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The effect of different training programs on throwing accuracy of elite female handball players

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the acute effect of different training programs applied to elite female handball players on throwing accuracy. 14 elite female players were participated in the study. The mean age of the participating players was 28.64 ± 9.88 (years), the mean height length was 176.50 ± 4.86 (cm), the mean body weight was 68.07 ± 2.12 (kg) and the mean sport age was 14.36 ± 4.89 (years). On different days, a technical training program, maximal strength training program, strength endurance training program and speed power training program have been implemented to the participating players in the research. Before and after training, the players throwing the ball from the throw area to the specific points of goal and the percentage of accuracy was determined. As a result; there was a significant difference between before and after maximal strength training the mean values of throwing accuracy ($p < 0,05$) but there was no significant difference before and after other training programs ($p > 0,05$). This result indicates that acute maximal strength training has a negative effect on throwing accuracy.

Keywords: Handball; throwing accuracy ; female; strength

Introduction

Handball is a sport branch that requires intense effort composed of defense and offensive organizations. When implementing these organizations; it includes walking, passing, bouncing, shooting, block, short distance fast running (Marques et al.,2011).Speed strength maximal force and technical skill come to the forefront in connection with these activities. (Florin et al., 2012), (Saeterbakken et al., 2011). After training, each player makes a position throwing at the handball in which the throwing is important (the throwing to the basket in the basketball, the spike in the volleyball etc.). But is the throwing practice or the applied training program appropriate for the efficiency of throwing accuracy? What is the acute effect of strength and technical training programs? Studies in this area is limited, though, in the literature survey; we found many studies about throwing in the throw area of handball, polo, and baseball. Some of these studies relate throwing performance to throwing speed and strength, some of them have investigated the effects of different training on throwing speed, and lastly some of them have examined the relation between throwing speed and throwing accuracy.(Tillaar & Ettema, 2009), (Tillaar, 2004), (Tillaar, and Marques, 2013), (Hermassi et al., 2015), (Hermassi et al., 2011),(Gorostiaga, 2005), (Fleck et al., 1992,) and (Muijen et al.,1991).

In recent years, many studies has been made increasingly in females handball, though there is limited information about elite female handball players for coaches and sports scientists, even though the players' abilities and the need for further development of the handball (Manchado et al., 2013). Lidor (2011), Although there are studies on the relationship between throwing accuracy and throwing speed, there is very little data on throwing accuracy, indicating that accuracy is as important as speed at goal, more studies should be done and that the effect of different training programs should be investigated. Throwing performance is important for success and result in handball (Marques and González Badillo, 2010), (Gorostiag, 2005). Players must increase their chances of scoring as fast as possible to score goals. (Gorostiaga, 2005). For an effective throwing, the ball must go at the highest speed and aim at the target. Therefore, players must maintain these

two parameters throughout the game (Manchado et al., 2014). While Debanne & Laffaye (2011) indicate that throwing performance depends on the player's arm movement and ability to accelerate the ball, and accuracy is required, Tillaar (2009) indicate that throwing performance is dependent on strength and speed, and Wagner & Müller (2008) indicate that maximum throwing speed and throwing accuracy is required. But about throwing performance; It is thought that reaching the goal in handball should include throwing accuracy. Zapartis (2007) stated that the effect of throwing ability depends on the speed and accuracy of the ball, that the players must maintain these two parameters during the competition but; the effect of these two parameters can be reduced during the game so; the regular and planned strength, speed strength and technical training programs should be implemented.

The handball's ball is smaller than other team sports' ball. There is a close relationship between ball speed and strength. In addition to the importance of the ball speed and strength, throwing accuracy factor sets the score in the handball game (Koç, 2015). It is especially important to develop strength and fitness programs so that the handball players can use their speed, accuracy and performance on the field (Kawamori & Haff, 2004).

Strength is an important motoric feature in handball sports (Iri et al., 2003). Strength training contributes to the increase of muscle power and the development of the capacity of the body's energy production systems. Since handball is a sport with high intensity activities at high speed, success is partly due to muscle strength. Strength training programs should be routinely performed throughout the competition season to obtain muscle strength (Carvalho et al,2014). Iri et al. (2003) have found that regular speed-strength training improves throwing and jump skills in basketballers, and indicate that maximal strength training results in a 10-15% strength development. With the fact that the team which scored more and quickly will win, the "speed-strength" motoric feature emerges as a vital important. Preparatory training programs should be implemented to improve physical, physiological and bio-motor traits as well as technical-tactical training in order to achieve success in this sport that require short-term maximal loads and in which speed strength and strength endurance combined with error-free playability (Alp, 2015). It has been seen that the strength studies with low weighted balls and those with more than normal ball weight increases throwing performance. There is no clear answer to the fact that endurance training improves throwing performance. But consultants and experts of the subject think that it may be related. Nonetheless, throwing speed can be increased by 3 times training per week during 5 weeks for general and specific endurance (Van Den Tillaar, 2004). Genevois et al. (2015)suggest that elite female handball players should develop and maintain their shoulder muscles with regular strength training, especially for players' throwing performance. Hermassi and colleagues (2015) suggested in their study related with male handball players that by applying health ball throwing program during competition period could improve the ball throwing speed and maximal upper body strength. It is seen that after 8 weeks of training, the players in the durability training group increased their throwing speed, maximal strength and muscle mass, in the group with regular throwing training only maximal force and muscle volume of the players increased, and there was no significant change in the control group.

