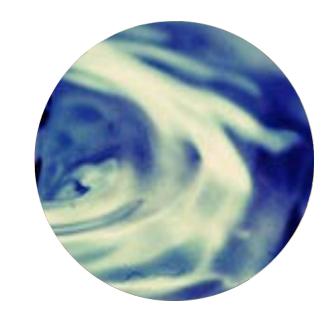


Why am I here today?







A life-long love of water and babies

A long relationship with the STA

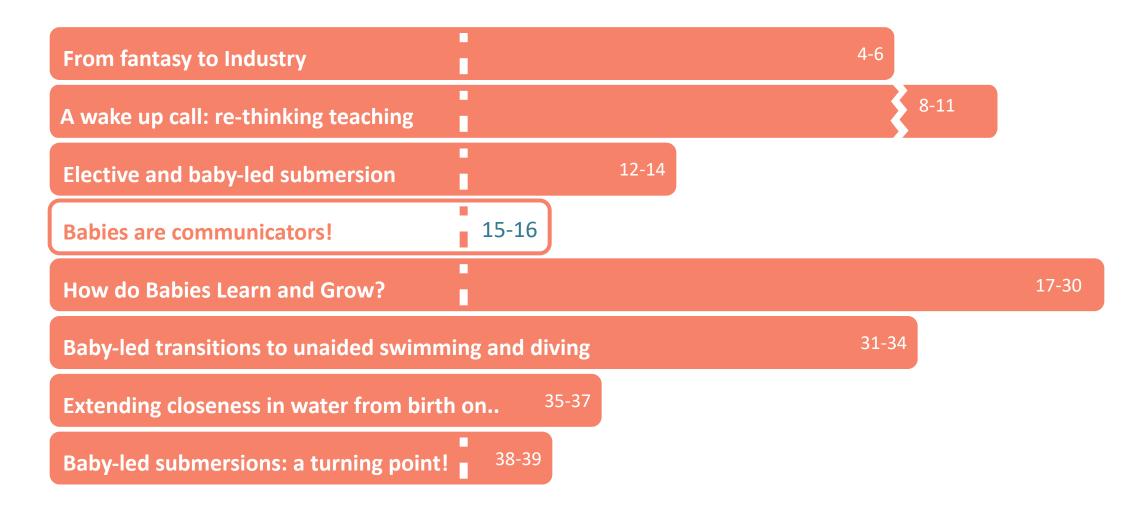
A passion for excellence and best practice

