LABS®

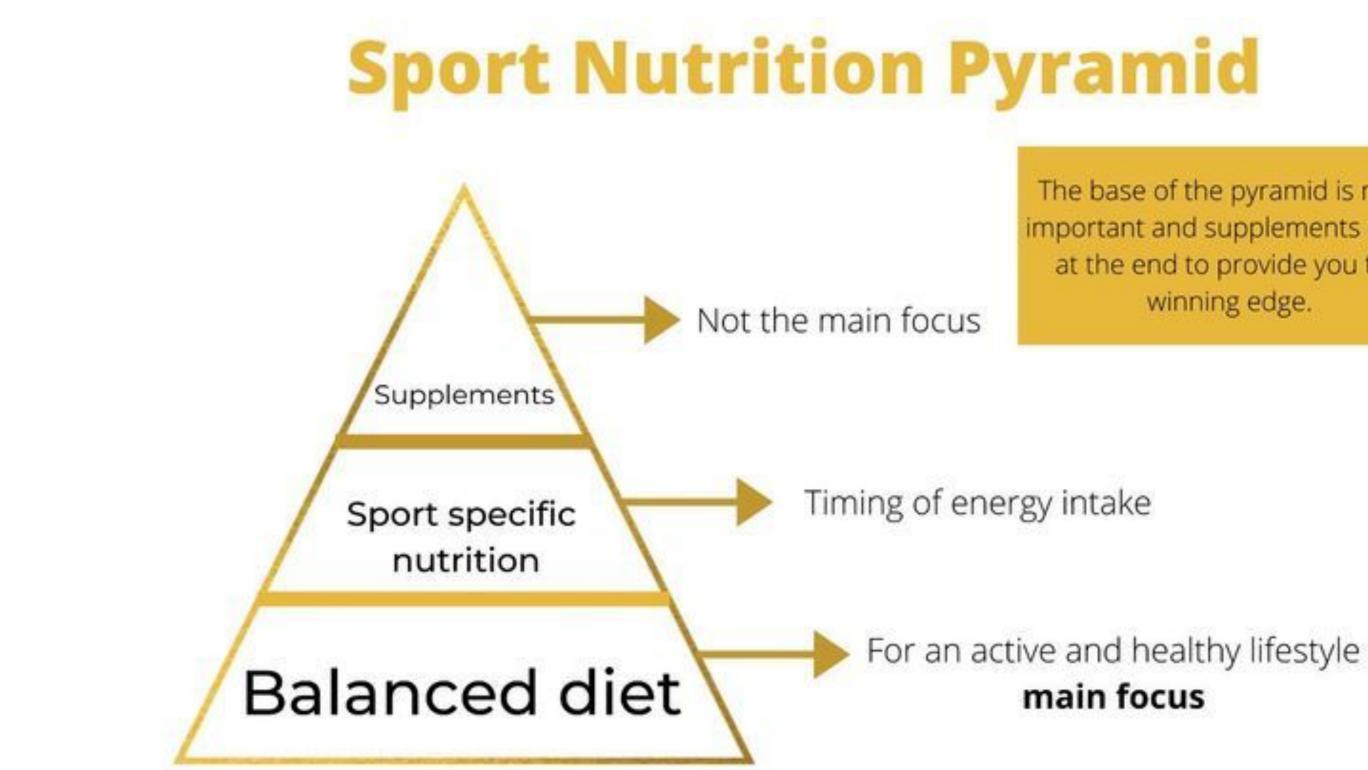
Pikes Peak Marathon + Ascent Nutrition Megan Manderfield, MS, RD

agenda

- 1. Nutrition Prep
- 2. Race Day Nutrition
- 3. Hydration
- 4. Elevation/Other Considerations
- 5. Q&A



DAY-TO-DAY NUTRITION



The base of the pyramid is most important and supplements come at the end to provide you the winning edge.



FUELING 101

Carbohydrates

- Body's primary fuel source
- Stored as glycogen in muscle & liver
- Low glycogen leads to early fatigue & poor performance
- Aim for 6-12 g/kg per day
- Sources: Fruit, grains, dairy

Protein

- Muscle growth and repair
- NOT a key energy source
- Great for a bedtime sack to aid in recovery
- Aim for 1.3-2g/kg per day
 - Spread across meals/snacks
 - 20-40g per meal
- Meat, fish, eggs, tofu, beans, greek yogurt, cottage cheese, protein drinks/powders

