



## Early education family day care scheme

### July edition



I would like to thank all the educators who have been reflecting on their professional practice and adjusting pedagogies to suit children's

interests, ideas, strengths, and emerging understandings. Well- done!

Please be aware that your programming must come from the child. This means that you need a good understanding of the planning cycle. Please feel free to contact me if you would like 1-1 tutoring in this area.

As for parents, I have also included great ideas. Parents are highly encouraged to check out some recipes which they could try to enhance children's learning dispositions and emerging understandings in areas of Mathematics and Creative Arts...!

Kind regards,

COMMUNITY EVENTS  
EARLY EDUCATION FAMILY DAY CARE SCHEME

Service event/item ----- 0

AROUND THE COUNTRY

NAIDOC Week ----- 3-10



Eid Al Adha ----- 9-13



World Population Day ----- 11

Asalha Puja Day ----- 13

National Pyjama Day ----- 22

Schools Tree Day ----- 29

International Day of Friendship ----- 30



National Tree Day ----- 31



#### NAIDOC WEEK – JULY 3 - 10

NAIDOC Week celebrations are traditionally held across Australia each July to celebrate the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



#### NATIONAL TREE DAY – JULY 31

National Tree Day started in 1996 and has grown into Australia's largest community tree-planting and nature care event. It's a call to action for all Australians to get their hands dirty and give back to the community. While every day can be Tree Day, this year National Tree Day will be on July 31. National Tree Day is a day to venture outdoors and get to know your community, and most importantly, to have fun!

*Blogs that inspire and make you feel like you're not the only one!*



[howtobeadad.com](http://howtobeadad.com)

**HOW TO BE A DAD**

***“If you were looking for a website telling you how to be a dad... you didn’t find it. I’m not an expert in “dadology.” I’m not even sure such a thing exists. I’m just here to entertain you and maybe give you an “I’m not the only” sigh of relief.***

## **THE INSPIRED TREEHOUSE**

[theinspiredtreehouse.com](http://theinspiredtreehouse.com)

***The Inspired Treehouse is led by paediatric occupational and physical therapists who are passionate about sharing information, tips, and strategies to help readers conquer the common developmental roadblocks that come up for kids.***

*They believe that the more parents, teachers, and caregivers know about child development and wellness, the better off kids are! Follow their website or Facebook for easy-to implement activities that are designed to promote all kinds of developmental skills for kids.*

**What are personal boundaries?** The term 'personal boundaries' covers a whole slew of interactions and relationships. Our boundaries will necessarily change depending on the setting, the people with whom we're interacting, and our own comfort. 'Personal boundaries' apply to a variety of situations as well. Boundaries govern our definitions of personal space, how comfortable we are with lending money, whether or not our opinions of ourselves can withstand external pressure, and more. To teach children the importance of personal boundaries, it's helpful to understand the many manifestations those boundaries have in our relationships.

### **Types of boundaries**

**Material** - Our material boundaries govern how we approach lending money and other possessions. Even young children must be familiar with material boundaries, as parents teach them lessons about sharing or respecting other children's toys and items.

**Physical** - Physical boundaries affect how we define personal space and our comfort with physical touch. Bodily integrity, or the right to physical autonomy, is an incredibly important lesson for children to learn. Parents can show children how to respect physical boundaries, for example, by not forcing them to hug or kiss family members when they do not wish to do so. This reinforces the fact that people have the right to say 'no' to physical contact.

**Mental** - Also referred to as intellectual boundaries, mental boundaries allow us to form our own thoughts and help us to navigate discussions and debates. Healthy mental boundaries allow us to hold independent opinions, giving us confidence in our own stances. Too rigid of mental boundaries, however, may cause us to become set in our ways, unable to grow or change when presented with new information or a new perspective.

**Emotional** - Emotional boundaries are some of the most important to maintain but can also be the most difficult. Healthy emotional boundaries help us stay independent, allowing us to separate our needs, wants, and emotions from those of our friends and loved ones. They also prevent us from placing unwarranted blame on others for our own emotions or, conversely, accepting blame for others' emotions.



