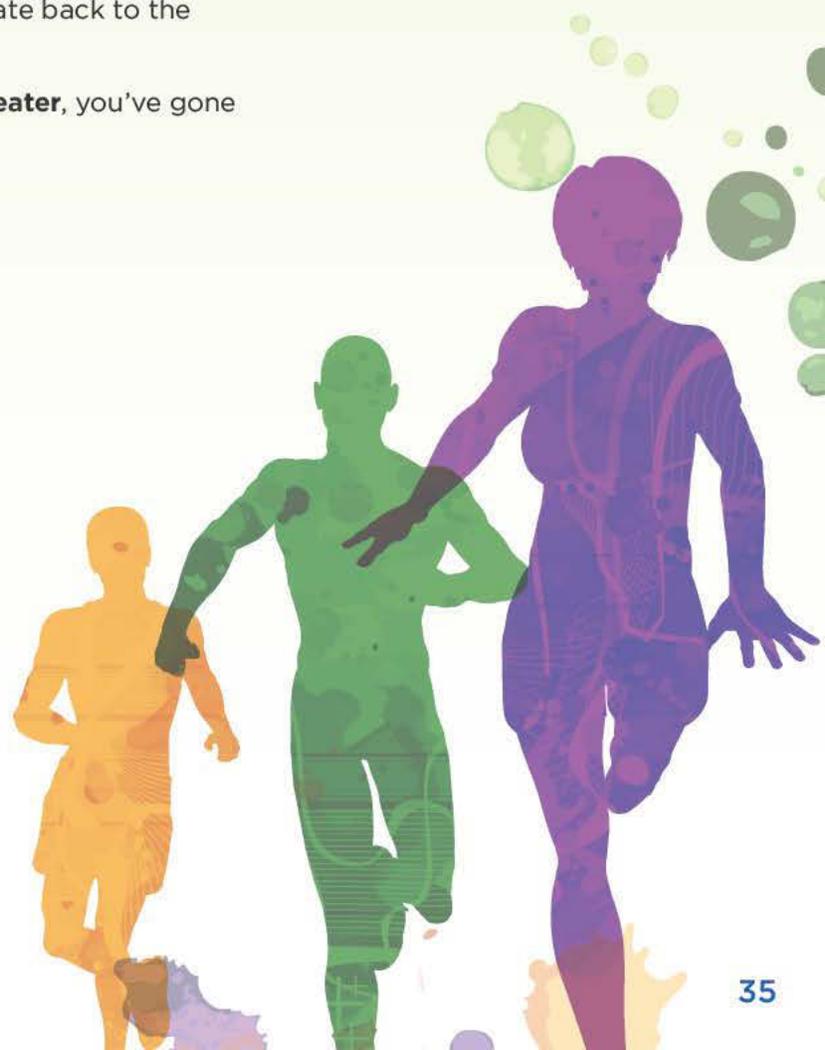
Turn left onto **West Whitney Avenue**.

Turn left onto **Southern Parkway** and head back toward Iroquois Park.

Once in the park, turn right at the stop sign onto **Rundill Road**.