Fats

- Body's 2nd energy source, especially at low intensity exercise
- Slow digesting → not a pre-workout fuel
- Regulates body temp, cholesterol & hormone production, protects organs
- Aim for ~25% of calories or 0.5-1g/kg
 → quality of fat is more important
 than quantity
- Aim for foods high in omega-3 fats, low in saturated fat
- Omega-3: Avocado, nuts/nut butters, olive oil, fatty fish
- Saturated (limit): fried foods, baked goods, butter,

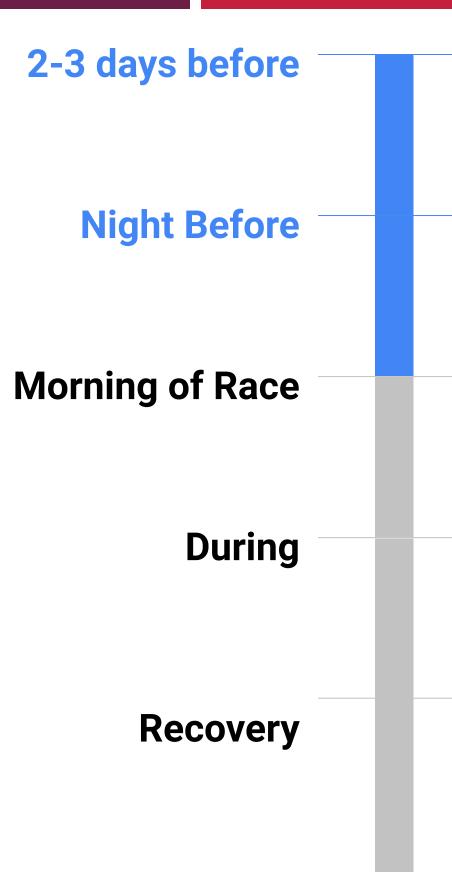
DAY-TO-DAY NUTRITION



Quick Tips

- Eat every 3-4 hours
- Eat a bedtime snack
- Avoid fasted workouts!!
- Practice raceday fueling

RACE DAY NUTRITION



Increase Carbohydrate Intake

Consume 6-10g/kg of carbohydrates or ¹/₂ - ³/₄ your plate at **every** meal

Pump up the Sodium

Use extra Skratch hydration mix, add salt to your meals, have a salty soup

Fuel with Carbs + Stay Hydrated

Eat breakfast 2-3 hours before the race. Low in fat and fiber. Sip on hydration with electrolytes all morning. 15 minutes pre-race, have a gel, chews, banana, cup of juice, etc

Keep the Carbs going!

Consume 30-90g of carbohydrate per hour, some might need more! Fuel with about ¹/₂ the calories you burn per hour. Minimum of 16 oz fluid + 500 mg sodium per hour as a starting point.

Protein + Carbohydrate = Smart Recovery

Chocolate milk, Fruit smoothie with protein (whey or yogurt) or eat a meal!



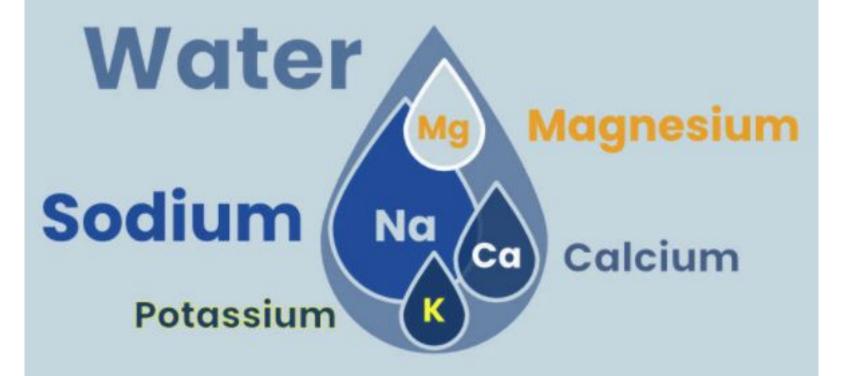
HYDRATION

Why Is Hydration Important?

 Core body temperature regulation, Digestion and transport of nutrients, blood pressure regulation

What's in Sweat?

- Average of **1-3 Liters (33-100 oz)** of sweat loss per 1 hour of exercise
- Average of 800-1000 mg sodium (salt) lost per 1 Liter (33 oz) of sweat los

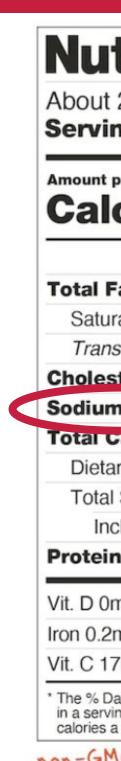




SODIUM

How to find what you need?

