EFFECTS OF VARIOUS PITCH DIMENSIONS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL OUTPUT AND TOTAL DISTANCE: META-ANALYSES REVIEW



Small-Sided Games



Small-sided games (SSGs) started as an optimal task to enhance training by attaining the fitness requirements without compromising decision making as well as skill performance. Therefore, SSG is predominately used for improvement in fitness, tactical awareness and specific dynamics of a real pitch game, that incorporates a wide variety of soccer codes (Reilly & White, 2004).

COACHES UTILISATION



The use of SSGs in training protocols be can manipulated to suit the objectives tasks and required by the coach to physiological restrict stimulus. Playing levels need be considered well to utilising SSGs as a training protocol.



Pitch size decreases ball receiving tasks and full competition of movement

Manipulation of pitch dimensions in SSG has shown to influence TD variables and running intensity of each soccer player (Hill-Haas, 2011).



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EFFECTS OF PITCH DIMENSIONS





Pitch dimensions, increases both anaerobic and aerobic fitness within each player



PHYSIOLOGICAL

- Small-sided games mimic the movement demands, technical requirements, physiological intensity and technical aspects of a competitive game day match. players show an increase in blood lactate, perceived exertion, heart rate and distance covered during a game.
- \circ Increased lactate levels of 10.1 ± 1.8 mmol o1ccur in SSGs.
- SSGs in a substitute of generic anaerobic training, has found higher blood lactate pitch dimensions larger levels on compared to small and mediums games (Rampini, Impellizzeri, et al 2007)
- 3 vs 3 and 4 vs 4 small side games have an heart of 173-184 bpm, average corresponding to 90 to 95% Hr_{max}
- Maximum heart rates above 85% intensity generate more cardiovascular Stimulant throughout small-sided games, enhancing aerobic fitness in each player.