The acute effects of different training programs on throwing accuracy were examined in this study.

Method

14 female players participated voluntarily in this study (table 1). Information has been collected about their health status and their injure status. Detailed information about the issue has been given to the players involved in the study.

Table.1. Demographic features of players

n-14	Average (X)	Standard Deviation (SD)
Age (year)	28.64	± 2,82

Sport age (year)	14.36	± 4.89
Height (cm)	176.50	± 4,86
Body weight (kg)	68,07	± 2.12

In this study, 4 different training programs were applied on 4 different days (Technical Training Program, Maximal Strength Training Program, Strength Endurance Training Program and Speed Power Training Program) (Table.2, Table.3, Table.4, Table.5). Before and after the training program, the players bounce from their places to the determined targets and do 10 throwing. The targets are circles of 60 cm placed on the top and bottom corners of the left and right of the goal. The throwings achieved to target (resulting in goals) and inaccessible throwings were recorded. The percentage of 10 throwings that players made before and after each training program was calculated as percentage.

Table. 2. Maximal Strength Training Program





No	Exercise	Repetition Number	Number of Series	Overload	Rest	Application
1	 Half squat	4-10	2	Mid tempo- fluent %80-100	Break between Series 5-7 dk break between grade s -1-2 min.	% 60x4 - % 50x6 - % 45x8 - % 40x10
2	 Bench press	4-10	2	Mid tempo- fluent %80-100	Break between Series 5-7 dk break between grade s -1-2 min.	% 27,5x4 - % 25x6 - % 22,5x8 - % 20x10
3	 Tip toe	4-10	2	Mid tempo- fluent %80-100	Break between Series 5-7 dk break between grade s -1-2 min.	% 40x4 - % 35x6 - % 30x8 - % 20x10
4	 Nape press	4-10	2	Mid tempo- fluent %80-100	Break between Series 5-7 dk break between grade s -1-2 min.	% 27,5x4 - % 25x6 - % 22,5x8 - % 20x10

Table.3. Speed Power Training Program

No	Exercise	Repetition Number	Number Of Series	Overload	Rest
1	Back lying position on bench Stretching arms from back to forth and up with 10-15 kg weight	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
2	Jumping legs stretched with 20-30 kg weight	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
3	Peck-knife move with medicine ball	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
4	Back lying position on bench Stretching arms from back to forth and up with 10-15 kg weight	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
5	Opening and closing arms in accordance with the handball throwing technique with 2x5kg dumbbells	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
6	With 5-7 kg weight vest jump on case with two legs, get stretched and get down	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle

Table.4. Strength Endurance Training Program

No	Exercise	Repetition Number	Number Of Series	Overload	Rest
1	Back lying position on bench Stretching arms from back to forth and up with 10-15 kg weight	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
2	Jumping legs stretched with 20-30 kg weight	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
3	Peck-knife move with medicine ball	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
4	Back lying position on bench Stretching arms from back to forth and up with 10-15 kg weight	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
5	Opening and closing arms in accordance with the handball throwing technique with 2x5kg dumbbells	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle
6	With 5-7 kg weight vest jump on case with two legs, get stretched and get down	20-30'	2-3	High tempo- explosive	40-60' full resting principle

Table.5. Technical Training Program

20 min.	Warm-up
15 min	Collected passing exercise
15 min	Running reciprocal and passing and throwing at the goal
20 min	2x1-3x2 offense - defense exercise
20 min	6x6 offense -defense exercise
10 min	Stretching

Statistical Analysis

Average throwing accuracy percentages before and after different trainings were examined with Wilcoxon test. Friedman test was used to identify average throwing accuracy percentages before different training types and whether difference between these averages was significant, in case of there was a significant difference, groups were compared dyadically with wilcoxon test to determine which group was the source for difference. Kruskal Wallis test was performed to determine average throwing accuracy percentages according to position before and after different training programs and whether the difference between these averages was significant. Since the number of data was limited and did not show normal distribution, non-parametric tests were used. The analysis of data was made in SPSS 20.0 program with %95 trust level.

Results

According to test results¹; there was a statistically significant difference between t₂ mean percentiles of throwing accuracy before and after the maximal strength training program ($p < 0,05$), while there was no statistically significant difference between the values before and after other training programs ($p > 0,05$). The average of throwing accuracy² before maximal strength training was 67,14%, while the average after training was 49,2%. There is no statistically significant difference although the average of throwing scores are close in before and after the technical training (64.29-65%) and the speed-power training programs (62.14- 59.29%). Before and after strength endurance training program (66.43 - 60.71%), the average of throwing accuracy decreased but it was not statistically significant. (Table 5) (Graph 1).

