

# PURPOSE

- The purpose of this study was to assess common aerobic fitness m college-aged cyclists from a variety of cycling disciplines and expl relationships between performance and anthropometric measures
- Specifically, we assessed body fat percentage, VO2 peak, maximum heart rate, and anaerobic threshold of the athletes.

## METHODS

- Ten  $(n = 2 \text{ females}; \text{ aged } 19 \pm 2 \text{ years})$  well trained cyclists who compete in multiple disciplines including cross country, short track, dual slalom, cyclocross, and road participated in the study.
- These athletes completed the following assessments:
  - Anthropometric measures (height, weight, and BIA body fat)
  - Graded exercise test on a Velotron electronically-braked cycle ergometer
- Heart rate (Polar H10) and expired air (Parvo TrueOne 2400) were measured continuously.
- VO2peak was determined by the highest recorded 30-s VO2 average.
- Anaerobic threshold was determined when the VCO<sub>2</sub>/VO<sub>2</sub>ratio (Respiratory **Exchange Ratio**) was greater than 1.0.
- Descriptive statistics were conducted, and Pearson's correlations were utilized to explore relationships between anthropometric and performance data.



# PEAK OXYGEN CONSUMPTION AND ANAEROBIC THRESHOLDS IN COLLEGE-AGED, COMPETITIVE CYCLISTS

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#### **Table 1**. Participant variables

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	Mean	±	SD	Max	Min
Height (cm)	170.9	±	16.3	193.5	152.0
Weight (kg)	65.8	±	13.9	101.9	55.0
Body fat (%)	12.4	±	5.6	21.9	5.6
Lean body mass (kg)	63.3	±	1 <mark>3.5</mark>	79.9	40.6
Fat mass (kg)	8.9	±	5.1	22	3.9
GXT PP (W)	328	±	87	400	200
GXT max HR (b <mark>p</mark> m)	193	±	5	209	181
VO2peak (mL/kg/min)	52. <mark>5</mark>	<u>+</u>	8.9	70.0	41.8
VO2peak (mL/kg/LBM/min)	58.5	<u>+</u>	12.5	85.0	43.5
AT VO2 (m <mark>L/</mark> kg/min)	47.4	±	8.6	61 <mark>.7</mark>	37.3
AT HR (b <mark>pm</mark> )	174	<u>+</u>	17	190	132

GXT: graded exercise test; PP: peak power; HR: heart rate; bpm: beats per minute; LBM: lean body mass; AT: anaerobic threshold;



**Figure 1.** Relationship between body fat percentage and VO2peak.

# RESULTS



**Figure 2.** Relationship between VO2peak relative to body weight and VO2peak relative to lean body mass.

- thresholds.
- higher VO2peaks.

- monitoring, and program design.



## CONCLUSION

• These athletes VO2peaks are in the 90th percentile for males and females.

• Participants reached their anaerobic threshold at group mean value of 90 ± 7% **VO2peak and 90 ± 17% of heart rate max.** 

• Highly trained cycling athletes have excellent VO2peak values and high anaerobic

• Having a lower body fat percentage, even in this group of lean athletes, may yield

# **PRACTICAL APPLICATION**

• These data contribute to establishing normative data in this population.

• Additionally, research to help establish aerobic fitness and anthropometric norms is warranted in trained college age male and female cyclists to inform coaching, athlete

• Furthermore, reducing body fat may improve cyclists VO2peak.