

Anthropometric, physical fitness and psychological profile of adolescent rock climbers from the South of Spain: predictors of performance



Vanesa España Romero
University of Cadiz

Introduction

Background



Sport climbing popularity has increased in the last years

Research on anthropometrical, psychological and physiological characteristics and adaptations

Mainly focused on adults

Watts et al. Eur J Appl Physiol 2004

Giles et al. Sports Med 2006

España-Romero. Int J Med & Sports Sci 2009

INTRODUCTION

METHODS

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION

Introduction

Background

→ What about **children**?



- **Watts et al. 2003** → Anthropometry of 90 competitive climbers mean aged 13.5 y.
- **Morrison & Schoeffl, 2007** → Physiological responses and risks in youth
- **Balas et al. 2009** → Changes in strength and body composition in 50 climbers aged 10-17
- **Watts & Ostrowski, 2014** → Measure oxygen uptake and energy expenditure in children during rock climbing activities typical of school-based programs.

Introduction

Hypothesis

Physical fitness → Health related*



What about rock climbers?

Upper limb strength
Speed?
Agility?
Cardiorespiratory fitness?

*Ortega et al., 2008, Int J Obes; Ruiz et al., BJSM, 2009

Introduction

Aims

(I) To **describe** the **physical fitness, anthropometric** and **psychological** characteristics of **young** Spanish climbers aged 12-18y, and to **compare** them with sex- and age-matched reference data from large national or European surveys.

(II) To **identify** which physical fitness, anthropometric and/or psychological **factors may** determine climbing **performance** in youth.

Methods



Design

Cross-sectional study

Participants

19 (16 males) aged 12-18 years

Adolescent rock climbers from the South of Spain
Onsight rate V+ to 8a Training rate V+ to 8a+

Dependent variable

Climbing performance (onsight and trained rate)

Independent variable

Physical fitness levels, anthropometry, and psychological factors.

**Independent
variable**



Physical fitness levels, anthropometry,and

**Extended ALPHA Health-Related Fitness Test Battery
for Children and Adolescents**

**Cardiorespiratory
fitness**

20m shuttle run test

**Musculoskeletal
fitness**

Handgrip strength

Standing long jump

Bent Arm Hang

Body composition

Weight & Height (BMI)

Waist circumference

Triceps & Subscapular
skinfold thickness

Humeral diameter
Femur diameter
Body surface

Somatotype

Motor fitness

4x10m shuttle run test

Independent variable



Physical fitness levels, anthropometry, and psychological factors.

Climbing motivation

Basic motivation

Daily motivation

Extrinsic motivation

Intrinsic motivation

Ego oriented to

Task oriented to

Buceta et al., 1999

Sport commitment

Current level

Future level

Orlick et al., 2004

Methods

Statistical analyses

Relation of our sample with AVENA and HELENA percentiles (Aim 1)