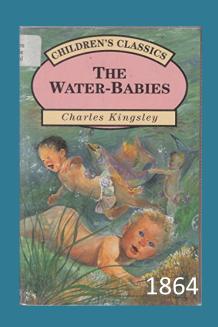






Today's Talk

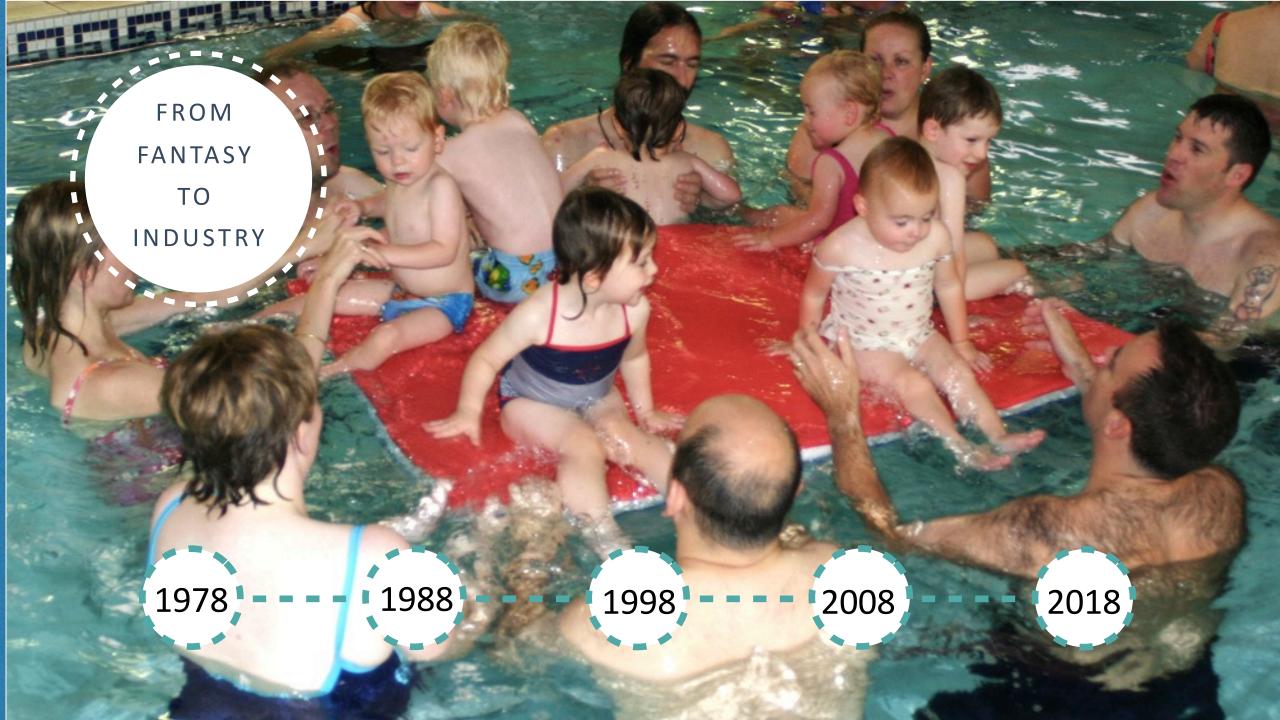






The end of an illusion?

- ➤ Babies swimming under water: an Illusion fabricated by technological advances in underwater photography
- Compounded by newborn primitive reflexes in water, and the extraordinary claims of Igor Tjarkovsky in Russia (1970s)
- ➤ A world changing fairy tale: "Water Babies" by Charles Kingsley 1864 (film adaptation 1978).
- A worldwide imaginary: homo aquaticus, water birth, new frontiers of development for human babies





Let's be real...

- ➤ Babies can exceptionally swim before they can walk, but this takes extraordinary dedication from a keen parent
- Most early little swimmers develop the coordination and balance required for self-propulsion in water in their third year. This requires submersion and surfacing to breathe skills.
- ➤ But do repetitive submersions in babies' first year confer a swimming or water safety advantage? This is not confirmed by evidence or experience.

But let's not throw out the baby(submersion) with the bath water!



The illusion has brought millions of parents and babies to enjoy being in water together.



It has originated a worldwide new trend in parenting activities and a thriving industry that is here to stay...



It's time to look at what we are doing, why and how we are doing it, whether it's best practice or not.



As knowledge expands, our understanding of baby submersion demands new Teaching Methods

A wake up call in defense of babies!



- > Still too much violence is done to babies in the name of "gentle" baby swimming.
- This has called for reactions: 'We are not a baby diving school' (Terje Saskett, Swimming with Love). FAEL (France).
- ➤ No to photoshoots (Puddle Ducks and other swim schools in the UK)
- Freedman& Shawn Tomlinson, 2017).

Beyond reducing submersions: let's re-think teaching

- Repetitive submersions rely on "conditioning" through "Habituation"
- ➤ When babies give up protesting they may look calm and happy but they are just resigned performers.
- The NO may resurface at some point, months or years later as 'water wobbles' or even pool phobia.
- ➤ Why should babies want to explore the underwater realm if we do not make it exciting for them?





THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE: THE CHILD DECIDES...

For four years now, we have worked closely with Birthlight and the STA on the best and safest way to submerge children so that they feel empowered and never forced. The answer is simple; the child decides. This was a wonderful moment, to have all the respected baby and child swimming bodies aligned with the same thinking

