Different Characteristics Between Male and Female Triple Jumpers

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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

WomenMenBody Fat ± 20%Body Fat ± 10%Muscle Mass ± 35%Muscle Mass ± 41%Muscle development per week ± 4%Muscle Development per week ± 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 Le | vel- 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!

