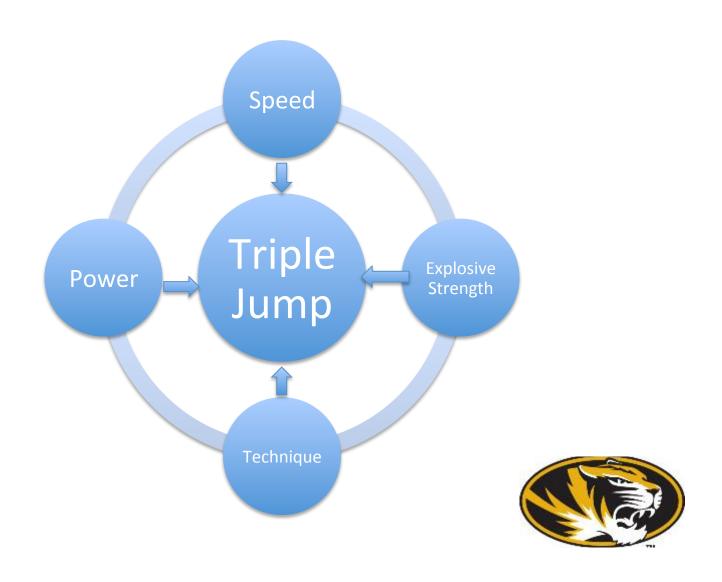
Different Characteristics Between Male and Female Triple Jumpers

Iliyan Chamov



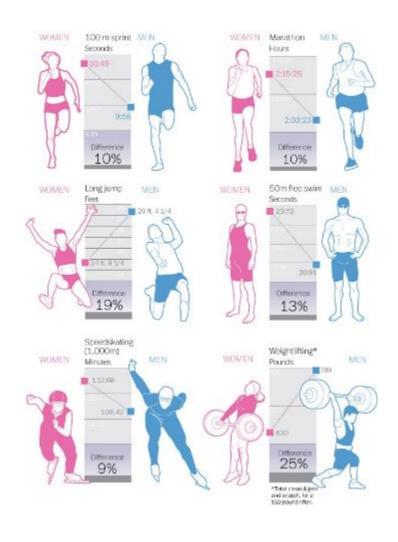
Triple Jump Requirements



Triple Jump Requirements

Investigated parameters	Season 2009-2010	Season 2010-2011
40m. Sprint	4.98 sec.	4.75 sec.
Back Squat	65 kg.	75 kg.
Single leg Quintuple Jump (Left leg/Right Leg)	18.00 m./17.53 m.	18.92 m./18.53 m.
Technique (Number of jumps 6- 14 strides)	63	114
Triple jump result	12.66 m.	13.14 m.

Triple Jump Requirements





Gender Differences in Triple Jump

Anatomical

Physiological

Neuromuscular

Psychological



- Bones
- Ligaments
- Center of Mass
- Body Fat %



Bones and Ligaments

- Male athletes have longer and larger bones
- wider frame on which to support muscle

- Female ligaments are generally more lax and fragile
- Wider pelvis- lower center of gravity