Founder/Director, Calmababy

ALISON DUFF



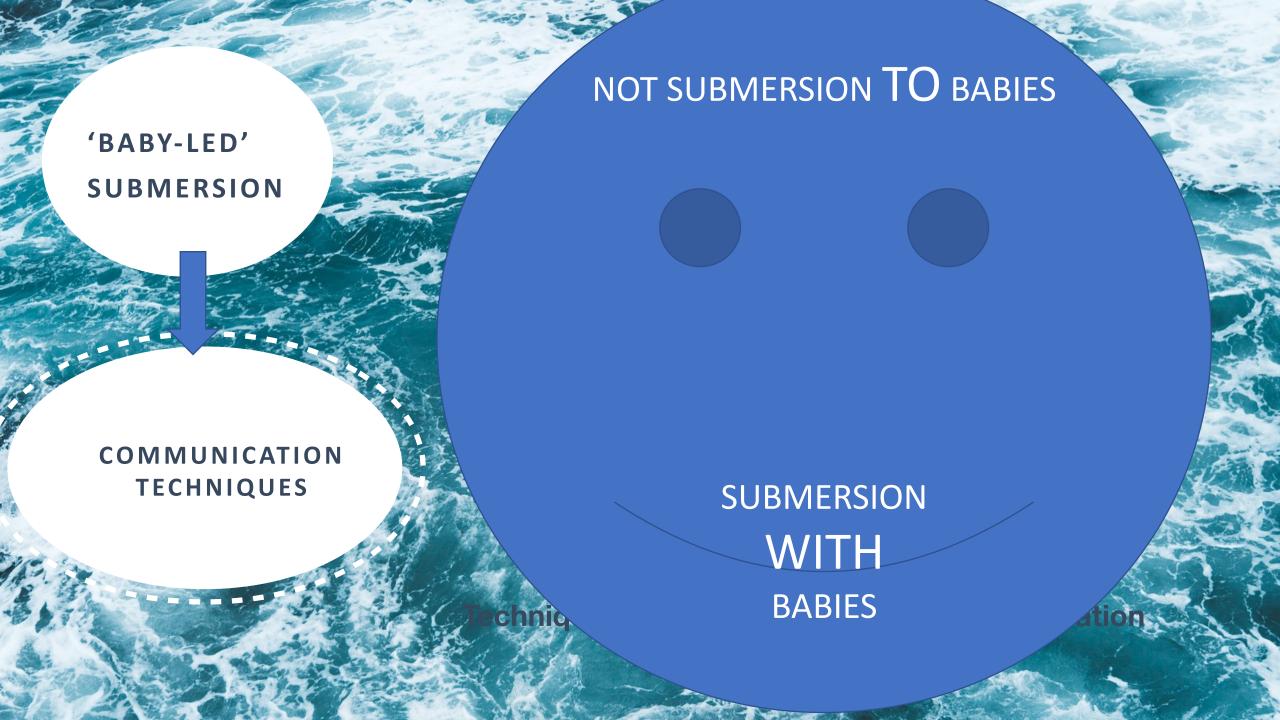
'Elective submersion'? a misnomer...



Nothing about early parenting is fully 'baby elected

- Parents pay hard earned cash for baby swimming classes. They have expectations but hey are open to new understandings if we can link these changes with positive outcomes.
- → BUT there are development-linked times when 'elective submersion' is warranted: when games are played when babies test parents' boundaries When babies need reassurance that it's OK to have a bad day.. Submersion becomes a great parenting exercise, a supreme negotiating art, lots of fun too.

So let's follow the sinker a little deeper and go for an alternative concept: 'baby-led submersion'.



How can we make "baby-led submersion" practical in busy swim schools?

Babies are supreme communicators: can parents be shown to read their cues?



In the same way that our movement techniques help babies integrate reflexes as they develop voluntary swimming movements, can our baby-led submersion techniques follow the integration of early mammalian diving responses?



This has always been "Best Gentle Practice" but now we can promote it with science-based guidelines.





Babies are supreme communicators

Can we read THEIR cues?

Readiness Come on! Let's interact	Not ready Not sure
Integration of experience Sensory integration Help! This is not working for me	Startle Crying and grimacing Screaming fit
This is what I like, it's perfect for me right now love you, I love the world	Don't do this to me again (today)! I can't trust you and the world is frightening



Moro Relfex

- Primitive alert system
 - Cornerstone of life
 - Survival mode
- Adrenaline & cortisol
 - Linked to all senses
- May affect emotional profile of the child if triggered often



Feeling safe and connected

- > Sensory integration in the safety of the parents arms
- ➤ Holds designed technically to boost parents' confidence in holding their babies in the water, both physically and emotionally
- ➤ Confident handling: Babies handled confidently are more relaxed and calm for world exploration
- Movement away from home, back home: secure rhythms









What if parents do not wish to put their faces in the water?