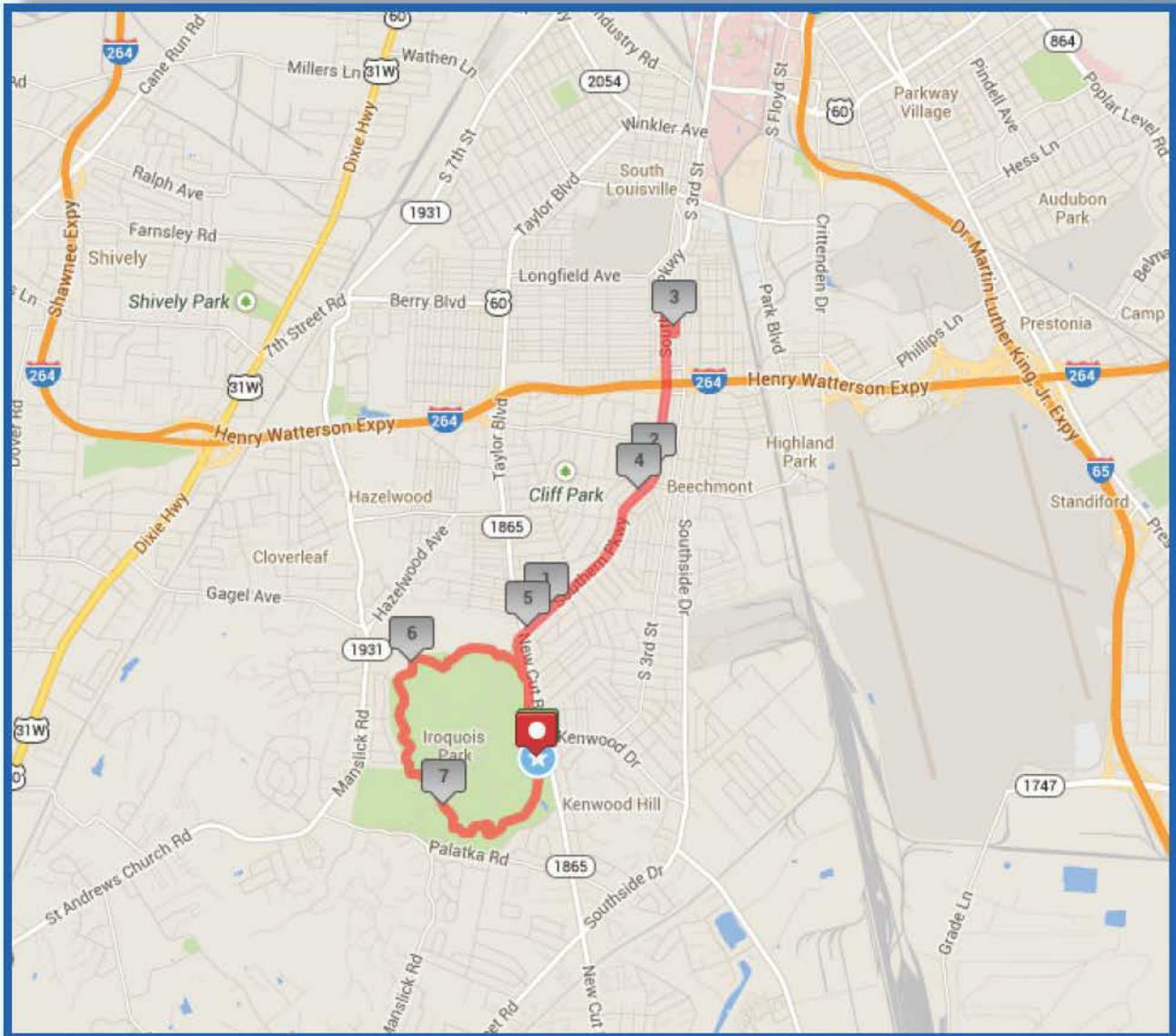
Follow **Rundhill Road** behind the closed gate back to the starting location at the amphitheater.

Once you have reached **Iroquois Amphitheater**, you've gone 8 miles. Congratulations!



Iroquois Park 8-mile course

Iroquois Park Amphitheater
1080 Amphitheater Road
Louisville, KY 40214



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Seneca Park 3-mile course

Seneca Park
32135 Rock Creek Drive
Louisville, KY 40207

Training maps

Route

Begin on **Rock Creek Drive** at the intersection of **Homestead Boulevard** and head toward **Cannons Lane**.

Turn left onto **Cannons Lane**.

Turn left onto **Pee Wee Reese Road**.

Follow Pee Wee Reese Road past **Cherokee Gardens** and around toward **Seneca Park Road**.

Take the first left onto **Seneca Park Road**.

