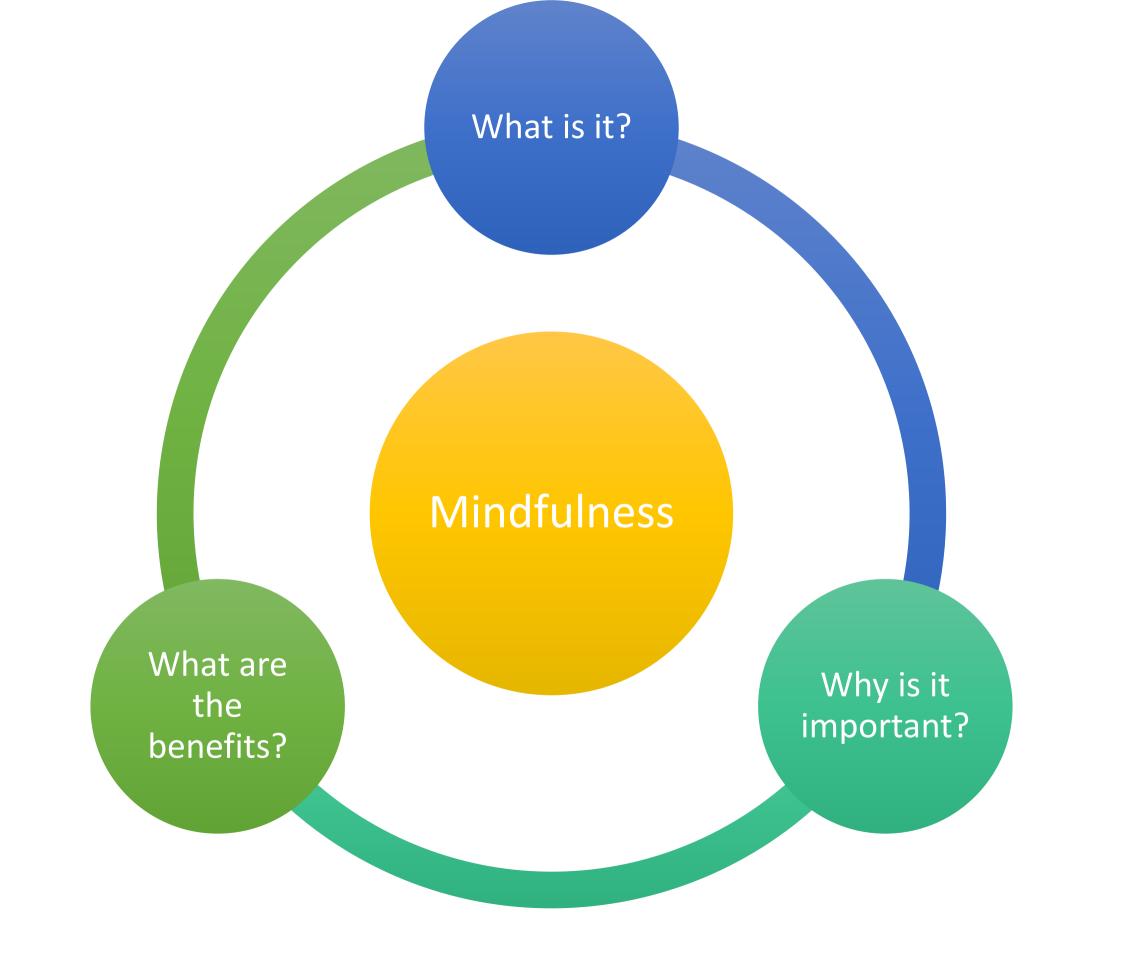
Introduction to Mindfulness 2018 UC 4-H Mindfulness Retreat



BE IN THE PRESENT MOMENT.



DEFINING MINDFULNESS

MINDFULNESS IS:

Noticing/Awareness

no Openness/Curiosity

Non-judgment

14 Acceptance

MINDFULNESS PRACTICES

HELP INDIVIDUALS:

Reduce stress and anxiety, and help give children tools to cope with the stress and anxiety they experience (Garey 2017; Taren et al. 2015).

Feel more connected and express compassion and gratitude to others (Broderick and Frank 2014; Schonert-Reichl and Lawlor 2010).

To focus and concentrate, make decisions and therefore show improvements in academic performance (Kuoand Taylor 2004; Zenner, Herrnleben-Kurz, and Walach2014).



NEUROSCIENCE AND MINDFULNESS

Prefrontal Cortex

Mindfulness can improve an individual's ability to make decisions, regulate emotions, problem solve, and control impulses.



NEUROSCIENCE AND MINDFULNESS

Hippocampus

Mindful practices increase cortical thickness and can improving memory, learning, and one's response to stress.



NEUROSCIENCE AND MINDFULNESS

Amygdala

Mindfulness actually reduces the size of the amygdala which results in less reactivity to stress.

IF IT'S SO GOOD, WHY IS IT HARD?

#DISTRACTIONS

Teens say social media distracts from homework (57%), people (54%), sleep (29%), and time spent in-person (42%).