- Immersion to neck level: cheek to cheek with baby for 'blowing bubbles' and "water humming" creating a playful learning environment babies understand.
- Front rides (experiencing the movement of swimming on parent's body)
- Baby on raft edge or on parent's back for semi-accidental submersions rescued with "a hug and a smile" (not a catastrophy face).

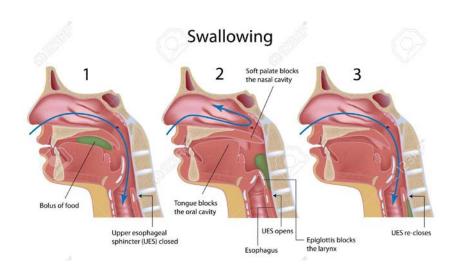


Image: Shawn Tomlinson 2017

Why blowing bubbles?

- ➤ Blowing onto babies' faces 0-6 months is only part of the story. Mouthing water is the exploration.
- A brief uptake of the Trigeminal Cardiac Reflex and the Diving Response combined
- > This is how Yogi calm themselves too
- > seamless transition from "gag reflex" to diving response in the second half of the first year with no need for external cues by teachers and parents

Frontiers of the neuro-physiology of human babies' diving response

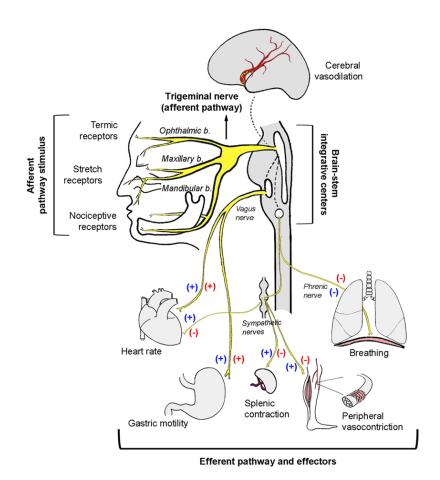


If babies are propelled under water, however gently, because of the water pressure, they take in water but cannot swallow it.

When they take a new breath as they are surfaced, their gulping, coughing, spluttering, spitting or even vomiting this water is distressing for them and for parents.

Remarkably this does not occur in accidental submersions during "baby rides" or when babies jump in by themselves.

Frontiers of the neuro-physiology of human babies' diving response



Many babies swallow water before they learn to spit it out in their second year. The risk of hyponatremia must be taken seriously.

Progressive baby-led submersion encourages a combined TCR and DR reflexes for babies to safely go under without taking excess water in their mouths. This needs to be further researched.











Baby-led transitions to unaided swimming and diving

- Independent small moves initiated by infants reinforce their water body balance and breath control in synchrony.
- The skill of the teacher is in teaching the parent to see, understand and respect these small moves. Small dives may be a long exploration before taking off across the pool.
- ➤ Props such as half-noodles may help toddlers adjust their balance and breathing rhythms.