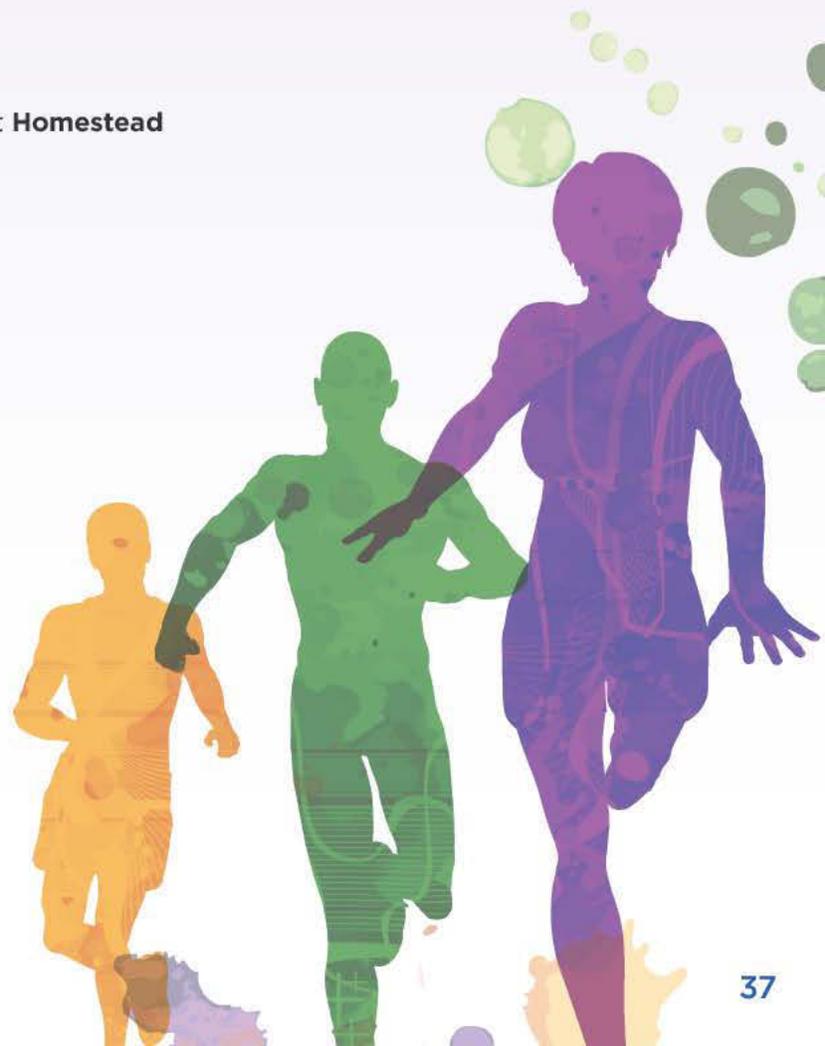
Follow Seneca Park Road to **Old Cannons Lane**.

Turn left onto **Old Cannons Lane**.

Turn left into **Huntington Road**.

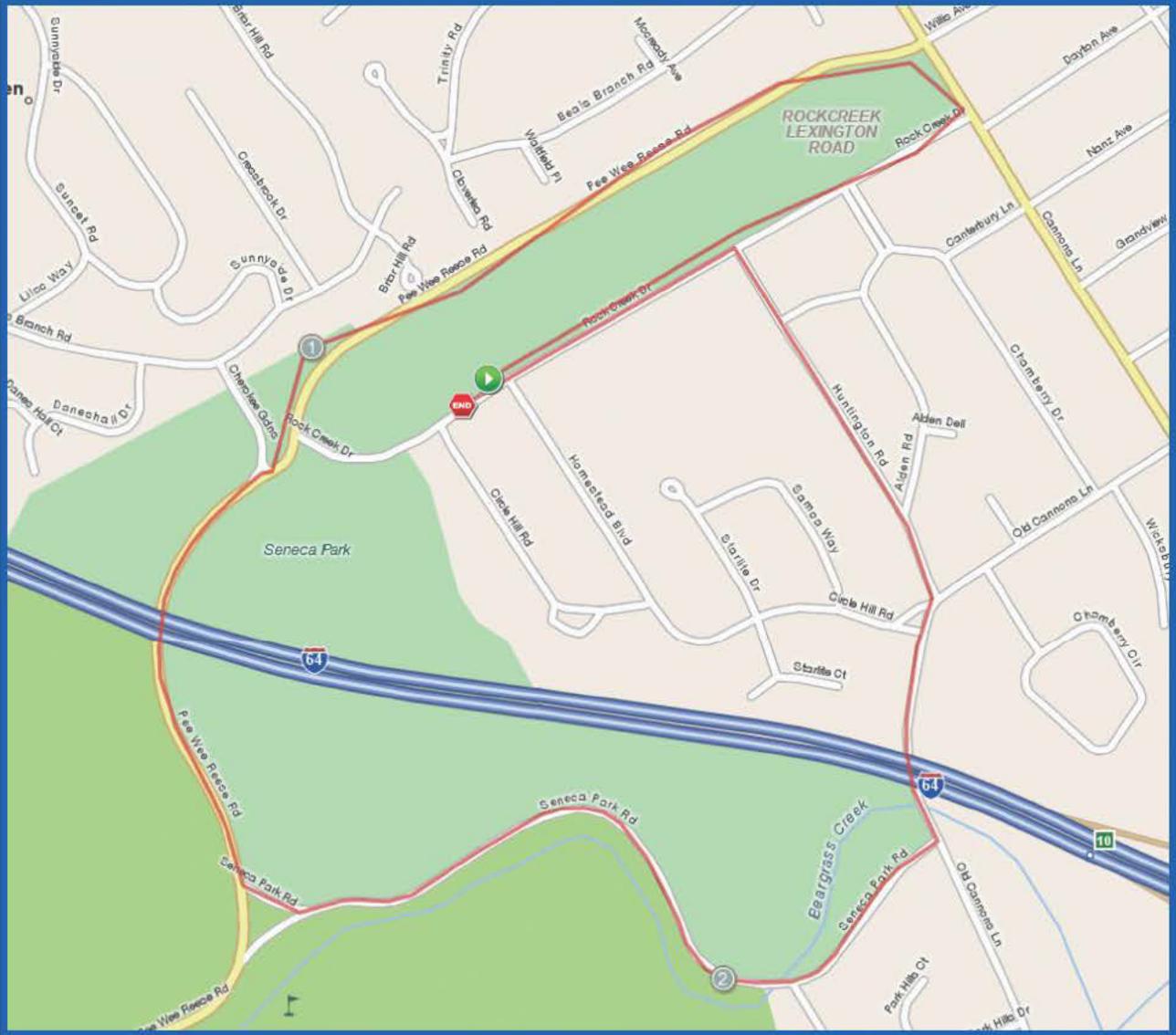
Turn left onto **Rock Creek Drive**.