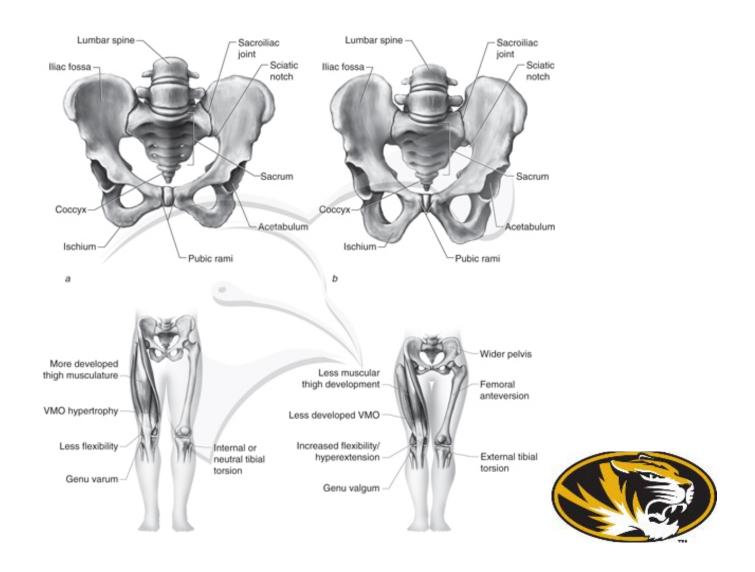
Center of Mass

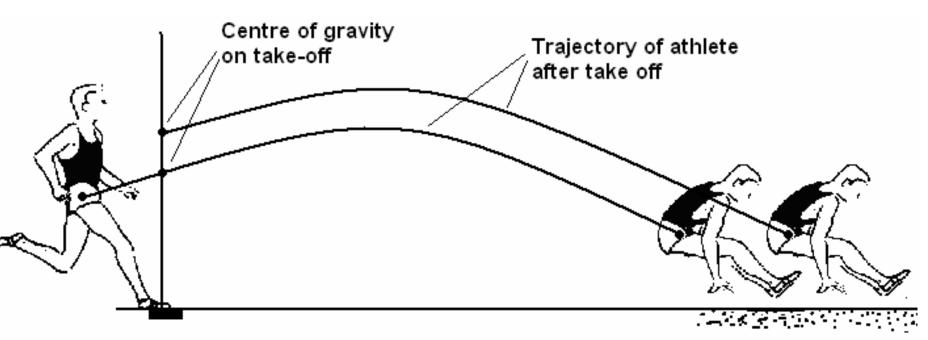
- Male- higher center of gravity longer strides
- Female- lower center of gravity lower weight distribution

increased ROM

increased injury risk.







Distance traveled as a rusult of a higher centre of gravity at take-off in long jump



Body Composition

<u>Women</u> <u>Men</u>

Body Fat ± 20% Body Fat ± 10%

Muscle Mass ± 35% Muscle Mass ± 41%

Muscle development per week \pm 4% Muscle Development per week \pm 6%

14 years old grown to ± 97% 14 years old grown to ± 85%

Full grown women spine ± 14% shorter



Physiological Differences

- Hormonal level
- Menstrual cycle



Physiological Differences

Hormonal Level- testosterone

Male		Female	
Age:	T Level (ng/dL):	Age:	T Level (ng/dL):
0-5 months	75-400	0-5 months	20-80
6 mos9 yrs.	<7-20	6 mos9 yrs.	<7-20
10-11 yrs.	<7-130	10-11 yrs.	<7-44
12-13 yrs.	<7-800	12-16 yrs.	<7-75
14 yrs.	<7-1,200	17-18 yrs.	20-75
15-16 yrs.	100-1,200	19+ yrs.	8-60
17-18 yrs.	300-1,200		
19+ yrs.	240-950		
Avg. Adult Male	270-1,070	Avg. Adult Female	15-70
30+ yrs. -1% per	year		

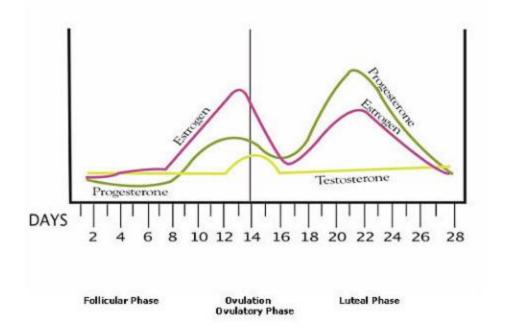
Physiological Differences Menstrual Cycle

- Hormonal levels during menstruation
 - Estrogen, Progesterone, Relaxin
- Weight variation of between 0.5 3 kg (1-6lb) may be experienced during menstruation.



Physiological Differences

Menstrual Cycle



____Speed and strength loads — High progesterone levels
Alactic- anaerobic loads — Low estrogen level
Power loads — Consistent Testosterone levels
Glycolytic loads — it doesn't affect jumpers



Physiological Differences

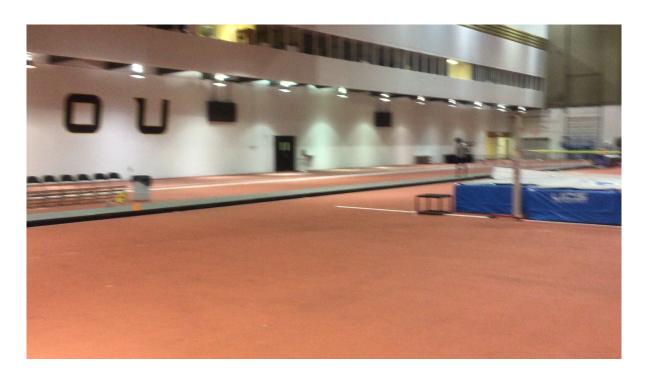
- Progesterone levels are higher in the morning
 - Lift in the morning
- Testosterone has been found to enhance memory recall in men.
 - Lift in the morning
- Estrogen enhances memory and learning in women
- OC Increase the risk of injuries due to stimulating Relaxin secretion.