ONE SAMPLE T-TEST

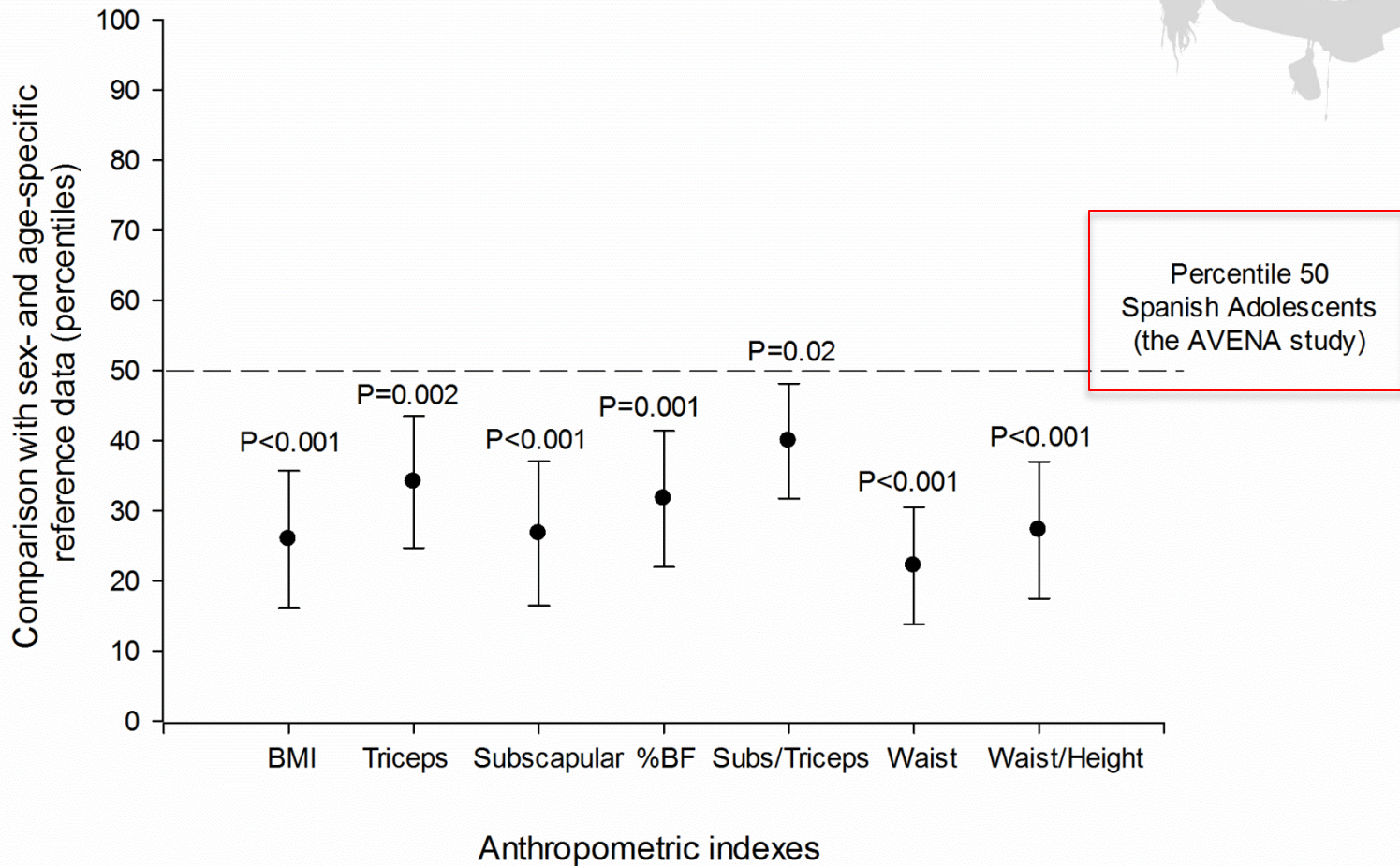
Relationship between potential predictors and performance (Aim 2)

