



Winter

Winter Play Time!

Except in extreme temperatures or severe conditions, we try to play outside everyday. Please be sure your child is dressed for outdoor play. This includes hats, gloves, snow pants and boots. Also please make sure your child has a complete set of extra clothes in their lockers.

If your child is well enough to attend daycare they are well enough to participate in all activities including playing outside!



Wishing all of our families near and far a very happy and healthy

NEW YEAR!!

Upcoming Events!

Friday December 22nd-

Holiday Party with a visit from Santa!!



Brrr...it's Cold! What to Wear

Tips to keep kids warm & safe in winter

Dress in several thin layers

Kids need 1 more layer of clothing than adults

In car seats, make sure layers are snug, not bulky

Remember warm boots, mittens & a hat

Change out of wet clothes right away

For more tips, visit HealthyChildren.org.

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Helping Children Handle Stress



As children reach their [school-age years](#), they may experience pressure from a number of sources. These may be from within children themselves, as well as from parents, teachers, peers and the larger society

This pressure can take many forms, to which children must respond and adapt. Whether these are events are lasting, like the [divorce](#) of their parents, or merely a minor hassle like losing their [homework](#), these demands or stresses are a part of children's daily lives.

There is a silver lining is that when children get the chance to practice setbacks at younger ages. They they develop [resilience](#) and the tools needed to be an independent adult and handle future challenges.

DEALING WITH STRESS IN DAILY LIFE

Children welcome some events and are able to adapt to them with relative ease. Other events may feel to them like threats to their own or the family's daily routines or general sense of well-being. These stresses can be more troublesome. Most stress faced by children is somewhere in the middle: neither welcomed nor seriously harmful, but rather a part of accomplishing the tasks of childhood and learning about themselves.

Children may have to cope with a [bully](#) on the playground, a move to a new neighborhood, a parent's serious illness or the disappointment of a poor sports performance. They might feel a constant, nagging pressure to dress the "right" way, or to [achieve](#) the high grades that can put them on track toward [the "right" college](#). Children may also worry about making friends, dealing with peer pressure, or overcoming a physical injury or disability.

Children are sensitive not only to the changes around them, but also to the feelings and reactions of their parents. This is true even if those feelings are not communicated directly in words. If a parent loses a job, children will have to adjust to their family's financial crisis; they must deal not only with the obvious family budgetary changes but also with the changes in their parents' emotional states.

GOOD AND BAD STRESS

Not all stress is a bad thing. Moderate amounts of pressure from a teacher or a coach, for example, can motivate a child to keep her grades up in school or to participate more fully in [athletic activities](#). Successfully managing stressful situations or events enhances a child's ability to cope in the future.

Children are future adults, and through these experiences, they develop resilience and learn how to deal with life's inevitable bumps and hurdles. However, when the stress is continuous or particularly intense, it can take a toll on both the psyche and the body.

Major events, especially those that forever change a child's family, such as the [death of a parent](#), can have lasting effects on children's psychological health and well-being. Minor daily stresses can also have consequences.

Sudden stressful events will accelerate your child's breathing and heartbeat, constrict blood vessels, increase [blood pressure](#) and muscle tension, and perhaps cause stomach upset and [headaches](#). As stress persists, it can make a child more susceptible to illness and experience fatigue, loss of [sleep](#), [nightmares](#), teeth-grinding, poor appetite, [tantrums](#), or [depression](#). Children may become irritable or their school [grades](#) may suffer. Their behavior and their willingness to cooperate may change.

HOW STRESS CAN AFFECT CHILDREN

A child's age and development will help determine how stressful a given situation may be. Changing teachers at midyear may be a major event for a child in the first grade and merely an annoyance for a sixth-grader. How a child perceives and responds to stress depends in part on development, in part on experience, and in part on a child's individual temperament.

