

Manuel J. Coelho e Silva  
António J. Figueiredo  
Marije T. Elferink-Gemser  
Robert M. Malina  
Editors

# Youth Sports

Growth, Maturation  
and Talent

**EDIÇÃO**

Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra

Email: [imprensauc@ci.uc.pt](mailto:imprensauc@ci.uc.pt)

URL: [http://www.uc.pt/imprensa\\_uc](http://www.uc.pt/imprensa_uc)

Vendas online: <http://www.livrariadaimprensa.com>

**CONCEPÇÃO GRÁFICA**

António Barros

**EXECUÇÃO GRÁFICA**

Norprint

**ISBN**

978-989-26-0005-5

**DEPÓSITO LEGAL**

Manuel J. Coelho e Silva  
António J. Figueiredo  
Marije T. Elferink-Gemser  
Robert M. Malina  
Editors

# Youth Sports

Growth, Maturation  
and Talent



• COIMBRA 2010

Part 2:

TALENT

---

## CHAPTER 8: PHYSIOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENT ATHLETES IN SEVERAL SPORTS: implications for talent identification

*Vaclav Bunc*

### INTRODUCTION

The body size and composition of adolescent athletes receive considerable attention in discussions of adolescent athletes in a variety of sports. Of equal and perhaps more importance are functional and physiological characteristics associated with, on one hand, muscular strength, power and endurance, and on the other hand, aerobic and anaerobic capacities. These characteristics are often included in inventories aimed at identifying potentially talented young athletes in many sports. The identification process is influenced, of course, by the course of normal growth and maturation which are highly individual processes. As a result, there is considerably inter-individual variation, especially during the adolescent growth spurt. Likewise, there is considerable variation in the responsiveness to training, i.e., trainability, during adolescence. In later adolescence, adult size is almost attained, whereas functional variables continue to develop. Hence, it is appropriate to consider the physiological characteristics of late adolescent athletes. This paper thus presents a profile of the body size, composition and physiological characteristics of elite late adolescent athletes in a variety of sports.

### METHODS

The subjects were top Czech athletes of both sexes, 249 males and 146 females, in nine sports: triathlon, long and middle distance running, cross-country skiing, cycling, soccer, basketball, canoeing, swimming. All subjects trained at least 6 days a week and had been engaged in high-intensity training for at least 5 years. The mean time spent in intensive training was about two hours per session. The best of the athletes competed regularly at international events and were successful in European and/or World junior Championships. As a group, the sample can be labelled as including the best, young Czech athletes.

Height and weight were measured. Body composition was estimated with whole-body impedance using a commercially available bio-impedance system (BIA 2000-M). A tetrapolar electrode configuration with the subject in

a supine position on the right hand and foot in positions which are recommended by producer. Prior to positioning the electrodes, each site was prepared by swabbing with alcohol and then allowed to dry. A current of 400  $\mu\text{A}$  at frequencies 1, 5, 50, and 100 kHz was introduced to the subject. Capacitance and resistance (angle between these variables) from whole impedance were used to derive estimates of extra-cellular mass (ECM) and body cell mass (BCM). The ratio of ECM to BCM was used as an estimate of muscle mass.

An incremental exercise test to subjective exhaustion on a treadmill at 5% inclination was used to estimate oxygen uptake and  $\text{VO}_2\text{max}$ . The initial speed of running ranged from 9  $\text{km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$  to 13  $\text{km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$  depending on the speed predisposition of the subjects. The running speed was increased each minute by 1  $\text{km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$  until subjective exhaustion. Heart rate was monitored by means of short-range radio telemetry (Sporttester, Polar). The computer printed out these values every 30 s. The maximal value was defined as the mean of the two highest consecutive values.

Respiratory variables and gas exchange were measured using an open system. The athletes breathed through a two-way valve with a small dead space (Jaeger or TEEM 100). Pulmonary ventilation was measured using a pneumotachograph (Jaeger or TEMM 100) calibrated before and after each test by a mechanical pump. The oxygen concentration was measured using a paramagnetic analyser and the  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration using an infrared analyser (both Jaeger). Both analysers were calibrated throughout the physiological range of measurement using gases of known concentration. Both instruments were compared and the differences between the data determined by both were less than 1.5%.