- If you don't know your sodium sweat losses, aim for the average (800-1000 mg sodium per 1L of fluid)
- Most electrolyte packets have instructions and nutrition facts for 16 oz or 500 mL mixing so 400 mg sodium per 16 oz would match the sweat losses



Nutrition Facts

About 20 servings per container Serving size 1 scoop (22g)

Amount per serving Calories

80

% Daily Value*
0%
0%
0%
17%
g 7%
0%
Sugars 38%
cium 50mg 4%

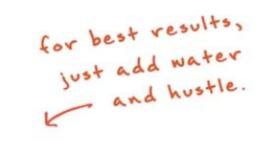
n 0.2mg	2%	•	Potas.	50mg 2%	,

7mg 20% •	Magnes.	50mg	10%
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The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

non-GMO . aluten free . dairy free Kosher . vegan

INGREDIENTS: CANE SUGAR, DEXTROSE, SODIUM CITRATE, CITRIC ACID, MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, CALCIUM CITRATE, ORANGE OIL, POTASSIUM CITRATE, ORANGE JUICE, ASCORBIC ACID.







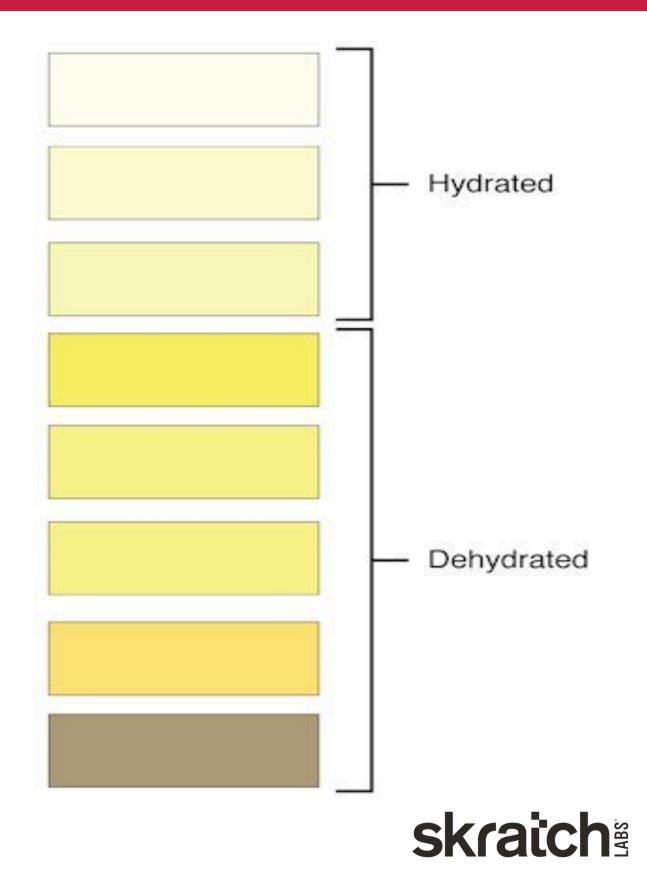
HYDRATION

Hydration Needs

- At least ½ your weight in oz of water per day (outside of exercise)
 - \circ 150 lb/2= 75 oz water per day
- Plus fluids during exercise
 - sport drink for exercise lasting >60 min
 - 3-8 oz every 15-20 minutes
- Plus Fluids After Exercise
 - 16-24 oz for every 1 lb lost during exercise

Assess Your Hydration Status

• Urine color upon waking



ELEVATION & OTHER TIPS

Adjusting Fluid/Fueling At Altitude

• increased needs \rightarrow 10-30% more fuel

Cramping/GI issues

- underfueling
- dehydration
 - try to pre-hydrate!
- salt/sour/spice:
 - pickle juice

Iron Levels

- get iron levels checked prior to altitude
- helps deliver oxygen

Temperature Changes

Altitude Sickness

- slow down your pace/take breaks
- ginger chews for nausea
- coke/sprite
- liquid calories

• cool yourself down using cold water at aid stations • pack layers



ELEVATION & OTHER TIPS

What to Cary?

