

Grounding Techniques Menu

Do you ever experience unwanted memories, 'space out', or feel detached or disconnected from what's going on? The term for anything that takes your attention away from the present moment is 'dissociation'. We all do it from time to time – daydreaming or concentrating hard are both types of dissociation. However, there may be times when dissociation feels unpleasant or takes you to places you don't want to go. Sometimes when we re-experience unpleasant memories it can feel like they're happening again *right now*.

If you struggle with dissociation, grounding techniques can help you come back to the present moment. The *Grounding Techniques Menu* provides lots of examples, so you can find out which ones work best for you.



How could this tool help me?

- Grounding techniques help you come back to the present moment when you feel like you might be detaching or disconnecting from reality.
- If you feel distressed by upsetting thoughts or memories, grounding techniques can help you cope with these intense emotions and feel safe.
- With practice, you can learn to recognize the signs of dissociation and use these techniques to stay in the present.



How should I use it?

The *Grounding Techniques Menu* describes ways you can ground yourself. Some use your senses (e.g., things you can smell or touch) and some use your mind (e.g., reassuring things you can say to yourself).

Read through the examples and choose some techniques you would be willing to try. Experiment with several grounding techniques, so you can find the ones that work best for you.



Helpful tips

- Grounding takes practice, so try these techniques regularly.
- Not everyone is the same: if a grounding technique doesn't work for you after you've tried it a few times, move onto another one.
- Find some grounding objects that you can keep with you and use whenever you need to (e.g., essential oils or a list of coping statements).

Grounding Techniques Menu

Unwanted thoughts, memories, and emotions can pull you away from the present moment. Psychologists sometimes call this 'dissociation' and it is very common, especially in people who have experienced trauma. Grounding techniques are a way of bringing your attention back to the present moment, where you are safe.

Come back to your senses
Dissociation is a way of coping with stress, but it can be a sign that you need to bring your attention back to the present moment.

- 5-4-3-2-1 technique: name 5 things you can see, 4 things you can hear, 3 things you can touch, 2 things you can smell, and 1 thing you can taste.
- Water: splash your face with cold water, can water over your hands, or have a bath or shower.
- Smell: smell a strong smell (e.g., chewing gum, essential oils).
- Grounding object: carry an object with pleasant sensory properties (e.g., a smooth pebble, a beaded bracelet).

Use your body
If you feel distressed, you can use your body to help you come back to the present moment.

- Change posture: stand up if you were sitting down.
- Exercise: do some star jumps, go for a run, or swim.
- Stretch: your body ready up and try to touch the sky with your fingertips, then bend down and try to touch the ground.
- Shake: move your body to your favourite song.
- Ground yourself: press your feet into the floor and literally ground yourself.
- Hands or feet: curl your fingers or toes, then release them.

Distract yourself
Dissociation and unwanted thoughts can be prevented. If your mind keeps going to unpleasant places, use distraction to gently bring it back to the present.

- Nature: go for a walk outside, watch the clouds, or feel the wind on your face.
- Other people: call someone, go somewhere else, talk about something different, or go people watching.
- Check to read: watch a funny video or read a book.
- Listen: use music or a podcast to change your mood.
- Slow down: walk somewhere slowly and carefully, and concentrate on each step.

Calm yourself physically
Your body and mind are connected. Use physical soothing techniques to help you to relax.

- Breathing: try a physical breathing exercise to calm yourself by slowing and deepening your breathing.
- Relaxation: try a progressive muscle relaxation exercise to relax yourself and release tension, or stretch and release your feet, allowing tension to drain away as you release.
- Yoga: practice yoga or stretching.
- Exercise: use physical exercise to release pent-up energy.
- Connection: ask someone for a hug, give yourself a butterfly hug, or smile at a pet.

Remind yourself that you are safe
Dissociation can make you forget where and when you are. Use grounding to orient yourself in space and time.

- Present: say something that proves you are living (e.g., a picture of something good that has happened since your trauma, a letter or a letter reminding yourself of who you are safe now, and carry it with you).
- Coping statements: "I am safe now." "This too shall pass." "This is just a memory." "I am safe now."
- There is, now focus on what's different now compared to the time of your trauma.

Orient yourself
Dissociation can make you forget where and when you are. Use grounding to orient yourself in space and time.

- In space: remind yourself of where you are right now.
- In time: remind yourself of when it is right now.
- Relative to your trauma: remind yourself of where you are now, and how it is different to where and when your trauma happened, or remind yourself of what has happened since your trauma happened.