The coefficients of energy cost of running were calculated from the maximal intensity of exercise where a reliable relationship between the intensity of exercise and the energy expenditure was still observed. This corresponds to the anaerobic threshold, in the present study the ventilatory threshold (VT). Although many non-invasive methods may be used, a non-linear increase in pulmonary ventilation with respect of  $\text{VO}_2$  or  $\text{VCO}_2$  is at present the simplest, and probably the most accurate method for determining the VT. The criterion for VT determination was a non-linear increase in pulmonary ventilation versus  $\text{VO}_2$  or  $\text{VCO}_2$  (Bunc *et al.*, 1987). The ventilatory threshold was assessed by means of a two-compartment linear model using these relationships. This was done with a computer algorithm to establish a two-line regression intersection point .

Blood lactate concentration was measured in the third minute after finishing the exercise from samples of arterialized blood collected from the

finger tip. The enzymatic method (Boehringer kits) was used to analyse the blood sample.

## RESULTS

Descriptive statistics for age, height, weight and estimated body composition are summarized by sport for male and females athletes, respectively, in Tables 1 and 2. With the exception of basketball players (196.1 cm) followed by swimmers (182.3 cm), mean heights of male athletes in the other sports vary within a relatively narrow range, 176.8 cm to 180.6 cm. Mean weights of male athletes are more variable, ranging from 63.09 kg for long distance runners to 85.4 kg for basketball players. In contrast to body weight, estimated relative fatness and the ratio of ECM/BCM, on average, fluctuate within a relatively narrow range.

**Table 1.** Means and standard deviations for age and physical characteristics of late adolescent male athletes.

Sport	n	age (years)		mass (kg)		height (cm)		%fat		ECM/BCM	
Triathlon	58	17.3	1.8	69.5	6.9	179.6	4.1	10.4	2.2	0.72	0.06
L.D. running	29	17.0	0.8	63.9	4.9	178.1	4.5	8.0	1.9	0.71	0.07
M.D. running	35	17.4	1.1	66.2	4.1	179.5	4.0	9.0	2.0	0.70	0.09
C.C. skiing	28	17.3	0.8	67.5	4.1	176.8	3.4	8.1	3.0	0.71	0.08
Biathlon	56	17.4	0.7	68.2	3.8	179.3	3.2	9.4	2.7	0.72	0.07
Cycling	15	17.5	0.6	65.9	3.1	177.0	3.0	8.6	1.4	0.72	0.08
Soccer	32	16.9	1.2	70.9	3.0	180.6	2.1	9.6	1.2	0.74	0.07
Basketball	17	17.4	0.9	85.4	2.9	196.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	0.78	0.10
Squash	16	16.8	1.8	66.5	3.0	178.5	.5	9.7	2.1	0.76	0.08
Tennis	12	16.9	1.5	68.5	2.7	179.1	3.7	10.2	2.2	0.77	0.09
Canoeing	21	17.4	0.8	74.5	5.1	179.5	4.6	11.4	1.9	0.70	0.06
Swimming	14	17.3	0.9	73.6	3.5	182.3	3.2	12.0	2.4	0.73	0.11

**Table 2.** Means and standard deviations for age and physical characteristics of late adolescent female athletes.

Sport	n	age (years)		mass (kg)		height (cm)		%fat		ECM/BCM	
Triathlon	39	17.1	1.1	61.3	3.6	169.3	2.0	12.5	1.9	0.74	0.08
L.D. running	12	17.1	0.9	56.8	1.9	167.3	2.1	9.4	1.3	0.73	0.10
M.D. running	18	17.2	1.0	57.3	2.2	169.5	2.4	10.3	2.0	0.72	0.09
C.C. skiing	16	17.4	1.1	59.2	1.9	171.2	2.1	9.5	1.4	0.72	0.08
Biathlon	41	17.2	0.8	61.3	1.7	171.8	1.8	10.6	1.5	0.73	0.09
Cycling	11	17.1	0.8	57.4	2.4	168.3	1.9	11.1	1.7	0.74	0.09
Soccer	10	16.9	0.7	56.3	2.1	165.3	1.7	13.0	1.9	0.80	0.08
Basketball	12	17.0	0.8	72.3	2.6	183.1	1.9	14.2	2.1	0.83	0.07
Squash	14	16.3	0.8	57.4	5.0	167.2	4.0	14.5	2.0	0.86	0.10
Tennis	11	16.5	0.9	58.5	4.0	168.1	3.6	14.7	2.2	0.87	0.08
Canoeing	15	16.5	0.8	65.7	5.2	172.3	4.1	12.8	1.6	0.76	0.08
Swimming	13	17.2	1.1	64.8	2.5	172.6	2.0	13.9	1.9	0.75	0.10

