

Referees are specialists for the rules Coaches are specialists for tactics

... but Coaches need to know the rules and Referees need to have some basic knowledge of tactics



Referees should be prepared for each match

- what teams are playing?
- is there any importance in the match?
- equal worth of all matches male/female / Champions-League/-Trophy



Referees should understand the Coaches p.o.v.

- they know their players & their moves
- they have a strategy for the match
- they know the weak-points & problems
- they want to influence sometimes



#### Referees should be able to cummunicate

- before the match: introduction, technical meeting
- during the match: accept coaches personality, reduce stress
- \* after the match: hand-shake, rational analysis



### Coaches expect from the Reeferees

- Decisions have to be consistent throughout the match. The criteria should not be changed during the match. Keep the line of refereeing!
- Protection of the players from rough play and injuries.



- Steps
- Passive play
- \* Entering the goal-area (attacker with/without ball; defender)



- Steps
- Passive play
- Entering the goal-area (attacker with/without ball; defender)
- Fighting for the better position (pivot)
- Hollywood-actions (e.g to stop opponents fast-break)



- Advantage depending on the used defence-system
  - open defence
  - closed defence



- Advantage depending on the used defence-system
  - open defence
  - closed defence
- movements to the gap 1/2



- > space-structure: basic principles in attack
  - open central area
  - first way for the ballpossesor
  - safety behind the ballpossesor
  - shifting the play to the other side



- > space-structure: basic principles in attack
  - open central area



Abb. 1a: Angreifer in diesem Raum sind gefährlich; ihn deshalb nicht "verstellen", sondern immer wieder hineinlaufen.

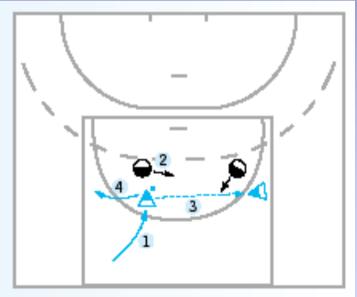


Abb. 1b: Die gefährliche Zone möglichst "weg vom Ball" immer wieder verlassen, um neu hineinstarten zu können.



- > space-structure: basic principles in attack
  - first way for the ballpossesor



Abb. 2a: "Vorfahrt für den Ballführer" ist ein Gebot, d. h. der Ballführer <u>muß</u> mit möglichst viel Tempo Richtung Tor ziehen.

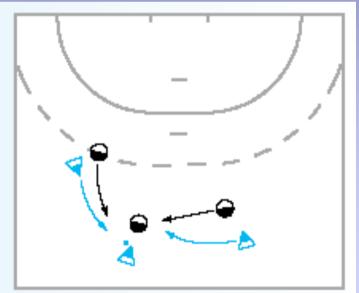


Abb. 2b: Zögerliche Ballführer verursachen eine "Spielertraubenbildung".



- > space-structure: basic principles in attack
  - safety behind the ballpossesor



Abb. 3a: Dem schnell dribbelnden Ballhalter stellen sich Abwehrspieler in den Weg.

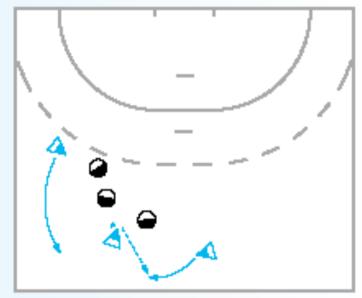


Abb. 3b: Die Hilfe für den in die Bredouille geratenen Spieler muß von hinten kommen.



- > space-structure: basic principles in attack
  - shifting the play to the other side

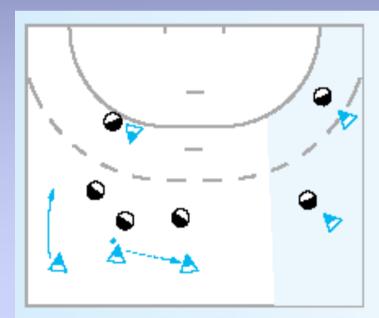


Abb. 4a: Gegen die Verdichtung am Ballort hilft die Spielverlagerung.

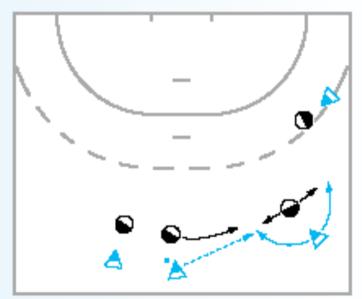


Abb. 4b: Lange Pässe sind gefährlich – sicherer sind mehrere Kurzpässe.



- > playing-structure:
  - team-tactics

group-cooperation

individual play

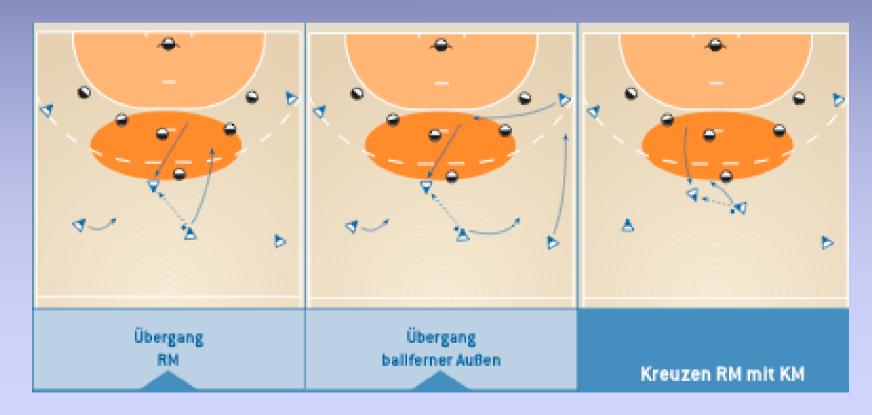
Team
Moves,
Planning
within the
teams
association

Small Groups: Cooperative play, Parallel play, Crosses, Blocking, Double passing

Individual Performance:
Actions/Position variables,
Playing around with and without ball,
1 and 1 variations (technical-tactical)

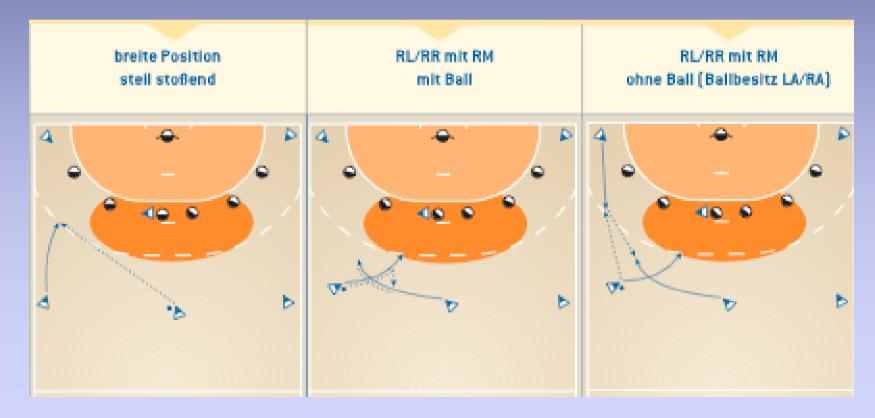


- > playing-structure:
  - open central area (1)





- > playing-structure:
  - open central area (2)





> comparison man/women:

athletics: power - agility

technical skills: nearly same level

\* tactical systems: all defence-systems attack with big pivot attack without wings (men) attack based on group-cooperation