Self-compassion
Self-kind, as there is no point in being kind to yourself. Try instead.

- Self-compassion: be kind to yourself. Try instead.
- Self-compassion: be kind to yourself. Try instead.

Use your imagination
Your mind can respond to imagined things as powerfully as it does the 'real thing'. Repetition of these sentences helps you to feel safe.

- Safe where...



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Unwanted thoughts, memories, and emotions can pull you away from the present moment. Psychologists sometimes call this 'dissociation' and it is very common, especially in people who have experienced trauma. Grounding techniques are a way of bringing your attention back to the present moment, where you are safe.

Come back to your senses

Using your senses of sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste is a quick and powerful way of bringing your attention back to the moment at hand.



- **5-4-3-2-1 technique:** name 5 things you can see, 4 things you can hear, 3 things you can touch, 2 things you can smell, and 1 thing you can taste.
- **Water:** splash your face with cold water, run water over your hands, or have a bath or shower.
- **Smells:** smell a strong smell (e.g., chewing gum, essential oils).
- **Grounding object:** carry an object with pleasing sensory properties (e.g., a smooth pebble, a beaded bracelet).

Use your body

If you feel distressed, you can use your body to help you to come back to the present moment.



- **Change position:** stand up if you were sitting down.
- **Exercise:** do some star jumps, go for a run, or swim.
- **Stretch your body:** reach up and try to touch the sky with your fingertips, then bend down and try to touch the ground.
- **Dance:** move your body to your favourite song.
- **Ground yourself:** press your feet into the floor and literally 'ground' yourself.
- **Hands or feet:** curl your fingers or toes, then release them.

Distract yourself

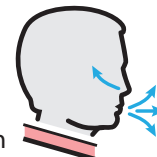
Dissociation and unwanted thoughts can be persistent. If your mind keeps going to unhelpful places, use distraction to gently bring it back to the present.



- **Nature:** go for a walk outside; watch the clouds; feel the wind on your face.
- **Other people:** call someone; go somewhere else; talk about something different; go 'people watching'.
- **Watch & read:** watch a funny video; read a book.
- **Listen:** use music or a podcast to change your mood.
- **Slow down:** walk somewhere slowly and mindfully, concentrate on each step.

Calm yourself physically

Your body and mind are connected. Use physical soothing techniques to help you to relax.



- **Breathing:** try a relaxed breathing exercise to calm yourself by slowing and deepening your breathing.
- **Muscles:** try a progressive muscle relaxation exercise to calm yourself and release tension, clench and release your fists, allowing tension to drain away as you release.
- **Yoga:** practice yoga or stretching.
- **Exercise:** use physical exercise to release pent-up energy.
- **Connection:** ask someone for a hug, give yourself a butterfly hug, or stroke a pet.

Remind yourself that you are safe

Unwanted memories from the past can make you feel unsafe. Remind yourself that you are safe now.



- **Proof:** carry something that proves you survived (e.g. a photo of something good that has happened since your trauma).
- **Letter:** write a letter reminding yourself of why you are safe now, and carry it with you.
- **Coping statements:** "I survived", "This too shall pass", "This is just a memory", "I am safe now".
- **Then vs. now:** focus on what's different now compared to the time of your trauma.

Orient yourself

Dissociation can make you forget *where* and *when* you are. Use grounding to orient yourself in space and time.



- **In space:** remind yourself of *where* you are right now.
- **In time:** remind yourself of *when* it is right now.
- **Relative to your trauma:** remind yourself of where you are now, and how it is different to where and when your trauma happened; remind yourself of what has happened since your trauma happened.

Offer yourself compassion

You're already feeling bad, so there is no point in making things worse by criticizing yourself. Try offering yourself kindness instead.



- **Be understanding:** "It's no wonder you're feeling frightened because you have just had unwanted memories of the past. You are safe now."
- **Be kind:** what would you say and how you would act towards someone else who was suffering like this?

Use your imagination

Your mind can respond to imagined 'things' as powerfully as it does the 'real thing'. Regular practice of the exercises below can help when you need it.



- **Safe place:** do a 'calm place' or 'safe place' exercise, where you imagine being in a soothing place.
- **Compassionate other:** try a 'compassionate other' exercise, where you imagine being in the presence of a perfectly compassionate being who accepts you without judgment.
- **Positive memories:** deliberately think about happier times, places where you felt safe, or people you felt safe with.