

Running Shoe Basics

- If you have no idea what kind of shoe you need to run in, take a pair of your current shoes with you to a store that sells running shoes. If the sales person is competent, they will be able to place you in the proper shoe. Locally, Steve at Cummings Sporting Goods is great. So are the people at Fleet Feet and 1st Place Shoes in Huntsville. Track Shak in Birmingham is good also.
- Double loop your shoes to make sure they stay tied.
- Your shoes also need to recover between runs – at least 24 hours. Many people get two pairs to swap out between runs.
- You should be able to get between 300 – 500 miles on a pair of shoes.

Stretching

New research shows that static or passive stretching before performance may lead to a reduction in strength. However, static or passive stretching following performance may lead to improvements in strength and performance. Dynamic or active stretches should be performed as part of the warm-up.


Pre-run = dynamic/active stretching activities


Post-run = static/passive activities (within 10-30 minutes)


What is dynamic stretching? It is an active movement of the muscle groups that allows a stretch of the tissue but without any hold or bouncing. Examples of dynamic stretches are skipping, lunges, squats, etc.


Here is a diagram with some sample dynamic stretches:


DYNAMIC STRETCHES TO TRY


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1. HURDLER'S KNEE RAISE (for groin muscles)
While moving forwards, raise your leg as if stepping over an object just below waist height, then return to normal walking stride. Repeat ten times.
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2. HAND WALKS (for shoulders, core muscles, hamstrings)
Stand straight with your legs together. Bend over and place both your hands on the ground. Walk your hands forwards. Keeping your legs straight, inch your feet towards your hands. Repeat.
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3. TIP-TOE WALKING (for tibialis anterior and extensor digitorum longus – lower leg and foot muscles)
Move forwards with your body raised as high as possible on tiptoes.
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4. LEG SWINGS (for hip flexors and hip extensors)
With one arm outstretched to the side and the other against a wall, stretch your outside leg straight in front of you then swing it behind you. Repeat ten times.
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5. HEEL-UPS (for quadriceps)
Rapidly kick heels towards buttocks while moving forward.
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6. SCORPION (For lower back, hips and gluteus muscles)
Caution: advanced stretch. Not for those with back problems. Lie on your stomach with arms outstretched and feet flexed so your toes touch the ground. Kick your left foot towards your right arm, then your right foot towards your left arm.



The Perfect Form

Running better, from head to toe.

By Jane Unger Hahn

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Head Tilt How you hold your head is key to overall posture, which determines how efficiently you run. Let your gaze guide you. Look ahead naturally, not down at your feet, and scan the horizon. This will straighten your neck and back, and bring them into alignment. Don't allow your chin to jut out.

Shoulders Shoulders play an important role in keeping your upper body relaxed while you run, which is critical to maintaining efficient running posture. For optimum performance, your shoulders should be low and loose, not high and tight. As you tire on a run, don't let them creep up toward your ears. If they do, shake them out to release the tension. Your shoulders also need to remain level and shouldn't dip from side to side with each stride.

Arms Even though running is primarily a lower-body activity, your arms aren't just along for the ride. Your hands control the tension in your upper body, while your arm swing works in conjunction with your leg stride to drive you forward. Keep your hands in an unclenched fist, with your fingers lightly touching your palms. Imagine yourself trying to carry a potato chip in each hand without crushing it. Your arms should swing mostly forward and back, not across your body, between waist and lower-chest level. Your elbows should be bent at about a 90-degree angle. When you feel your fists clenching or your forearms tensing, drop your arms to your sides and shake them out for a few seconds to release the tension.

Torso The position of your torso while running is affected by the position of your head and shoulders. With your head up and looking ahead and your shoulders low and loose, your torso and back naturally straighten to allow you to run in an efficient, upright position that promotes optimal lung capacity and stride length. Many track coaches describe this ideal torso position as "running tall" and it means you need to stretch yourself up to your full height with your back comfortably straight. If you start to slouch during a run take a deep breath and feel yourself naturally straighten. As you exhale simply maintain that upright position.

Hips Your hips are your center of gravity, so they're key to good running posture. The proper position of your torso while running helps to ensure your hips will also be in the ideal position. With your torso and back comfortably upright and straight, your hips naturally fall into proper alignment--pointing you straight ahead. If you allow your torso to hunch over or lean too far forward during a run, your pelvis will tilt forward as well, which can put pressure on your lower back and throw the rest of your lower body out of alignment. When trying to gauge the position of your hips, think of your pelvis as a bowl filled with marbles, then try not to spill the marbles by tilting the bowl.

Legs/Stride While sprinters need to lift their knees high to achieve maximum leg power, distance runners don't need such an exaggerated knee lift--it's simply too hard to sustain for any length of time. Instead, efficient endurance running requires just a slight knee lift, a quick leg turnover, and a short stride. Together, these will facilitate fluid forward movement instead of diverting (and wasting) energy. When running with the proper stride length, your feet should land directly underneath your body. As your foot strikes the ground, your knee should be slightly flexed so that it can bend naturally on impact. If your lower leg (below the knee) extends out in front of your body, your stride is too long.

Ankles/Feet To run well, you need to push off the ground with maximum force. With each step, your foot should hit the ground lightly--landing between your heel and midfoot--then quickly roll forward. Keep your ankle flexed as your foot rolls forward to create more force for push-off. As you roll onto your toes, try to spring off the ground. You should feel your calf muscles propelling you forward on each step. Your feet should not slap loudly as they hit the ground. Good running is springy and quiet.