#### *Teaching children healthy boundaries*

***Set a good example*** Like with many other lessons passed on from parents to children, teaching children about healthy boundaries is easier when parents can do so by example.

#### ***Take stock of your***

own personal boundaries and do an honest assessment. Start by asking yourself the following questions. Are you managing your boundaries consistently? Are the boundaries that you set healthy, rigid, or porous? When you have to enforce your boundaries with your children, do you have a discussion with them about why you are doing so? Check in with yourself periodically about the state of your personal boundaries, keeping them healthy, and your children will have a strong example to follow as they grow up.

**Emphasise confidence and emotional intelligence** Healthy boundaries often require us to be confident in our own opinions, desires, and needs. In order to build that confidence, children need to learn how to identify what they need, where their limits are, and the types of interactions with which they are comfortable. Parents can help children build emotional intelligence through open and honest discussion. Talk about emotions frequently in age-appropriate terms, and encourage them to bring up their feelings without shame. Once your child is old enough, ask questions that will help them gain a better understanding of their motivations and reactions. You can begin with questions like: How did that make you feel? *Why do you think you felt that way? Would you do anything differently next time?*

**Teach them that it's okay to say 'No'** Being able to say 'no' is a basic skill every child should learn as it's applicable to personal boundaries of all types. Whether it's declining a request to lend money, refusing to accept unwarranted blame, or enforcing your personal space, saying 'no' is a necessary part of many human interactions. But despite its basic nature, saying 'no' can still cause many of us discomfort, and that discomfort can take some getting used to. Practice early and often with your child. Run through different scenarios—saying no to a family member asking for a hug, for example, will sound different than saying no to a friend's peer pressure—and emphasize that a simple 'no' is sometimes more than sufficient. Healthy personal boundaries are essential for healthy relationships, and parents should begin teaching their children about them from a young age. Help them build confidence in

their own emotional health by having conversations about the different types of boundaries and why they help us.

Source: *Our Family Wizard*. (2022). Teaching Kids About Healthy Boundaries. Retrieved from [ourfamilywizard.com.au/blog/teaching-kids-about-healthy-boundaries](https://ourfamilywizard.com.au/blog/teaching-kids-about-healthy-boundaries)

### Teach your children your information

Children, often as young as three, should know your full name (not just Mum or Dad), and be able to memorise your phone number. If you have concerns that they won't remember, and you are heading to a populated area e.g. holidays or a theme park, write down the information and tuck it away in a secure place such a shoe or pocket and let them know it is there if they need it. There are also companies who provide disposable ID bracelets with your information that are useful for very young children.

### Have a safety plan in place

There are steps – outlined below – that children should undertake if they get lost. If they do these steps and still can't find you, having a safety plan in place gives them an ultimate step to do in order to be reunited with their family as quickly as possible. A safety plan, which ideally you should discuss every time you head out with your children, might be choosing a landmark to meet at, or a specific uniform to look for to ask for help. This will change from place to place, so should be emphasised clearly each time. Before actioning the safety plan, kids should know to try the following five things first.

### 5 things to teach your children to do if they get lost

**STOP:** If your child has found themselves separated from you or their carer, teach them to immediately stop what they are doing and stand still. Whether they are walking, or playing they should stop what they are doing and give you a moment to come and find them.

**BE SAFE:** Teach your child to stop and check if they are in a safe place. A safe space is an area where an accident is less likely to happen. If they find themselves in a busy pedestrian path, or in the way of machinery, or traffic, or are close to a large body of water or unstable ground, let them know to move to the nearest safe space and wait.

**CALL FOR YOU:** Let your children know that they won't get in trouble for yelling your name if they are lost. Whether they are **LOOK FOR A SAFE ADULT:** Statistically, the safest person for your child to approach is a mother with children. Teach your child to look for a mother and child, or another safe adult such as a Police Officer. They should approach them and tell them clearly that they are lost and ask them to call you, using your full name when they do. They can either tell them, or show them your number.