Once you've reached your starting point at **Homestead Boulevard**, you've gone 3 miles.



Seneca Park 3-mile course

Seneca Park
32135 Rock Creek Drive
Louisville, KY 40207



Scan QR code to go to NortonHealthcare.com/RunningMaps

Seneca/Cherokee Park loop 7.5-mile course

Seneca Park
3151 Pee Wee Reese Road
Louisville, KY 40207

Training maps

Route

Start at the **Seneca Park public restrooms** and get on the track.

Follow the track and exit near the tennis courts.

Continue onto **Pee Wee Reese Road**.

Go straight through the stop sign (the golf course will be on the left).

Take a slight right at the next stop sign, and continue onto **Park Boundary Road**.

Turn right onto **Beargrass Road**.

Turn left onto **Scenic Loop**.

Turn left onto **Cherokee Park Road**.

Turn left onto **Scenic Loop**.

At the stop sign, turn right onto **Beargrass Road**.

Stay left at the intersection to remain on **Beargrass Road**.

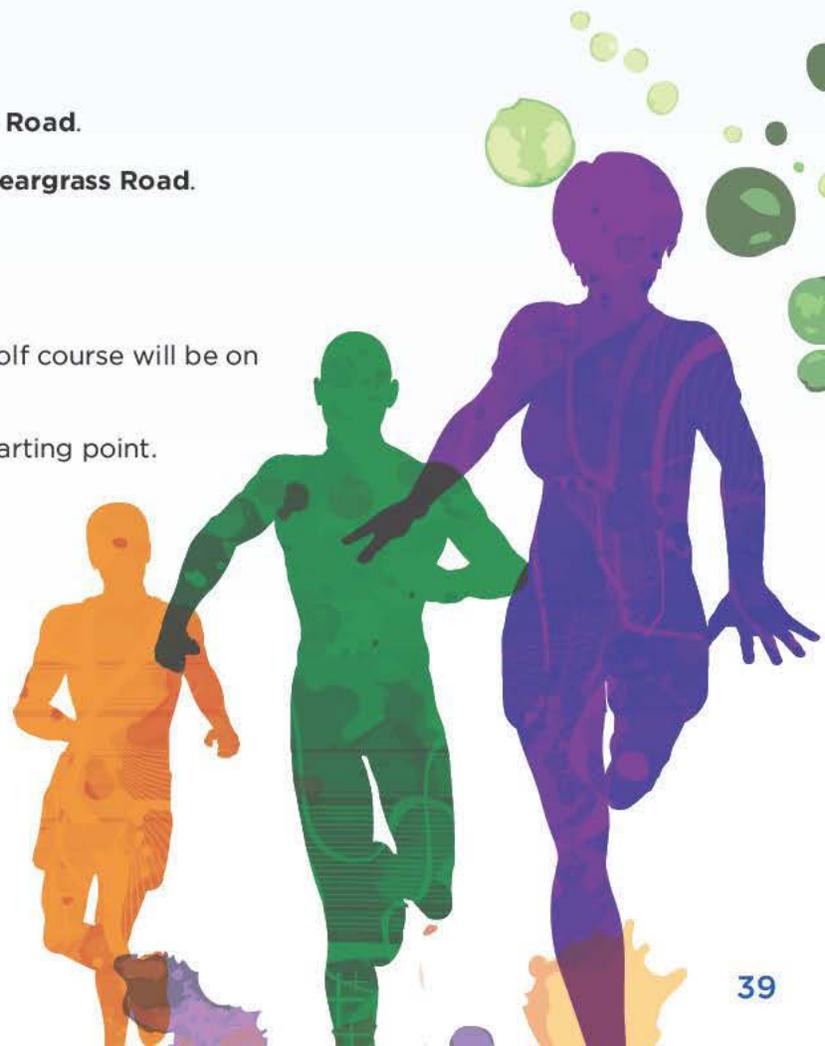
Turn left onto **Park Boundary Road**.