The distribution of mean heights of female athletes is similar to that of male athletes. Basketball players are, on average, tallest (183.1 cm), whereas the heights of athletes in other sports vary within a relatively narrow range, 167.3 cm for long distance runners to 172.6 cm for swimmers. The mean height of the small sample of female soccer players, 165.3 cm, appears to be an exception. Mean weights of female athletes are a bit more variable, 56.3 kg in soccer players to 65.7 kg in canoeists. The range of estimated relative fatness and ECM/BCM in female athletes is greater than the corresponding range in males. The estimated fatness of female athletes was greater than in male athletes in the same sport.

**Table 3.** Means and standards deviation of selected maximal functional variables based on treadmill ergometry (%5 slope) in late adolescent male athletes.

Sport	n	VO <sub>2max</sub> .kg <sup>-1</sup>		V <sub>max</sub>		v <sub>max</sub>		LA <sub>max</sub>	
		(ml)		(l.min <sup>-1</sup> )		(km.h <sup>-1</sup> )		(mmol.l <sup>-1</sup> )	
Triathlon	58	71.9	5.9	137.6	15.7	18.8	1.3	12.8	2.1
L.D. running	29	74.8	3.6	121.6	12.4	19.0	0.8	12.6	1.8
M.D. running	35	69.7	4.5	138.7	16.7	19.1	0.9	13.4	2.0
C.C. skiing	28	76.9	2.3	147.1	8.9	19.6	0.5	13.6	1.4
Biathlon	56	75.3	2.7	145.5	9.1	18.8	0.6	13.5	1.6
Cycling	15	68.4	5.2	132.3	19.6	18.1	0.7	13.3	1.7
Soccer	32	60.9	2.9	127.5	9.6	17.6	0.7	12.6	1.9
Basketball	17	56.2	1.9	142.5	10.4	16.8	0.9	12.4	1.6
Squash	16	58.9	8.5	106.2	12.8	17.0	0.9	13.4	0.8
Tennis	12	57.5	5.2	109.5	9.6	16.5	0.8	13.1	1.2
Canoeing	21	62.2	3.0	137.4	18.1	17.8	0.8	12.9	1.2
Swimming	14	63.5	3.1	148.6	18.7	17.5	0.8	11.8	2.4

**Table 4.** Means and standard deviations of selected maximal functional variables based on treadmill ergometry (%5 slope) in late adolescent female athletes.

Sport	n	VO <sub>2max</sub> .kg <sup>-1</sup>		V <sub>max</sub>		v <sub>max</sub>		LA <sub>max</sub>	
		(ml)		(l.min <sup>-1</sup> )		(km.h <sup>-1</sup> )		(mmol.l <sup>-1</sup> )	
Triathlon	39	61.9	2.4	126.6	13.0	15.7	0.6	12.7	1.2
L.D. running	12	65.7	2.6	119.3	12.4	16.4	0.6	12.5	1.6
M.D. running	18	62.3	2.1	118.6	12.7	16.4	0.8	13.7	2.4
C.C. skiing	16	66.5	2.3	119.1	8.6	16.3	0.9	13.3	2.0
Biathlon	41	64.7	2.0	117.5	9.1	16.0	0.9	13.0	1.8
Cycling	11	59.8	2.0	116.2	12.9	15.4	0.8	12.9	1.8
Soccer	10	50.6	1.6	94.1	7.8	14.7	0.6	12.1	1.2
Basketball	12	48.9	1.8	109.5	6.4	14.3	0.7	12.0	1.8
Squash	14	53.4	5.7	86.8	6.0	14.5	0.9	13.0	0.7
Tennis	11	52.9	3.2	90.8	8.4	14.3	0.8	13.1	1.0
Canoeing	15	51.8	2.3	120.3	11.8	15.6	0.9	13.0	1.6
Swimming	13	57.9	2.2	133.4	14.8	15.2	0.5	11.7	2.4

