Goal #1 - Know Thy Food Fuels

Fuel/Substrate	Transported as in blood	Stored as in muscle	Food example
Creatine		Phosphocreatine	Fish
Carbohydrates	Glucose	Glycogen	High GI = Lollies Low Gi =Multigrain bread
Lipids	Free Fatty Acids	Triglycerides	Avocado
Protein	Amino acids	Amino Acids	Steak

Goal #2 - Know Thy Energy Systems

	ATP-PC	Anaerobic Glycolysis	Aerobic Glycolysis	Aerobic Lipolysis
Fuel	PC	СНО	СНО	Fats
Rate	Fastest	Fast	Medium/Slow	Slowest
Yield	Very Small <1mol	Small 2-3mol	Large 30-40mol	Very Large 150+mol
Event	100m	400m	Triathlon	Ultra Marathon
Duration (Predominant)	0-10sec	10-60sec	1 min+	1.5 - 2+ hours
Intensity	Maximal 95%+	Maximal 85-95%	Submaximal 70-85%	Submaximal/Rest
By-products	ADP, Pi	H+ ions, ADP, Pi	H20, CO2, Heat	H20, CO2, Heat
Advantages	Very Fast ATP Resynthesis.Short chemical reactionNo waste products	Fast ATP resynthesis.High Intensity	Long durationNon fatiguing by products	Large about of oxygen per molecule.Non fatiguing by products
Disadvantages	Very small yield.Limited stores of ATP and PC	H+ ions cause high level of fatigue.Small yield compared to aerobic system.	- Slow ATP Resynthesis.	Very slow ATP resynthesis.Require large amounts of oxygen and time.

Goal #3 - Know Thy Fatigue and Recovery Mechanisms

	Example event	Fatigue Mechanism	Best Recoveries
ATP-PC	100m	Fuel Depletion - PC	Passive Recovery
Anaerobic Glycolysis	400m	Accumulation of metabolic byproducts	Active Recovery Massage Hydrotherapy
Aerobic	Marathon	Fuel Depletion - CHO	High GI Foods
Aerobic	Triathlon in the heat	Elevated Body Temp/ Dehydration	Hydration

Goal #4 - Review and Relearn

After reviewing your summary and Socrative results, what are 5 things that you need to learn and a strategy how you will attempt to learn them

1	
Strategy:	
2	
Strategy:	
3	
Strategy:	
4	
Strategy:	
5	
Strategy:	