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ERRATUM

In the article **“ Effects of 22 weeks of training on functional markers and match performance of young soccer players”**, published in volume 22, number 2, 2016.

For characterization of the participants, body composition (body mass, body fat, height), O2MAX and the peak height velocity were evaluated according to previous studies (Léger & Lambert, 1982; Mirwald, Jones, Bailey, & Beunen, 2002; Machado, Oikawa & Barbanti, 2013).

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page 94, Methods

Table 1. Sample characteristics expressed in mean ± sd of age, height, body mass, body fat, peak height velocity and O2MAX.

	Mean ± SD
Age (years)	15.1 ± 0.3
Height (cm)	171.5 ± 6.1
Body Mass (kg)	60.4 ± 5.5
Body Fat (%)	11.5 ± 2.8
Peak height velocity (years)	1.42 ± 0.5
O_{2MAX} (ml.kg-1.min-1)	48.68 ± 4.67

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page 94, Methods

Determination of Anaerobic Power

To measure the aerobic power (fatigue index, minimum power, peak power and average power) of the players, the Running-based Anaerobic Sprint Test – RAST (Zacharogiannis, Paradisis, & Tziortzis, 2004) was used.

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page 95, *Determination of Anaerobic Power*

Determination of O2MAX and VMAX

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page 95, *Determination of O2MAX and VMAX*

The last stage was computed for the O2MAX determination (Krustrup *et al*., 2006). The Kuipers, Verstappen, Keizer, Geurten, and Kranenburg (1985) equation was used to calculate the maximum intensity (VMAX) reached during the protocol as shown below:

$$VMAX = Ecom + (t/DE) * I$$

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page 95, *Determination of O2MAX and VMAX*

The training session to develop aerobic power during the preparatory stage in the 1st and 2nd weeks was consisted of five series of three minutes at 90% of VMAX with 90 seconds of active recovery. The 3rd, 4th and 5th weeks were consisted by three sets of five minutes at 95% of VMAX with 90 seconds of active rest.

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Figure 3. RAST test results.

Average Power (AP) – A, Peak Power (PP) – B, Minimium Power (MP) – C and Index of Fatigue (IF) – D during the periodization. A – a = T0 x T1 ($p < 0.001$); b = T0 x T2 ($p < 0.001$); c = T0 x T3 ($p < 0.001$). B – a = T0 x T1 ($p = 0.001$); b = T0 x T2 ($p < 0.001$); c = T0 x T3 ($p < 0.001$). C – a = T0 x T1 ($p < 0.001$); b = T0 x T2 ($p < 0.001$); c = T0 x T3 ($p < 0.001$); d = T1 x T2 ($p = 0.04$). D – a = T0 x T2 ($p = 0.005$); b = T0 x T3 ($p = 0.008$).

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page 97, Figure 3

Figure 5 illustrates the average values of O2MAX (A) and VMAX (B). Both variables revealed similar behavior for both indicators.

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Figure 4. Performances in jumps.

Horizontal Jump (HJ) – A and Countermovement Jump (CMJ) – B tests during the periodization. A – a = T0 x T2 ($p = 0.006$); b = T0 x T3 ($p < 0.001$); c = T1 x T2 ($p = 0.02$); d = T1 x T3 ($p < 0.001$); e = T2 x T3 ($p < 0.001$). B – a = T0 x T2 ($p = 0.01$); b = T0 x T3 ($p < 0.001$); c = T1 x T2 ($p = 0.04$); d = T1 x T3 ($p < 0.001$); e = T2 x T3 ($p = 0.006$).

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page 97, Figure 4

Therefore, it is possible to report that preparatory stage was efficient to promote improvements in O2MAX and VMAX.

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Figure 5. O2MAX and VMAX during the periodization.

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page 98, Figure 5

In relation to O2MAX and VMAX values, it was found a significant increase after the preparatory stage, occurring the maintenance of the values in competitive stages I and II.

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