The profiles of maximal functional variables for male and female athletes are summarized in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, both groups of young athletes. There are small and non-significant differences in maximal oxygen uptake



among endurance athletes of both sexes (triathlon, cross country skiing, long and middle distance runners, cyclists), whereas maximal oxygen uptake of endurance athletes is, on average, greater than in swimmers and team sport athletes.

**Table 5.** Means and standard deviations for selected functional variables at VT and the coefficient of energy cost of running (C. with treadmill with slope of 5%) in late adolescent male athletes.

Sport	n	VO <sub>2</sub> .kg-l		%VO <sub>2</sub> max.kg-l		V		%vmax		C	
		(ml)				(km.h-l)				(J.kg <sup>-1</sup> .m-l)	
Triathlon	58	59.5	4.9	82.7	2.1	15.4	1.5	81.9	2.6	3.74	0.13
L.D. running	29	62.8	4.5	83.9	2.9	16.1	1.8	84.7	2.3	3.70	0.11
M.D. running	35	57.8	4.2	82.9	2.7	16.2	2.0	84.9	2.0	3.69	0.10
C.C. skiing	28	64.4	2.8	83.7	1.9	15.8	0.7	80.6	1.1	3.74	0.09
Biathlon	56	62.4	2.1	82.8	1.6	15.1	0.6	80.3	1.0	3.75	0.09
Cycling	15	57.0	5.1	83.3	2.3	14.9	1.2	82.5	2.9	3.80	0.12
Soccer	32	48.6	3.1	79.8	2.6	13.8	0.9	80.4	1.6	3.76	0.10
Basketball	17	44.2	1.0	78.6	2.0	12.8	0.8	76.3	2.0	3.90	0.11
Squash	16	46.6	1.9	79.2	1.6	13.4	0.5	78.8	2.3	3.84	0.12
Tennis	12	45.2	2.1	78.6	2.4	13.2	0.6	80.0	2.1	3.87	0.10
Canoeing	21	49.4	3.1	78.9	2.0	14.1	0.5	79.3	2.4	3.86	0.14
Swimming	14	50.4	3.7	80.3	2.2	14.2	1.8	81.1	1.9	3.84	0.09

Descriptive statistics for selected functional variables at the ventilatory threshold are given in Tables 5 and 6 for male and female athletes, respectively. The coefficient of energy cost of running (C) is also included in the tables. The functional variables at VT are practically identical among endurance oriented athletes of both sexes.

**Table 6.** Means and standard deviations for selected functional variables at VT and the coefficient of energy cost of running (C. with treadmill with slope of 5%) in late adolescent female athletes.

Sport	n	VO <sub>2</sub> .kg-l		%VO <sub>2</sub> max.kg-l		v		%vmax		C	
		(ml)				(km.h-l)				(J.kg <sup>-1</sup> .m-l)	
Triathlon	39	51.4	2.9	83.1	1.9	13.2	0.8	84.0	1.9	3.71	0.13
L.D. running	12	54.3	3.4	83.7	2.0	13.8	1.0	84.3	2.1	3.71	0.09
M.D. running	18	51.6	2.7	82.9	2.3	13.7	1.2	83.7	2.2	3.70	0.10
C.C. skiing	16	55.2	2.8	83.0	2.0	13.6	1.3	84.0	2.1	3.74	0.09
Biathlon	41	53.1	2.2	82.1	1.7	12.8	1.2	80.0	1.8	3.76	0.08
Cycling	11	49.7	2.9	83.1	2.4	12.6	0.9	82.0	2.5	3.82	0.08
Soccer	10	39.6	1.8	78.1	1.6	11.7	0.6	79.8	2.0	3.84	0.07
Basketball	12	38.0	1.7	77.6	1.8	11.3	0.7	79.2	1.8	3.86	0.08
Squash	14	42.6	1.6	79.7	1.6	11.9	0.9	82.1	1.9	3.82	1.00
Tennis	11	41.8	2.0	79.0	1.9	11.7	0.8	81.8	2.2	3.85	0.09
Canoeing	15	41.0	2.4	79.1	1.8	12.4	1.1	79.8	2.0	3.84	0.09
Swimming	13	46.8	3.0	80.9	1.7	12.4	1.1	81.5	2.0	3.86	0.10