Table.6. Comparison of Throwing Accuracy Averages Before and After Different Training Programs

		N	Average (%)	Std. Deviation	W	p
Technical Training	Before	14	64,29	8,52	24	0,855
	After	14	65	10,92		
Maximal Strength Training	Before	14	67,14	13,83	2,5	0,001*
	After	14	49,29	9,97		
Speed Power Training	Before	14	62,14	12,51	20,5	0,458
	After	14	59,29	16,39		
Strength Endurance Training	Before	14	66,43	11,51	8	0,075
	After	14	60,71	10,72		

* $p < 0,05$

There is no significant difference among average throwing accuracy percentages before different training programs (Table.6).

Table.7. Comparison of Throwing Accuracy Averages According to Training Programs Before Training

	N	Average	Std. Deviation	Friedman test value	P
Technical Training	14	64,29	8,52	2,184	0,535
Maximal Strength Training	14	67,14	13,83		
Speed Power Training	14	62,14	12,51		
Strength Endurance Training	14	66,43	11,51		

There is no significant difference between the mean percentages of throwing scores before different training programs (Table 6).

There is a significant difference among average throwing accuracy percentages after different training programs (*p<0,05). Throwing accuracy average after Maximal Strength Training Program is significantly lower than throwing accuracy average obtained after Continuity on Technique and Strength Training Programs. There is no significant difference among other training programs (Tablo.7).

Table.8. Comparison of Throwing Accuracy Averages According to Training Programs After Training

	N	Average	Std. Deviation	Friedman test value	P
Technical Training	14	65	10,92	12,095	0,007*
Maximal Strength Training	14	49,29	9,97		
Speed Power Training	14	59,29	16,39		
Strength Endurance Training	14	60,71	10,72		

*p<0,05

Discussion

Hermassi and colleagues (2015) suggested in their study related with male handballers that by applying health ball throwing program during competition period could improve the ball throwing speed and maximal upper body strength. It is seen that after 8 weeks of training, the players in the endurance training group increased their throwing speed, maximal strength and muscle mass, in the group with regular throwing training only maximal force and muscle volume of the players increased, and there was no significant change in the control group.

In another study; physical and physiological characteristics of handball players who play amateur, professional and national team, shooting speeds and their throwing and their performance on the field have been examined. Particularly in professional and national team players, the throwing accuracy is increased while throwing strength is decreased. Kawamori & Haff (2004) concluded that it is important for handball players to develop strength and fitness programs in order to use these parameters effectively.

Also, Juan et al.; in their study; investigated the relationship between throwing speed and throwing accuracy by giving different application instructions to amateur and professional handballers. The professional handballers' throwing speed and accuracy performances are better than amateurs. This result is parallel to the studies that Etnyre (1998) and Tillaar and Ettema (2006) have done.

Zapartidis et al. 2009, in their study of 16 female handball players, during a 60-minute game period, the players made 3 shots at a distance of 7m every 10 minutes and they recorded a significant

decrease in their final throws. The study showed that the players' efforts during the competition reduced both effects of ball speed and ball hit.

In another study conducted on 40 university students with a mean age of 15.9 ± 1.0 , the first group was not applied training program, the second and third groups had strength training with different weighted health ball and after 8 weeks, significant difference was detected in the 2nd and 3rd group about throwing speed (Tillaar and Marques, 2013).

In study of Hoff and Almasbakk, in addition to regularly handball training for 9 weeks, the bench press study concluded that the players in the experimental group increased their throwing speed by jumping (17%) and by standing (18%) and there was no significant increase in the control group.

Throwing efficiency refers to throwing strength and throwing accuracy. The studies showed that regular strength training increased the throwing strength and speed. It is seen in the literature review that there was a significant correlation between throwing strength and throwing speed when regular strength training was applied. In this study, it was determined that the maximal strength training, pre- and post-training throwing accuracy values significantly decreased and has a significant difference compared to the technical, speed-power and strength endurance training programs. This means that acute maximal strength training programs have a negative impact on throwing accuracy. It has been determined that the average values before and after the technical training and speed power training programs are close to each other. Statistically, the results are not significant, but they show that there is not a big difference in the mean value of the throwing accuracy after the technical and speed power training programs. We can say that there is no positive-negative effect of throwing exercises made after technical training and speed power training. It was observed that the average values before and after the strength endurance training program decreased but there was no statistically significant effect on throwing accuracy.

2.1 Conclusion

In this study, the acute effect of the different training programs applied to the elite female handball team on throwing accuracy was examined. A significant decrease was observed in the average of the throwing accuracy before and after the maximal strength training program. The average of throwing accuracy after maximal strength training was significantly different according to the technique, speed power and strength endurance programs. Maximal strength is shown as the highest value that player can take in one trial (Çelenk 2003, Bompa 1998, Dündar 1994, Sevim 2009). Maximal strength training may result in muscularly fatigue players because it is a strength training method in which the load density is intense. It is thought that it has a negative effect on throwing accuracy due to this muscular fatigue. These result clearly show that throwing exercises made at the end of the strength training were not fruitful, and especially after the technical, speed strength and strength endurance training programs have no meaningful effect.

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