Table S1. Average maximum speeds for straight, counterclockwise curve, and clockwise curve running (radius=17.2 m)

|  | Speed $\left(\mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-1}\right)$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Straight | CCW | CW |
| Non-amputees $(n=6)$ | $8.05 \pm 0.65$ | $\mathbf{7 . 3 9} \pm \mathbf{0 . 4 9 *}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 2 5} \pm \mathbf{0 . 4 5 *}$ |
| Right Leg Amputation $(n=6)$ | $7.99 \pm 0.60$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5 8} \pm \mathbf{0 . 5 6 *}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 1 2} \pm \mathbf{0 . 5 3 *}$ |
| Left Leg Amputation $(n=5)$ | $7.13 \pm 0.45$ | $6.60 \pm 0.44^{*}$ | $6.66 \pm 0.39^{*}$ |
|  | Straight | AL outside | AL inside |
| All amputees $(n=11)$ | $7.60 \pm 0.68$ | $\mathbf{7 . 1 6} \pm \mathbf{0 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 8 8} \pm \mathbf{0 . 5 4 *}$ |

All athletes were slower during curve running compared to straight running. Asterisks (*) represent statistical differences between straight and curve running trials. Bold values indicate statistical differences between counterclockwise (CCW) and clockwise (CW) directions or between the affected leg (AL) on the outside and AL on the inside of the curve. All athletes with amputations ran slower during curve running compared to straight running. Moreover, they were slower during curves when their AL was on the inside compared to on the outside of the curve $(P=0.032)$.

