# Maternal hair and the infant carrying window

The corrected account separates preparation during gestation from the proposed use of a retained structural asset after birth.

01

## GESTATIONAL PREPARATION




Study cited in the paper: scalp-hair diameter increases during pregnancy. The model treats this as preparation before birth.

02

## RETAINED POSTPARTUM ASSET

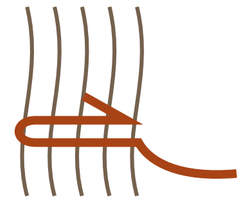


Gestationally formed portion retained in an existing strand

A strengthened structural legacy is available after birth in the model. Continued active shaft thickening during lactation is not required.

03

## PROPOSED TRANSPORT ROLE



The author proposes that maternal scalp hair offered an anchoring surface during an early infant carrying window in partly arboreal hominins.

### TIMING IN THE MODEL

Pregnancy: preparation → Birth: retained hair + infant grasping → Early months: proposed overlap with carrying vulnerability → Increasing motor independence and changing hair retention

The manuscript models a carrying window of roughly the first six months; it does not require the whole scalp to shed on a fixed date.

### OBSERVATIONS USED IN THE PAPER

Pregnancy-associated hair-diameter changes; early infant grasping reflexes; comparative ape infant clinging and development.

### THE AUTHOR'S EVOLUTIONARY INTERPRETATION

These features are linked as a gestationally prepared transport asset during body-hair reduction and continued climbing.

**Reading the illustration:** shaft widths are schematic, not measured strength values. The grasp symbol expresses the proposed anchoring role; it is not a demonstration that a hair bundle can safely bear an infant's weight.

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Source: corrected Version 2, maternal-hair and infant-transport section; Nissimov & Elchalal (2003), Chamarthi et al. (2026), Goodall (1967), Jolly (1972), as cited there. Gestational diameter observations and infant reflexes are distinct from the author's proposed evolutionary carrying explanation.

An exposition of corrected Version 2 • Christopher Gomes