Turn left onto **Pee Wee Reese Road**.

Continue straight through the stop sign (golf course will be on the right).

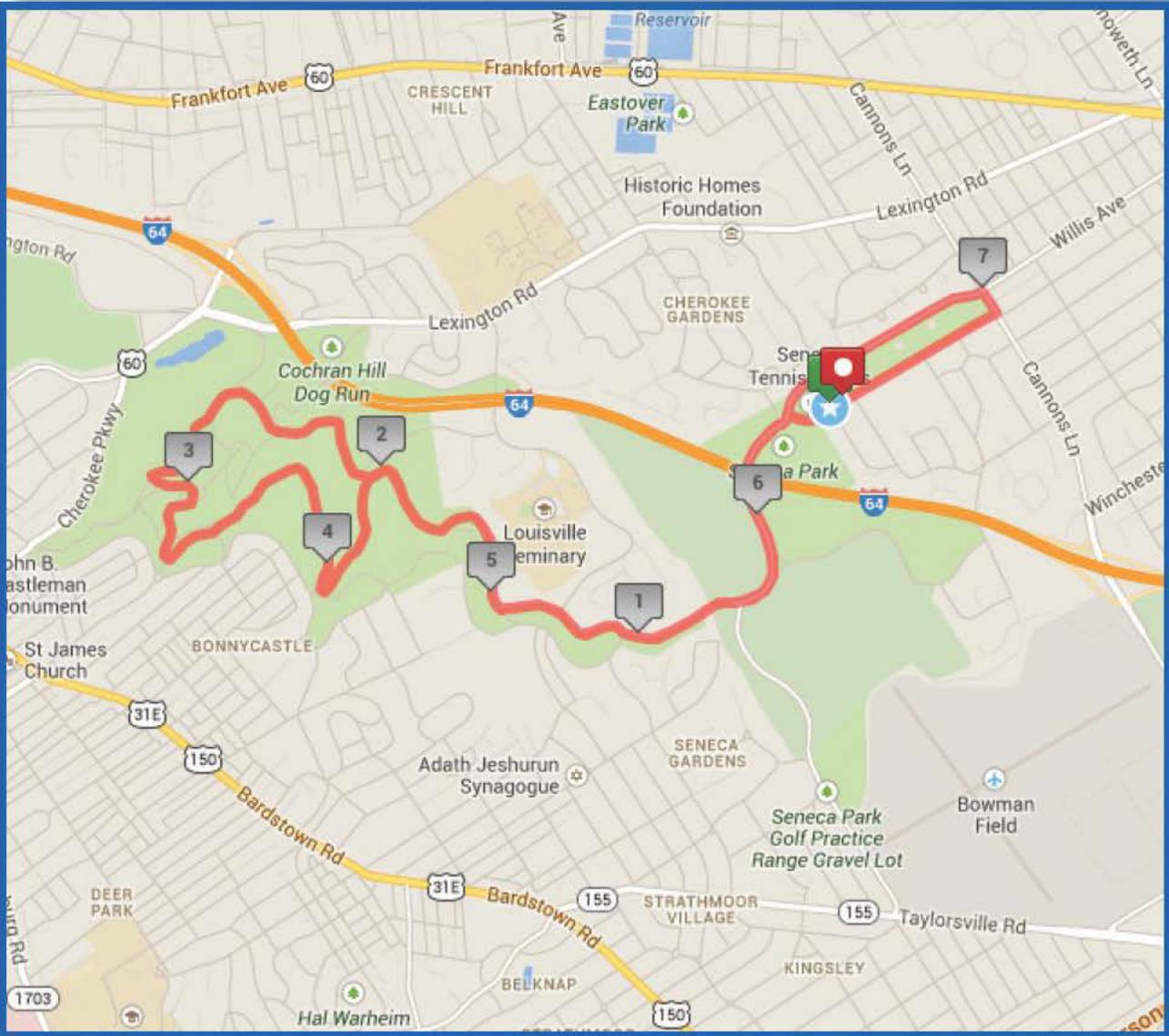
Turn right onto **Rock Creek Drive** to the starting point.