Correlations between laboratory variables and performance (race times) variables were calculated for the sample of endurance athletes. The performance times were obtained three after the laboratory tests in the athletes. Performance time was not related to pulmonary ventilation and blood lactate in a combined sample of male and female athletes. In contrast, the relationship between competition performance and several other functional variables were moderate to high: maximal oxygen uptake in ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> (males, -0.63 to -0.81; females, -0.71 to -0.88), maximal speed of treadmill running (males, -0.60 to -0.81; females, -0.66 to -0.87), speed of running at the anaerobic threshold level (males, -0.56 to -0.82; females, -0.71 to -0.78).

## DISCUSSION

Nowadays is currently running the debate about the basic physiological nature of majority modern sports events, particularly about the relative importance of the aerobic and anaerobic energy systems and about the degree of involvement of the lactic acid system.

The significance of the aerobic energy system may be clarified by considering the values for maximal oxygen uptakes of soccer players obtained in numerous studies over the years.

The young trained athletes typically manifest maximal oxygen values of 60-65 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> approximately 20-30% higher than the values of VO<sub>2</sub>max expected from general population (Astrand and Rodahl, 1986, Bunc, 1989). There are no significant differences in the maximal oxygen uptake between systematically trained children whose training is oriented toward running (fitness orientation) or playing (skill development orientation). This observation is valid even if the children train three times per week, 70 minutes per practice.

In young subjects, the combined aerobic plasticity, represented by the change in oxygen uptake in the values measured at the complete bed rest to the values measured during endurance training appears to be about 20-25% lower than oxygen uptake during endurance training (Astrand and Rodahl 1986).

In adults, the maximal oxygen uptake of 60 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> seems to be sufficient even at high performance levels of majority players, although there are studies, which suggests that 65 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> is necessary for top level adult competition (Tumilty, 1993; Reilly et al., 1990). Values of oxygen uptake around 60 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> are about 10 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> above the average for the

general population of the same age, but are at least 15 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup>.min<sup>-1</sup> below the oxygen uptake of long distance runners and cross-country skiers (Astrand and Rodahl, 1986; Bunc and Heller, 1989). Soccer players, therefore, seem to have good but not exceptional aerobic capacity.

High values of maximal oxygen uptake per unit body mass are typical for athletes with high endurance abilities (Astrand and Rodahl, 1986; Maud and Foster, 1995; Rowland, 1996). Both specific muscle mass and oxidative capacity of working muscles may be increased by specific training and thus the VO<sub>2max</sub>.kg<sup>-1</sup> may reflect a specific predisposition for endurance exercise. Maximal oxygen uptake in trained athletes is generally higher in work situations that allow optimal use of specifically trained muscle fibres VO<sub>2max</sub>.kg<sup>-1</sup> (Wilmore and Costill, 1994). This may underlie some of the differences in "running" VO<sub>2max</sub>.kg<sup>-1</sup> when results of specialists in middle-distance running, cycling and swimming are compared.

The values of maximal functional variables (largely maximal oxygen uptake) are similar to those of top young Czech middle-distance runners and/or cyclists and slightly higher than elite top swimmers of the same age, which were evaluated by the same protocol. These values are lower than those found in Czech top long-distance runners of the same age. The majority of the young athletes started regular sports training in cycling and/or running. In contrast the majority of adult athletes are according to their basic single-sport orientation swimmers.

Maximal oxygen uptake has routinely been used to assess endurance running performance. In fact, successful performance in competitive distance running has been primarily attributed to VO<sub>2max</sub>.kg<sup>-1</sup>. A number of investigators have reported significant correlations between maximal oxygen uptake per unit body mass and success in distance running (Astrand and Rodahl, 1986; Dengel, 1989; O Toole and Douglas, 1995).