**USE THE SAFETY PLAN:** If your child can't identify a safe adult nearby and they have tried all of the above steps and are still lost, now is the time to follow the safety plan you organised earlier.

**THE BEST THING YOU CAN DO:** As soon as you discover your child isn't where they should be is to **start shouting your child's name, too!** It doesn't matter where you are, and don't worry about being polite. With both of you shouting for the other, you'll likely find that anyone within earshot will be eager to help you both find each other.

Source: Wylie, Rebel. (2022). 5 lessons to teach your child about getting lost. Retrieved from <https://www.bountyparents.com.au/expert-advice/teach-child-about-getting-lost/>



## REMEMBERING YOUR REUSABLE BAGS

## Hot potato

### Gone are the REMEMBERING YOUR REUSABLE BAGS

Gone are the old thin disposable plastic bags, but the 'new' reusable ones are everywhere and are too often becoming disposable. Remembering your bags is key to not having to buy more.

How do you remember yours? Put them by the door? Scrunch them into one bag and throw them in the boot? What if there was a trick that meant they could fit into your handbag/backpack/baby bag?



## Banana cake



PREP :20 MINUTE    COOK 30 MINUTE    SERVE 16

### INGREDIENT

overripe <b>bananas</b> , <i>mashed</i> .	2 <b>eggs</b>
3/4 cup <b>olive oil</b>	1 cup Greek <b>yoghurt</b>
1/2 cup <b>brown sugar</b>	1/3 cup <b>pure maple syrup</b>
1 tbs <b>vanilla bean paste</b>	1 cup <b>buckwheat flour</b>
1 cup <b>plain flour</b>	1 1/2 tsp <b>baking powder</b>
1 tsp <b>cinnamon</b> , <i>ground</i>	1/2 tsp <b>nutmeg</b> , <i>ground</i>
1/4 tsp <b>ginger</b> , <i>ground</i>	pinch of <b>salt</b>

### WHIP RICOTTA MAPLE & CHOCOLATE FROSTING

2 cups <b>fresh ricotta</b>	1/2 cup <b>pure maple syrup</b>
2 tsp <b>vanilla bean paste</b>	1/2 cup <b>cocoa powder</b>

### METHOD

To make the banana cake:

1. **Preheat** oven to 180 C (350 F) and line a 20 cm x 20 cm brownie pan with baking paper. Set aside.
2. **Place** the mashed bananas, eggs, olive oil, yoghurt, sugar, syrup and vanilla and whisk to combine.

3. **Sift** the buckwheat flour, plain flour, baking powder, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger and salt into the bowl and stir using a wooden spoon until just combined.
4. **Pour** the batter into the prepared tin.
5. **Bake** for 30-40 minutes or until a skewer inserted removes cleanly.
6. **Allow** the cake to cool completely. To speed up the cooling process, feel free to pop the cake into the freezer.

**To make the whipped ricotta maple and chocolate frosting:**

1. **Place** the ricotta into the bowl of a food processor and blitz for 1-2 minutes or until smooth.
2. **Add** the maple syrup, vanilla and cocoa powder and blitz for 2-3 minutes (scraping down the sides of the bowl) or until the frosting is smooth and luscious.

**Smother** the cooled cake with a thick layer of frosting



This physical activity will get giggly! Simply get a soft ball (not a softball!) or a rolled-up sock and toss it to your child. Tell them to toss it to someone else as quickly as possible. Everyone repeats this. When does this game end? Who knows? Just get rid of it!

**ON THE FINAL NOTE** We are proud of majority of the educators for providing creative developmentally appropriate experiences. We would like to encourage all educators to send us daily snapshots of their creativity which we will publish on our Facebook page. Thank you all for reading this month's newsletter. Please give us feedback and suggestions on any topics you would like us to discuss.

## FEEDBACK