Neuromuscular Differences

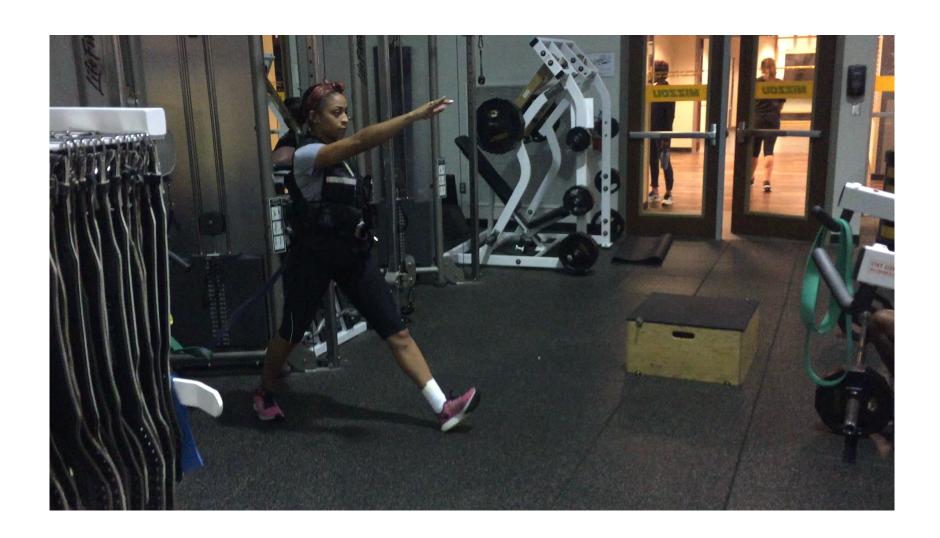
Women

- Decreased neuromuscular control of the trunk and lower extremity –
 <u>Dynamic neuromuscular training.</u>
- Electromechanical delay in women (44.9 ms) is significantly longer than in men (39.6 ms) EXPLOSIVE STRENGTH
 - use Quadruple jump -men/ Quintuple jump Women to develop ES
 - stretch shortening cycle- eccentric motion followed by concentricavoid amortization phase in the triple jump













Psychological Differences

Females

Advantage on processing speed Better object location memory Better at verbal learning Care-based morality

Males

Accepting goal route Justice-based morality

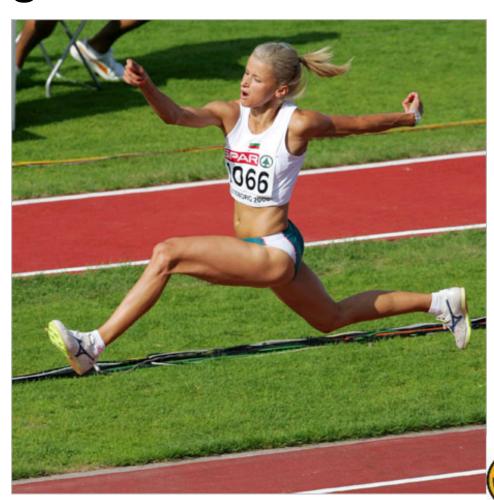


Psychological Differences

Emotion

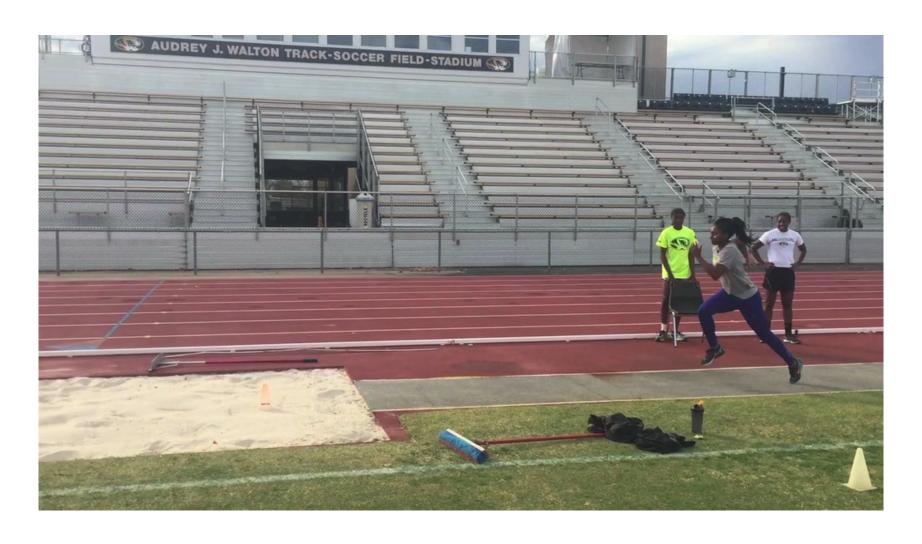
- Women more embarrassment, guilt, shame, sadness, anger, fear, and distress.
 - -Reported greater fear in imaginary frightening situation.
 - -Happier with current situation- difficult to motivate
- Men- expressing pride more frequently. More optimistic about the future

Technique Single Arms vs Double Arms











Questions!

Why Do We Coach Males and Females Same