Once you have reached the **Seneca Park public restrooms**, you've gone 7.5 miles. Congratulations!



Seneca/Cherokee Park loop 7.5-mile course

Seneca Park
32135 Rock Creek Drive
Louisville, KY 40207



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Swags South 6.5-mile course

Swags Sport Shoes South
7415 Old Third Street Road
Louisville, KY 40214

Training maps

Route

From Swags, head down **Bruce Avenue**.

Turn right to continue on **Bruce Avenue**.

Turn left onto **Oneida Avenue**.

Turn right to stay on **Oneida Avenue**.

Turn right onto **Manslick Road**.

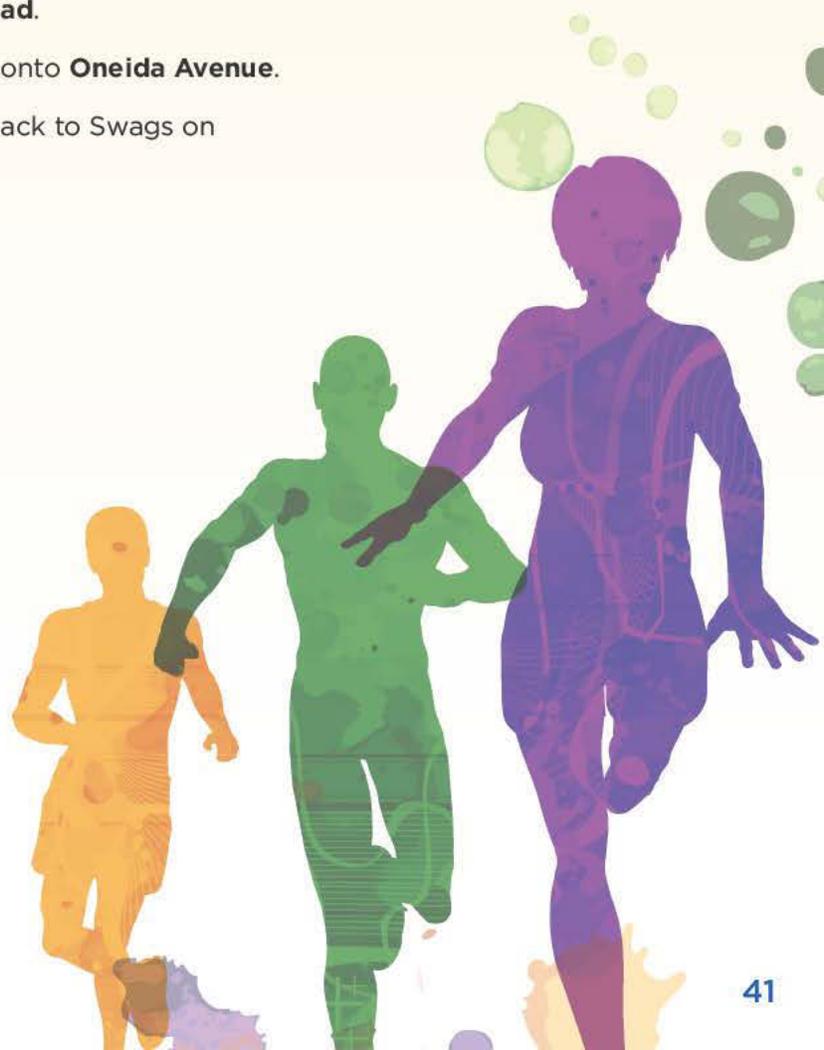
Continue onto **Sanders Gate Road**.

Turn left onto **Rundill Road**.

You will follow Rundill Road around as it encircles Iroquois Park, finally returning to **Sanders Gate Road**. Turn left onto **Sanders Gate Road** and follow back to **Manslick Road**.