***PARTIAL CORRELATION MODELS
STEP REGRESSION MODELS***

SPSS software (version 20.0.0) $\alpha = 5\%$

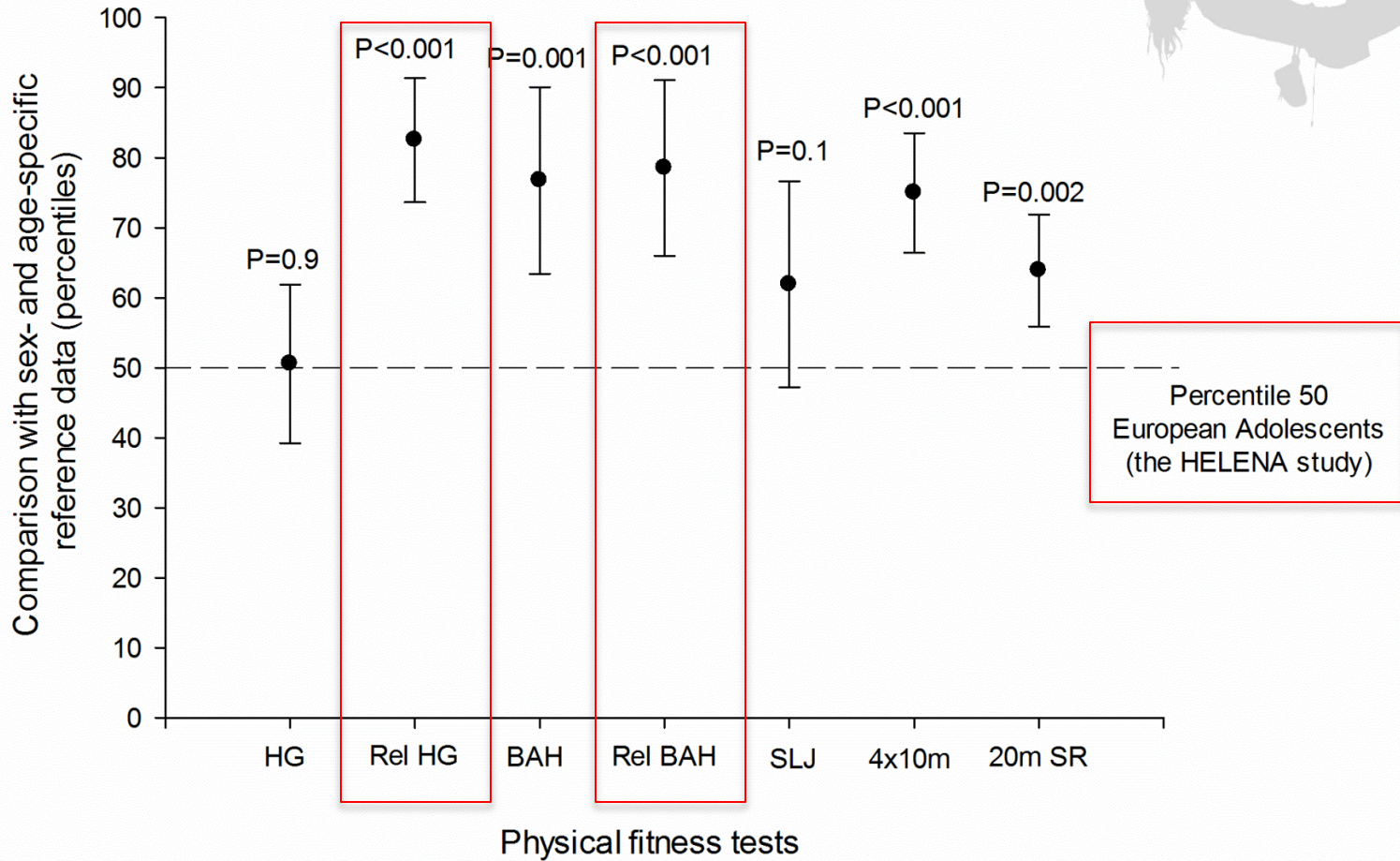
Results & Discussion

Anthropometry



Results & Discussion

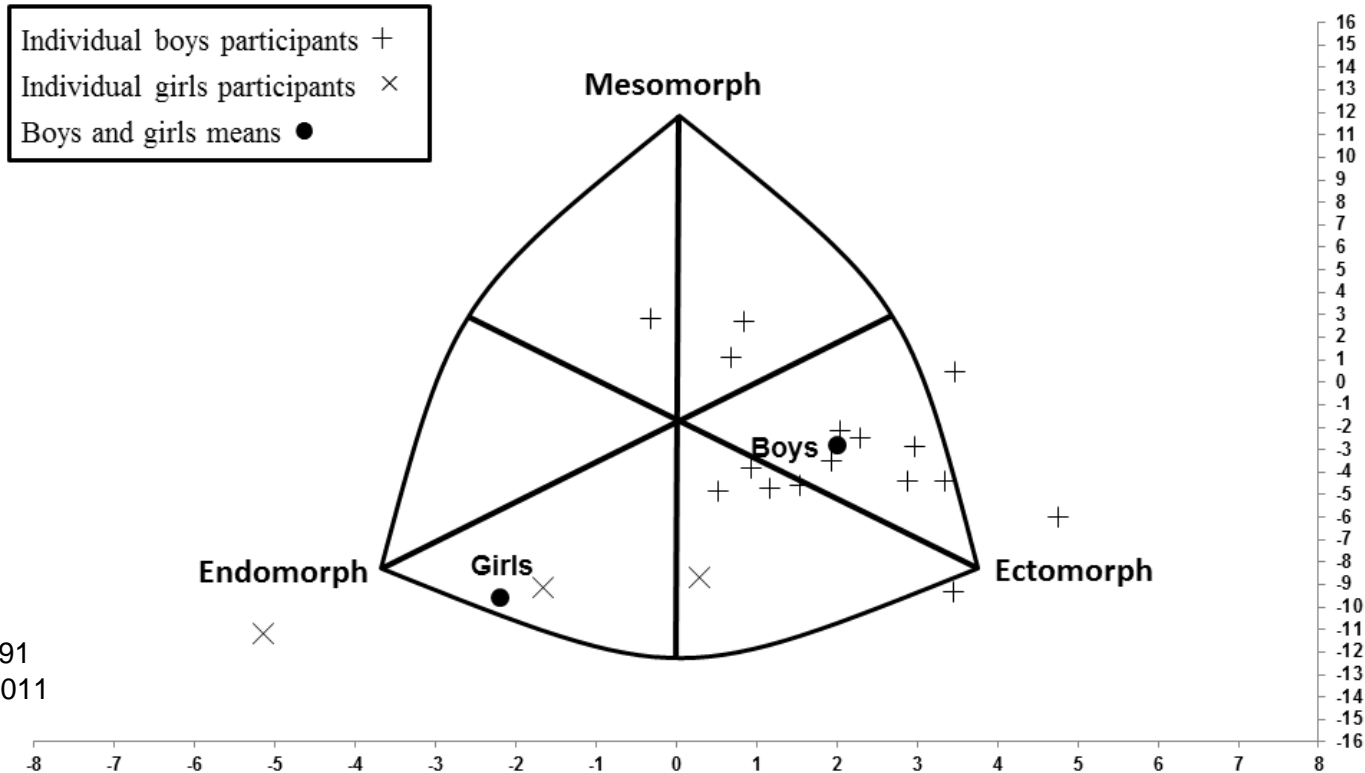
Physical fitness



Results & Discussion

Somatotype

Somatotype indicated values of 2.5 ± 1.1 , 1.2 ± 1.6 and 3.9 ± 1.2 for Endomorphy, Mesomorphy and Ectomorphy respectively



Viviani et al., JSMPF, 1991
Alvero-Cruz et al., IJM, 2011

Results & Discussion



Partial correlation of anthropometric and psychological with climbing performance

Variables	Onsight Grade		Trained Grade	
	r	P	r	P
Climbing experience	0.730	0.001	0.686	0.003
Training days per week	0.628	0.009	0.648	0.007
<i>Anthropometric/Body composition</i>				
Height	-0.538	0.031	-0.570	0.021
Body surface	-0.524	0.037	-0.487	0.056*
<i>Somatotype</i>				
Mesomorphy	0.597	0.015	0.514	0.042
<i>Psychology</i>				
Daily motivation	0.710	0.002	0.750	0.001

**Borderline significant*

Results & Discussion



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Results & Discussion

Partial correlation of fitness with climbing performance



Variables	Onsight Grade		Trained Grade	
	r	P	r	P
<i>Physical fitness</i>				
Handgrip strength	0.219	0.415	0.163	0.546
<u>Relative handgrip strength</u>	0.412	0.113	0.384	0.142
Bent arm hang	0.207	0.441	0.020	0.942
Bent arm hang/weight ratio	0.223	0.406	0.034	0.901
Standing long jump	0.308	0.247	0.169	0.532
One leg stand	-0.059	0.830	-0.178	0.511
