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Phases over attacks	Experts	Near-Experts
starting position	1.18	1.06
movement initiation	1.11	0.89
technique 1	1.05	0.69*
transition 1	1.03	0.64*
technique 2	0.91	0.65
transition 2	0.84	0.55*
technique 3	0.79	0.65

\*p < .05

## Rather low anchoring in Near-Experts !!!

Independent variable	Within subject		Between subject
	Phase	Phase * Martial Art / Phase * Expertise	Martial Art / Expertise
Martial Arts	$F(3.19, 54.27) = 20.06, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .54$	$F(3.19, 54.27) = 5.20, p < .01, \eta_p^2 = .29$	$F(1, 17) = 2.032, p = .086, \eta_p^2 = .107$
Expertise	$F(2.41, 40.90) = 17.33, p < .01, \eta_p^2 = .51$	$F(2.41, 40.90) = 1.624, p = .205, \eta_p^2 = .087$	$F(1, 17) = 2.998, p = .1, \eta_p^2 = .15$

As predicted, the height of gaze anchoring varied as a function of martial arts. QKD athletes anchored their gaze higher than TKD athletes until the end of technique 1. Results further show that especially QKD athletes anchored their gaze around the opponents shoulder line, even when kicks were performed. Thus, a rather high anchoring of gaze and the accompanied use of peripheral vision seems to be functional to quickly react to opponent's attacks. This practically relevant finding should especially be taken into account for training youth martial arts athletes.

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