- running vest or belt
- bottles + electrolytes
- gels, chews, candy
- sweet & salty foods







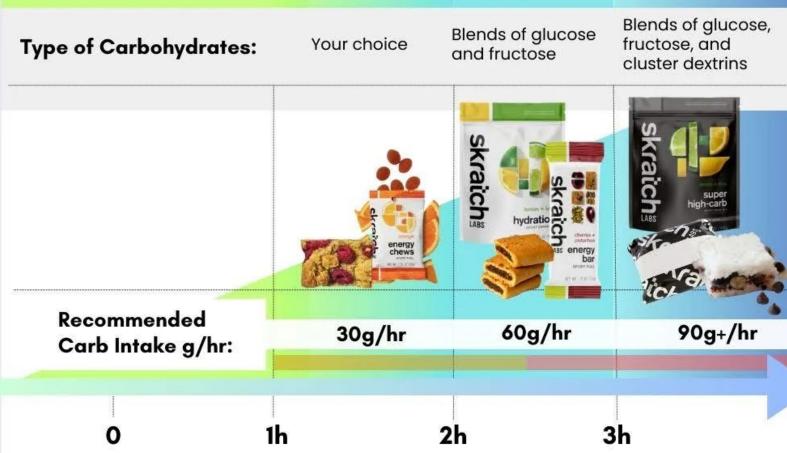






ELEVATION & OTHER TIPS

RECOMMENDATIONS CHART Carbohydrate intake <u>during</u> exercise



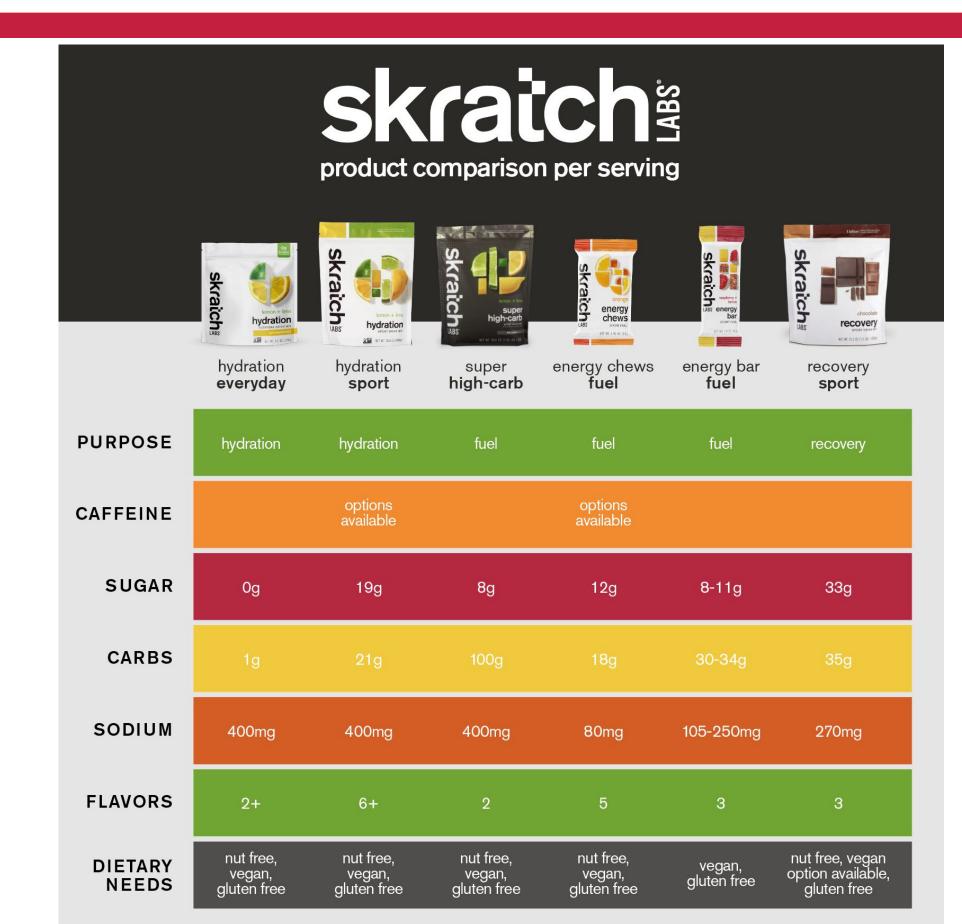
CARBOHYDRATE GUIDELINES:

- The longer the duration and higher intensity of exercise, the higher the recommended carbohydrate intake.
- When aiming higher than 60g/hr of carbohydrates, you should diversify your intake with blends of fructose, glucose, and cluster dextrins like the Skratch Super High Carb Mix.
- The gut is highly adaptable, but it's important to train gut slowly over time to handle increased amounts of carbs to avoid GI problems.





SKRATCH PRODUCT OVERVIEW



QUESTIONS?

Megan Manderfield, MS, RD Email: <u>megan.m@skrachlabs.com</u> Instagram: <u>@meg.the.rd</u> and <u>@skratchlabs</u> <u>Skratch Blogs</u>