4x10 meter shuttle run	-0.245	0.378	-0.112	0.691
20 meter shuttle run	0.172	0.540	0.091	0.748

Results & Discussion

Stepwise linear regression

		Standardized B coefficient	Sig	R Square	R Square Change
Step 1	Age	0.231	0.334	0.200	0.200
	Sex	0.093	0.714		
	City	0.321	0.217		
Step 2	Age	0.205	0.231	0.626	0.426
	Sex	-0.053	0.774		
	City	0.379	0.050		
	Climbing Experience	0.668	0.001		
Step 3	Age	0.046	0.770	0.746	0.120
	Sex	-0.012	0.941		
	City	0.414	0.017		
	Climbing Experience	0.528	0.004		
	Training days per week	0.409	0.027		
Step 4	Age	-0.121	0.387	0.853	0.106
	Sex	-0.402	0.046		
	City	0.425	0.004		
	Climbing Time	0.523	0.001		
	Training days per week	0.249	0.104		
	Mesomorphy	0.579	0.012		

Limitations & Strengths

LIMITATIONS

Low number of participants (N=19) → Only 3 female

Fitness test are not specifically designed for climbers

Indirect measurements → Kinanthropometry

STRENGTHS

Significant number for adolescent rock climbers

Reliability and validity of the tests

Conclusion

Adolescent rock climbers from the South of Spain have

Lower levels of total and central **adiposity** than the reference values and **better fitness** than the average European reference values

Variables that may contribute to climbing performance are

A **mesomorphic** somatotype, **low height**, **body surface** and high levels of **daily motivation**

Acknowledgements



Andalusi

The And

Collabor

Adolesc



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Thank you for your attention!

vanesa.espana@uca.es