

**TACTICS AND DEAD-BALL SITUATIONS IN  
FUTSAL**  
José Venancio López

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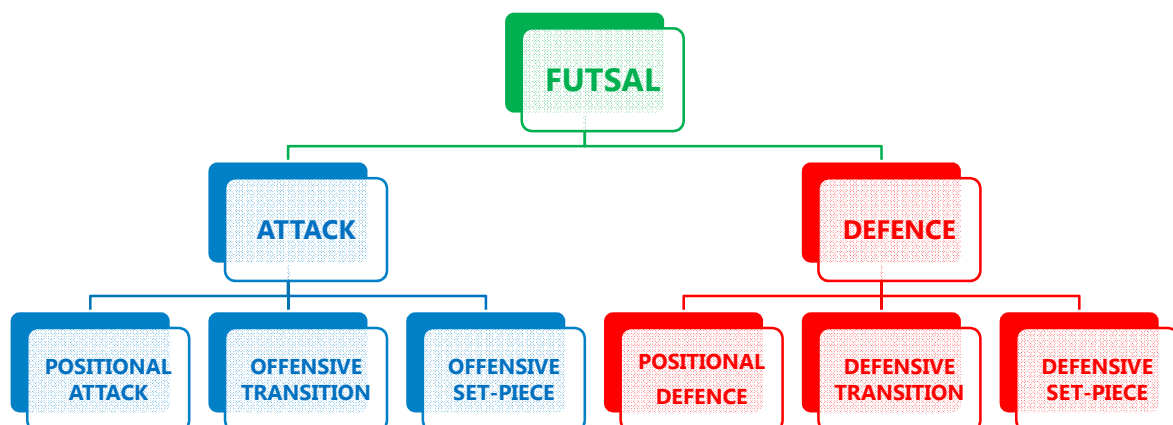
**FUTSAL TACTICS**  
José Venancio López