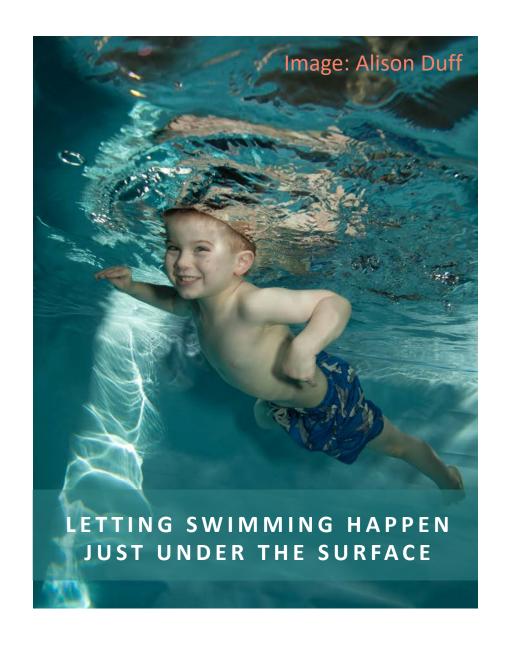


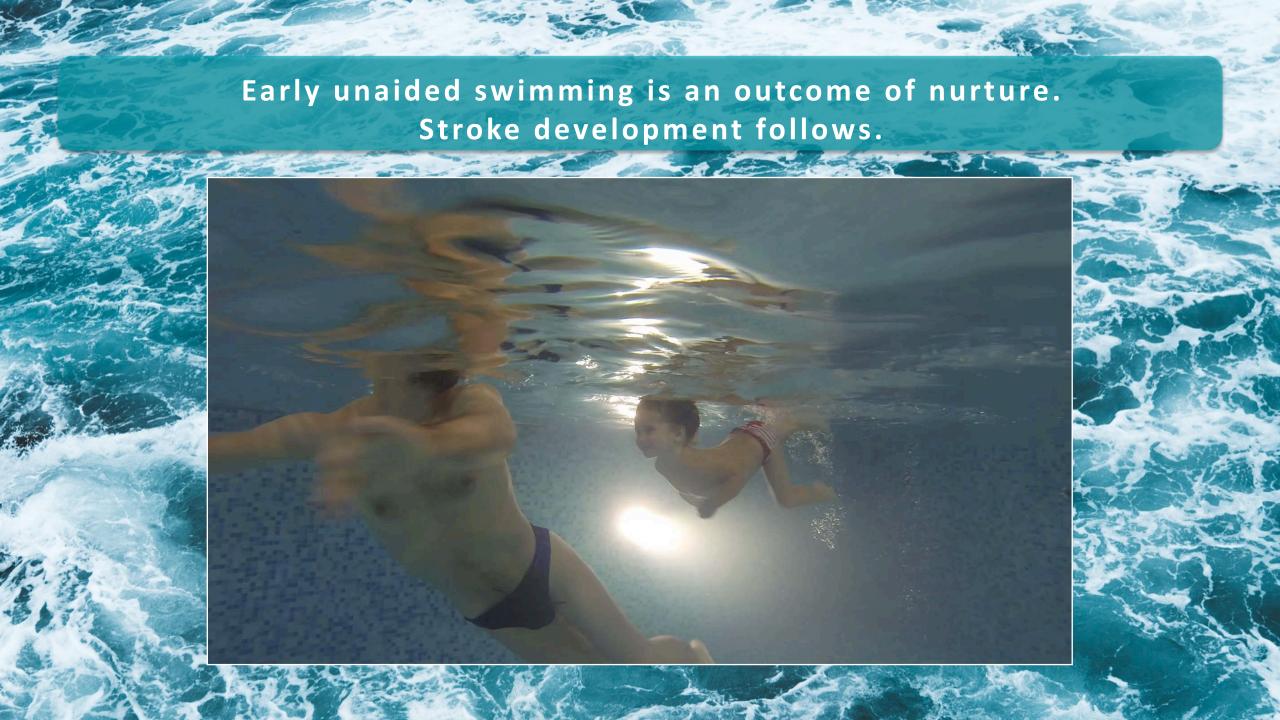




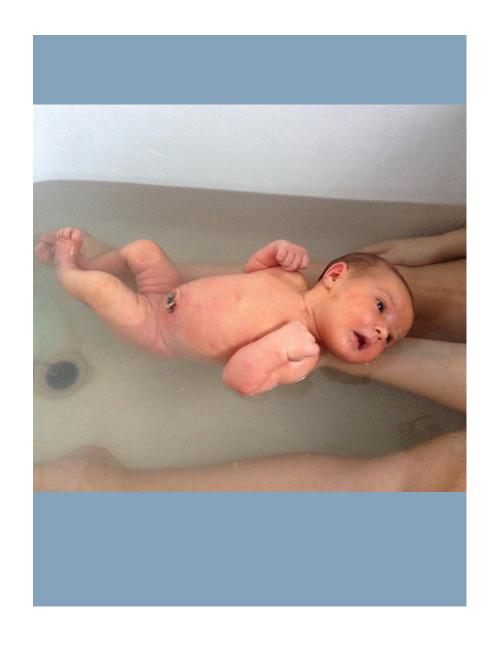
Birthlight pathways to independent swimming are based on baby-led submersion

- Balance
- Buoyancy
- Respect and trust babies' breathing rhythms
- Respect the Vertical
- Co-Submersion of parent with baby/toddler if possible!