The range of VO<sub>2max</sub>.kg<sup>-1</sup> was relatively large in all groups of endurance oriented athletes, and these values are slightly lower than values in top adult athletes of the same sports event. The higher values in maximal oxygen uptake in subjects with higher performance levels suggest that a high maximal oxygen uptake is necessary to become a world-class athlete. Thus, there may only be limited possibilities to compensate for a low VO<sub>2max</sub>.kg<sup>-1</sup>. A high level of maximal oxygen uptake per se does not guarantee good performance, since technique and psychological factors may exert either positive or negative influences. In practice, this implies that both laboratory and performance must be considered simultaneously.

The literature regarding the physiological characteristics of elite young endurance athletes shows that nearly all male competitors have  $VO_{2max}.kg^{-1}$  values higher than 73 and females higher than 65  $ml.kg^{-1}.min^{-1}$  (Astrand and Rodahl, 1986; Wilmore and Costill, 1994). Thus, a high maximal oxygen uptake unit body mass is often considered a prerequisite for success in endurance sports. The importance of the run segment to overall triathlon performance was recently made evident by a study which noted it to be the best predictor of overall time in a triathlon (O'Toole and Douglas, 1995).

The higher values of maximal oxygen uptake in adults than in the young athletes can be explained by the higher training state of adults, i.e. a higher degree of adaptation to exercise. The higher energy cost of running - lower running economy in young soccer players confirms this conclusion.

The other two potential factors, which could explain physiological difference between very young and adult athletes are:

- A small difference in relative  $VO_{2max}.kg^{-1}$  between young and adult players (compared to a larger difference in the absolute values of oxygen uptake in young and adult trained players) may be related, in part, to a greater variation in body composition in younger subjects. As stated by Cureton *et al.* (1978), the increased body fat lowers the maximal oxygen uptake (expressed relative to body mass), because it increases body mass without contributing to oxygen use.
- The nature of training stimulus influences the capacity for improvement of maximal oxygen uptake.

The significantly lower values of  $LA_{max}$  and confirm the lower anaerobic capacity of young athletes comparing to adults. This situation is well documented in literature (e.g. Astrand and Rodahl, 1986).

Metabolic adaptation, which can be indirectly characterized as the ability to utilize effectively the functional capacity of the organism during a prolonged period, can be estimated as the percentage of maximal functional variables (mainly maximal oxygen uptake) at VT (Bunc *et al.*, 1987). In untrained subjects, %  $VO_{2max}.kg^{-1}$  is in the range of 50%-70% of maximal oxygen uptake; in trained subjects, values are in the range of 80%-90% of  $VO_{2max}$  (Bunc *et al.*, 1987; Wilmore and Costill, 1994)

The higher the level of adaptation to physical activity, the higher the values of % $VO_{2max}$  at the VT level. The untrained children of the same age as our young players, which were evaluated in our laboratory by the same

protocol had values of  $\%VO_{2max}$  in the range of 60-70%. The young long distance runners had the same values ranging from 80% to 86%.

Balsom (1988) found no significant correlation between performance decrement and anaerobic threshold expressed as percentage of maximal oxygen uptake. His moderately trained college players had a threshold value of 70.5% of maximal oxygen uptake, which is somewhat lower than the values reported by several other investigators. The adult players in our older study (Bunc *et al.*, 1987) had a  $\% VO_{2max}$  value of 80.5%. Rhodes *et al.* (1986) found the same value of  $\%VO_{2max}$  in the Canadian Olympic Team and considered it to be „remarkably high for anaerobically trained athletes“.

The dilemma for the coach and player is to determine how to improve fitness through an organized fitness programme without sacrificing player's game performance and without neglecting skill development, which gave game its unique character. This is a special concern for very young players, who must firstly try to improve their basic motor abilities. It is likely that an increase in fitness level will be more useful if there is an improvement in the player's skill and the game sense.