Turn left onto **Ticonderoga Drive** then left onto **Oneida Avenue**.

Turn right onto **Bruce Avenue** and follow back to Swags on Third Street Road.



Waterfront Park 6-mile course

Waterfront Park
129 E. River Road
Louisville, KY 40202

Training maps

Route

From Waterfront Park, head up **Preston Street** to Main Street.

Turn right onto **Main Street** and follow about five blocks to **Third Street**.

Turn left onto **Third Street**.

You will run through downtown and Old Louisville, approximately 2 miles, to **Cardinal Boulevard**.

Turn left onto **Cardinal Boulevard**.

Turn left onto **Second Street**.

Head down Second Street back to the downtown area.

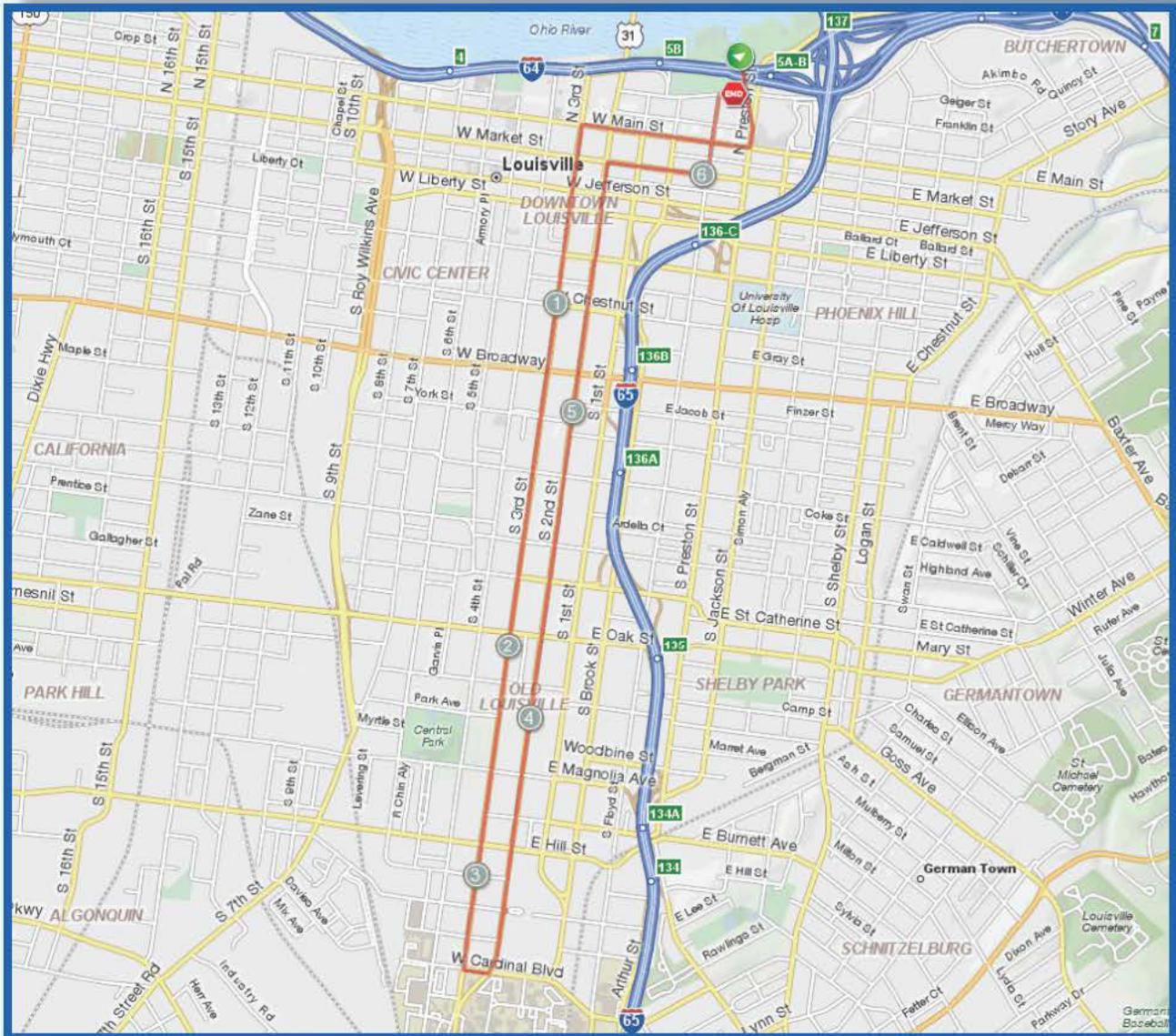
Turn right onto **Market Street**.