Start baby-led submersion in the home bath with Aquatic Nurture for newborns

Water as a matrix, where we can connect with ourselves, relax, play, recreate, be with our babies in enriching dialogue.

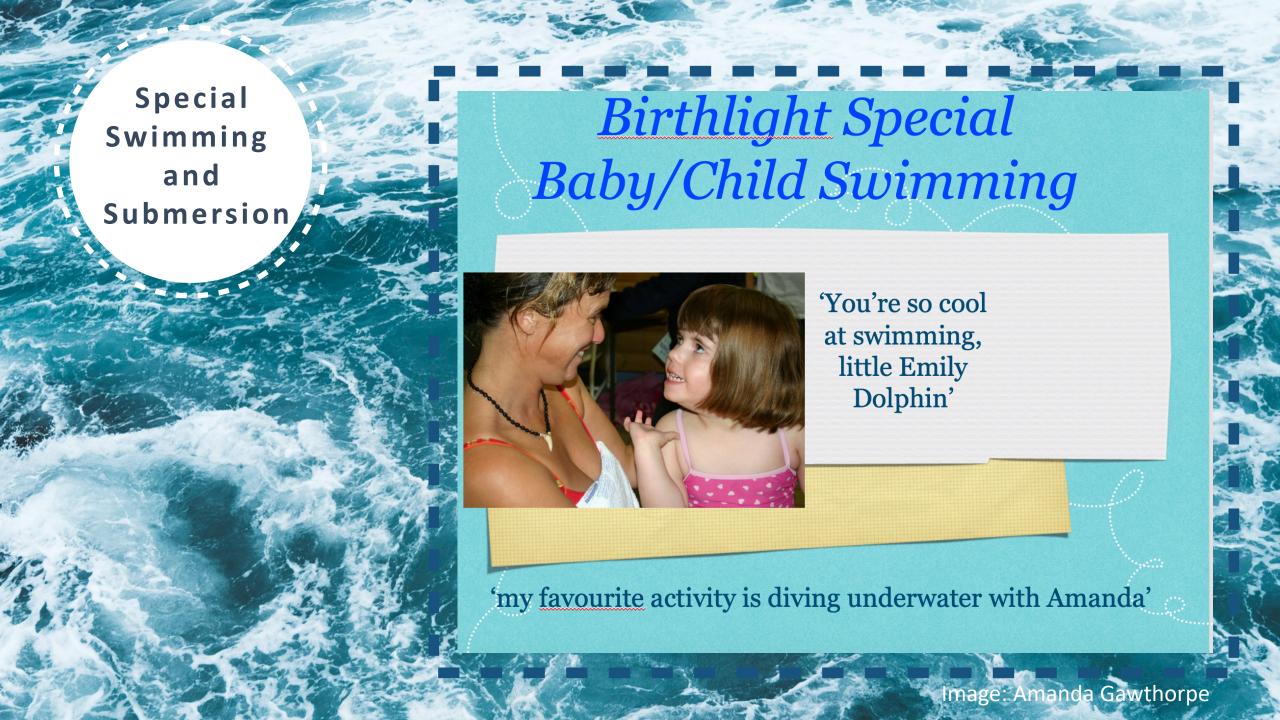
We do not teach them how to swim, they teach us to wonder at how at ease and at one with the water if we let them show us the way.

A baby who feels safe wants to explore and play.

A baby who feels connected has self-confidence

A baby who feels safe trusts parents and teachers





Baby-led submersion: a turning point in the teaching of "gentle" baby swimming









Baby-led submersion: a turning point in the teaching of "gentle" baby swimming We have been lured by the beautiful photos and wanted our babies to emulate them We believed that conditioning our babies early to submerge, even if this sometimes felt wrong and painful in our hearts, was good for them in many ways.

We did not understand well enough the part that elective submersions play in the progression to independent swimming (water body balance and breath control)



Now is the time for a baby swimming industry that nurtures lives of babies and parents together, for greater water safety and best swimming foundations



birthlight

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