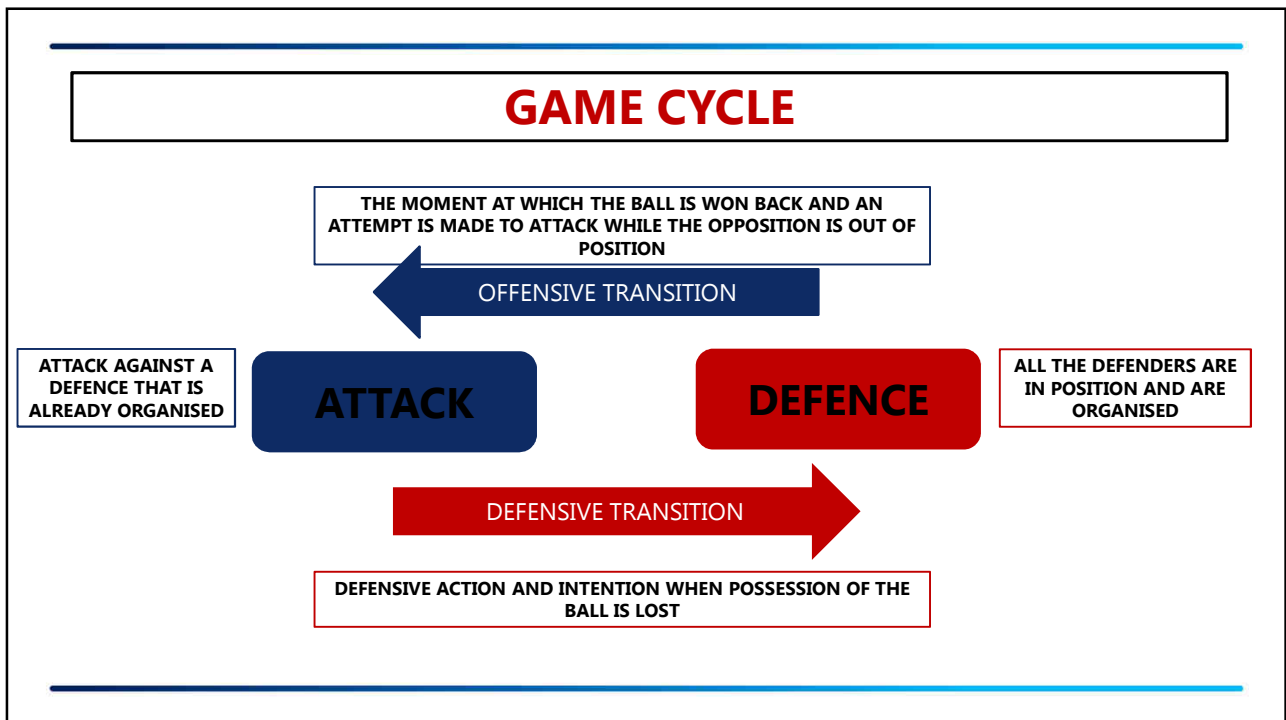
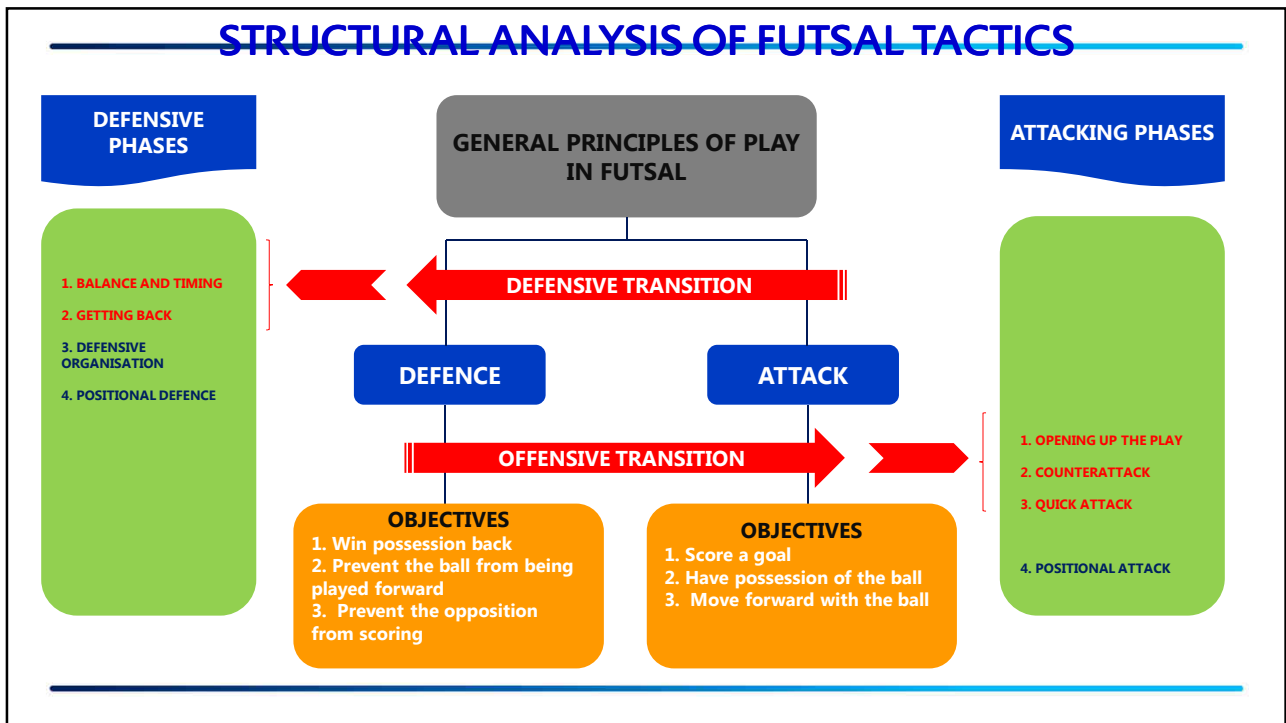
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## TACTICAL OBJECTIVES