As in other sports, where skills play an important role, the functional data are not the sole predictor of game success, but they play a decisive role in the selection of young players for competitive soccer teams and for a long term training process.

The total energy cost of training loads imposed on the group of young athletes during the year was more or less independent of the quantitative and qualitative structure of training. Almost constant energy demands of the training programme resulted in practically constant values of maximal functional variables associated with maximal oxygen uptake per kg body mass during one year of training. Any change in the functional variables can only result from the basic alterations in the quality and, in particular, the quantity of training programs for top level soccer players. These changes are most unlikely to occur during a single year. This suggests that the maximal oxygen uptake related to kg body mass can be changed in trained athletes only with a great difficulty, consequently it has a little practical use for evaluating the effect of the training stimulus on the course of adaptation to this level of exercise (Brooks, 1985; Bunc *et al.*, 1987; Costill, 1976).

The changes in absolute values of maximal oxygen uptake in children are mainly connected with changes in the body mass (Astrand and Rodahl, 1986). On the other hand, the changes in energy cost of moving, generally in adaptation to exercise, are significantly influenced by the duration of training.

The coefficient C can be used for the evaluation of the adaptation to the specific movements of a sport (Bunc and Heller, 1989). The higher the level of adaptation to a given type of exercise, the lower the amount of energy necessary to transfer 1 kg of body mass along a distance 1 m. If it is assumed that adaptation to running is highest in runners, then this is reflected in the lowest values of C in runners of both sexes against to values in players or non-runners (Bunc and Heller, 1989). The lowest values of C are perhaps the result of running training because these athletes were forced to exercise at very high speed, specifically middle distance runners of both sexes.

The data and results from other groups of endurance oriented athletes suggest that there may be some critical level of maximal functional variables (mainly maximal oxygen uptake) below which an athlete will not be successful. However, above this theoretical critical level, other factors play a more important role in performance.

It should be cautioned that physiological capacities are not the sole predictors of racing success. Nevertheless, they provide significant insights into the basis of endurance performance.

## REFERENCES

- Astrand PO, Rodahl K (1986). *Textbook of work physiology*, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
- Balsom PD (1988). The relationship between aerobic capacity, anaerobic power, anaerobic capacity, anaerobic threshold, and performance decrementation in male collegiate soccer players. *MSc thesis*, Faculty of Springfield College.
- Brooks GA (1985). Anaerobic threshold: review of the concept and direction for future research. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 17 (1): 22-31.
- Bunc V, Heller J (1989). Energy cost of running in similarly trained men and women. *Eur J Appl Physiol*; 59:178-83.
- Bunc V, Heller J, Leso J, Spynarova S, Zdanowicz R (1987). Ventilatory threshold in various groups of highly trained athletes. *Int J Sports Med*; 8: 275-80.
- Costill DL (1979). *A scientific approach to distance running*. Los Altos: Track and Field; 14:12-40.
- Cureton KJ, Sparling PB and Evans C. et al. (1978) Effect of experimental alterations in excess weight on aerobic capacity and distance running performance. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 10: 194-9.
- Dengel DR, Flynn MG, Costill DL, Kirwan JP (1989). Determinants of succes during triathlon competition. *Res Quart Exerc Sport*; 60: 234-8.
- Maud PJ, Foster C (1995). *Physiological assessment of human fitness*. Champaign: Human Kinetics.
- O'Toole ML, Douglas PS (1995). Applied physiology of triathlon. *Sports Med.* 19(4):251-67.

- Reilly T, Secher N, Snell P, Williams C (1990). *Physiology of sports*. E and FN Spon, Chapman and Hall: London.
- Rhodes EC, Mosher RE, McKenzie DC, Franks IM, Potts JE (1986). Physiological profile of the Canadian Olympic soccer team. *Can J Appl Sport Sci*. 11 (1): 31-36.
- Tumilty D. (1993). Physiological characteristics of elite soccer players. *Sports Med* 1993, 16 (2): 80-96.
- Wilmore JH, Costill DL (1994). *Physiology of sport and exercise*. Champaign: Human Kinetics.

The study was supported by grant from the Czech Ministry of Education No. MSM 115100001.

Série

Investigação

•

Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra

Coimbra University Press

2010