Turn left onto **Floyd Street** and end back at Waterfront Park.



Waterfront Park 6-mile course

Waterfront Park
129 E. River Road
Louisville, KY 40202



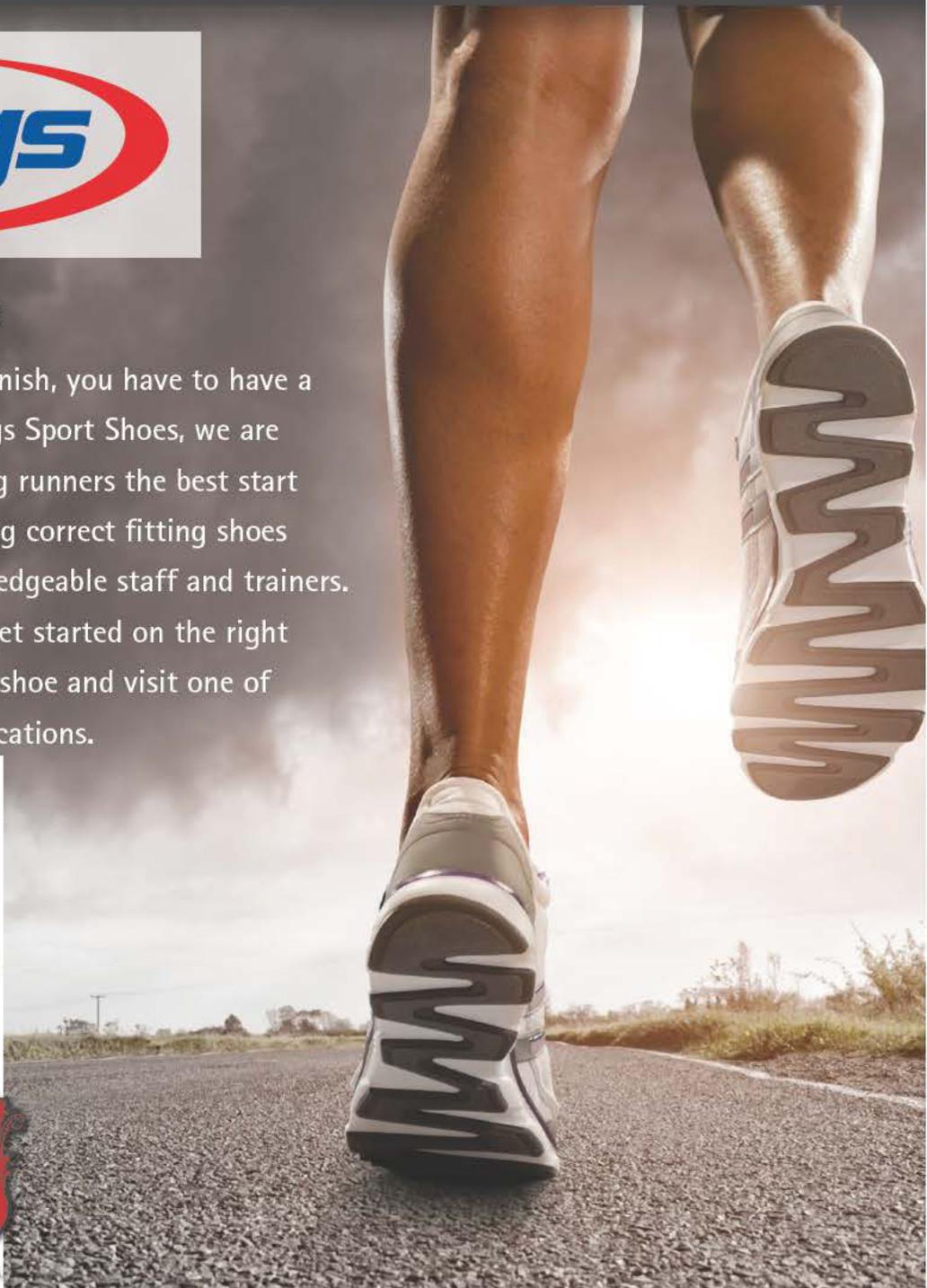
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