PRINCIPLES OF WATER

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1

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Sir Isaac Newton's Laws

- Law of Motion
- An object will remain at rest or continue in a constant rate of motion unless acted on by a force.

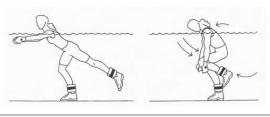


- Movement WITHIN the body
- Movement **OF** the body



Laws of Action & Reaction

- Every action creates an equal and opposite reaction.
 - Leg Moves up body moves back
 - Water pushed forward water spills around







Force X Speed = Acceleration

• The speed at which a participant moves is multiplied by the amount of force used to perform the movement.



2

Faster or Stronger Movements

- Momentum / Safety
- Motivation / Cuing

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Water Principles

- Buoyancy
- · Any object, wholly or partly immersed in a fluid, is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object.







5

Drag

- · Water Resistance water offers 12 times the resistance of air because water is denser than air.
 - Size, shape and material of an object
 - Bent leg vs. long lever





Reduced Impact

- · Full range of motion (weight on joints)
- Anchoring / gravity
- Rebounding
- · Body fat to lean ratio
- · Destabilization and Posture





6

Lever Length

- Size of Object (ping pong paddle)
- Length of Object (hockey stick)
- Angle of the Object (palm)







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Viscosity

- The property of a fluid that tends to prevent it from flowing when subjected to an applied force
 - Cohesion -water molecules' tendency to stick together
 - Adhesion -water molecules' tendency to stick to anything submerged in it









Turbulence

A chaotic behavior of fluid, characterized by fast variations of the fluid's velocity, both in space and time by moving large volumes of water.









9

Surface Tension

- The water resistance at the water's surface.
- The surface water molecules are not surrounded by other water molecules on all sides and consequently are more cohesive than those under the water's surface.





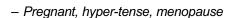




Heat Dissipation

10

- The process of becoming cooler.
 - Because water has the ability to absorb heat from submerged bodies very quickly, a participant may increase exercise intensity without necessarily experiencing the usual increase in core temperature.









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13