## PHASES OF PLAY IN FUTSAL



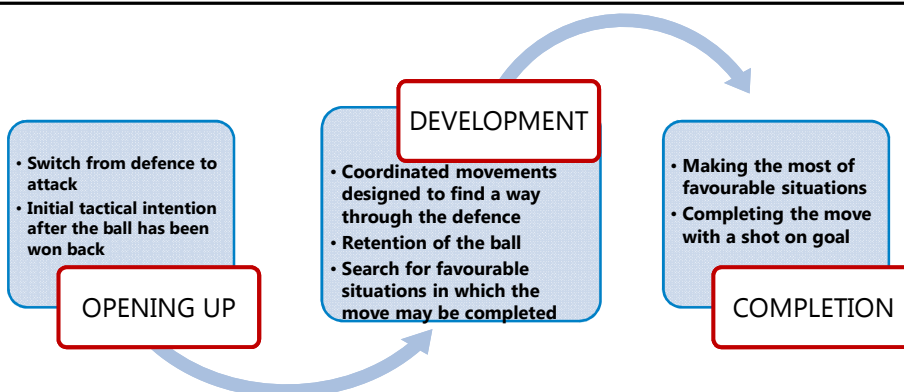


## OFFENSIVE TACTICS

**Offensive tactics** are all of the individual and collective actions that the players in a team make when they are in possession of the ball, in attempting to get the better of the opposition and achieve the objectives of the attack. They are actions that are performed as part of the attacking phases.



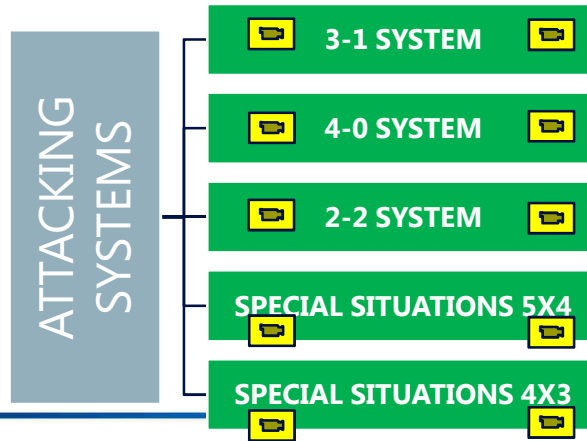
## BUILDING AN ATTACK



**Offensive guidelines and resources:** support play designed to maintain possession; moving into space; finding depth and width to allow the move to continue; moving off the ball; creating, occupying and making use of space; moving the ball around; basic technical factors; drawing in defenders and pulling them out of position etc.

## • POSITIONAL ATTACK

**Positional attack:** the organisation and movements we make when we have to attack a defence that is in position and is organised. The positional attack is built by means of two procedures: development and completion.



## OFFENSIVE TRANSITION

### ATTACKING PHASES INVOLVED IN THE OFFENSIVE TRANSITION

#### 1. OPENING UP THE PLAY

Rapid action, intention and organisation after the ball has been won back

#### 2. COUNTERATTACK

An offensive attack designed to reach the opposing goal quickly

The four defenders are not behind the ball

#### 3. FAST ATTACK

Intention to attack at speed

Four defenders behind the ball but with no defensive organisation

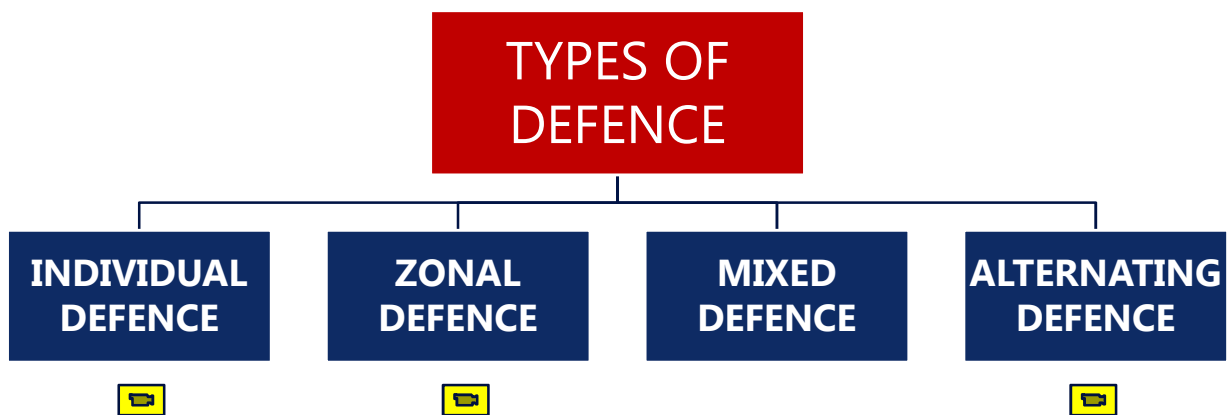
## DEFENSIVE TACTICS

**Defensive tactics** are all the individual and collective actions that players make when their team is not in possession of the ball, in attempting to counteract or restrict the opposition with a view to achieving the objectives of defence.



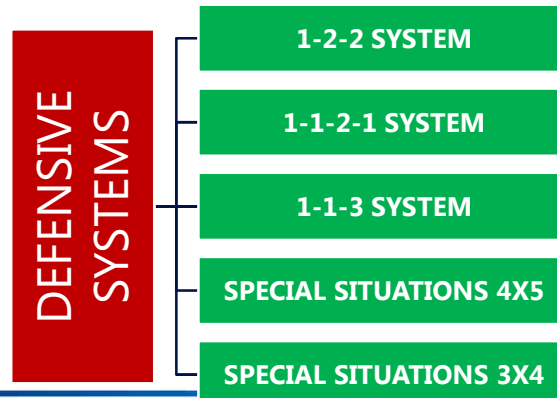
## BUILDING DEFENCE

**Building defence** is based on defensive organisation and positional defence. It is dependent on the game space and the height of our defensive lines: high pressing defences/open (3/4) defences/closed defences.



## POSITIONAL DEFENCE

**Positional defence:** the two phases involved here are defensive organisation and positional defence itself, with the first being seen as leading into the second. Positional defence is defined as the defensive movements that the team makes as soon as it organises itself defensively. The basic principal is to mark and cover players and the direction in which this is done.



## • DEFENSIVE TRANSITION

ATTACKING PHASES INVOLVED IN THE DEFENSIVE TRANSITION

### 1. BALANCE AND TIMING

Position of attacking players at the moment at which possession of the ball is lost.

Prevent the opposition from building play quickly.

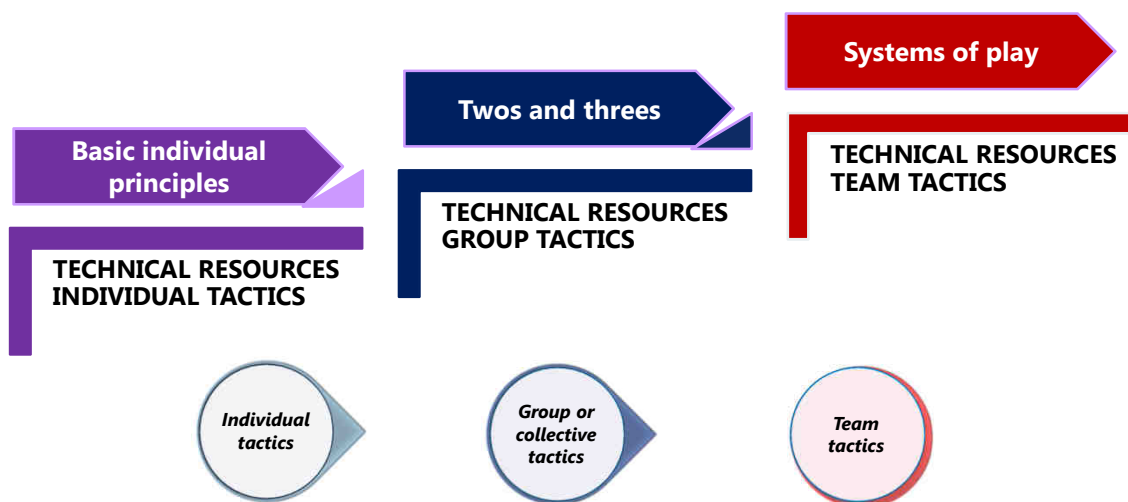


### 2. GETTING BACK

Getting back as quickly as possible behind the ball or in a position in which the team can organise itself defensively.

**The aim of the defensive transition is to prevent the opposing team from attacking quickly before we can organise ourselves defensively and to drop back from attacking positions in order to cover space in an organised way and thereby initiate positional defence.**

## THE DIVISION OF TACTICS: THE STRUCTURE OF DIFFERENT TACTICAL SITUATIONS



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