

Chapter 1 : How to Do Tongue Tricks: 9 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Wilderness-entranced formal and free verse arranged in the form of a woman's miniature bildungsroman. About the poet: Susan Kenyon was born and grew up in China where her parents were journalists.

The ue ending of the word seems to be a fourteenth-century attempt to show "proper pronunciation", but it is "neither etymological nor phonetic". Structure[edit] The underside of a human tongue, showing its rich blood supply. The tongue is a muscular hydrostat that forms part of the floor of the oral cavity. The left and right sides of the tongue are separated by a vertical section of fibrous tissue known as the lingual septum. This division is along the length of the tongue save for the very back of the pharyngeal part and is visible as a groove called the median sulcus. The human tongue is divided into anterior and posterior parts by the terminal sulcus which is a V-shaped groove. The apex of the terminal sulcus is marked by a blind foramen, the foramen cecum, which is a remnant of the median thyroid diverticulum in early embryonic development. The anterior oral part is the visible part situated at the front and makes up roughly two-thirds the length of the tongue. The posterior pharyngeal part is the part closest to the throat , roughly one-third of its length. These parts differ in terms of their embryological development and nerve supply. The anterior tongue is, at its apex or tip , thin and narrow, it is directed forward against the lingual surfaces of the lower incisor teeth. The posterior part is, at its root, directed backward, and connected with the hyoid bone by the hyoglossi and genioglossi muscles and the hyoglossal membrane , with the epiglottis by three glossoepiglottic folds of mucous membrane, with the soft palate by the glossopalatine arches , and with the pharynx by the superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle and the mucous membrane. It also forms the anterior wall of the oropharynx. Sounds made with the tongue tip are said to be apical , while those made with the tongue blade are said to be laminal. Surface of the tongue[edit] Foramen cecum and terminal sulcus labelled above Features of the tongue surface The upper surface of the tongue is called the dorsum, and is divided by a groove into symmetrical halves by the median sulcus. The foramen cecum marks the end of this division at about 2. The foramen cecum is also the point of attachment of the thyroglossal duct and is formed during the descent of the thyroid diverticulum in embryonic development. The terminal sulcus is a shallow groove that runs forward as a shallow groove in a V shape from the foramen cecum, forwards and outwards to the margins borders of the tongue. The terminal sulcus divides the tongue into a posterior pharyngeal part and an anterior oral part. The pharyngeal part is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve and the oral part is supplied by the lingual nerve a branch of the mandibular branch V3 of the trigeminal nerve for somatosensory perception and by the chorda tympani a branch of the facial nerve for taste perception. Both parts of the tongue develop from different pharyngeal arches. Muscles[edit] The eight muscles of the human tongue are classified as either intrinsic or extrinsic. The four intrinsic muscles act to change the shape of the tongue, and are not attached to any bone. The four extrinsic muscles act to change the position of the tongue, and are anchored to bone. Extrinsic[edit] Lateral view of the tongue, with extrinsic muscles highlighted The four extrinsic muscles originate from bone and extend to the tongue. They are the genioglossus , the hyoglossus often including the chondroglossus the styloglossus , and the palatoglossus. The hyoglossus, arises from the hyoid bone and retracts and depresses the tongue. The chondroglossus is often included with this muscle. The styloglossus arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and draws the sides of the tongue up to create a trough for swallowing. The palatoglossus arises from the palatine aponeurosis , and depresses the soft palate , moves the palatoglossal fold towards the midline, and elevates the back of the tongue during swallowing. Intrinsic[edit] Coronal section of tongue, showing intrinsic muscles Four paired intrinsic muscles of the tongue originate and insert within the tongue, running along its length. They are the superior longitudinal muscle , the inferior longitudinal muscle , the vertical muscle , and the transverse muscle. These muscles alter the shape of the tongue by lengthening and shortening it, curling and uncurling its apex and edges as in tongue rolling , and flattening and rounding its surface. This provides shape and helps facilitate speech, swallowing, and eating. It originates near the epiglottis , at the hyoid bone , from the median fibrous septum. The inferior longitudinal muscle lines the sides of the tongue, and is joined to the styloglossus muscle. The vertical muscle is located in the middle of the

tongue, and joins the superior and inferior longitudinal muscles. The transverse muscle divides the tongue at the middle, and is attached to the mucous membranes that run along the sides. Blood supply[edit] Blood supply of the tongue The tongue receives its blood supply primarily from the lingual artery , a branch of the external carotid artery. The lingual veins , drain into the internal jugular vein. The floor of the mouth also receives its blood supply from the lingual artery. An area in the neck sometimes called the Pirogov triangle is formed by the intermediate tendon of the digastric muscle , the posterior border of the mylohyoid muscle , and the hypoglossal nerve. Nerve supply[edit] Innervation of the tongue consists of motor fibers, special sensory fibers for taste, and general sensory fibers for sensation. Embedded in this are numerous papillae that house the taste buds and their taste receptors. The tongue can also divide itself in dorsal and ventral surface. The dorsal surface is a stratified squamous keratinized epithelium which is characterized by numerous mucosal projections called papillae. The ventral surface is stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium which is smooth. These lingual swellings quickly expand and cover the tuberculum impar and continue to develop through prenatal development. They form the anterior part of the tongue that makes up two thirds of the length of the tongue. The line of their fusion is marked by the median sulcus. During the fifth and sixth weeks the copula is overgrown by a swelling from the third and fourth arches mainly from the third arch called the hypopharyngeal eminence , and this develops into the posterior part of the tongue the other third. The hypopharyngeal eminence develops mainly by the growth of endoderm from the third pharyngeal arch. The boundary between the two parts of the tongue, the anterior from the first arch and the posterior from the third arch is marked by the terminal sulcus. At the tip of the terminal sulcus is the foramen caecum , which is the point where the embryological thyroid begins to descend.

Chapter 2 : Coeloglossum - Wikipedia

Your tongue is a vital and versatile muscle that aids in the digestion of food and helps you speak properly. You may not often think about the health of your tongue, but there are a number of.

It was an ordinary propane bottle with petals-slits on the sides. In general, tongue drums are one of the oldest musical instruments in the world. They have been a part of African, Asian, and South American cultures for thousands of years. These drums were first made from hollowed out trees, in which the sticks of tone creation were carved. People began to make different height tongues, that changes the intensity and vibration of sounds 21 century. Developed in by Felix Roner and Sabina Scherer from the Swiss city of Bern as a result of many years of studying a steel plate steelpan [https: Instrument](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kj8j8j8j8j), in which the sound source is the instrument body itself or its part that does not require pre-tensioning or compression tensioned string or membrane for sound extraction. This is the most ancient type of music instrument, except the human voice. Idiophone is presented in all cultures of the world. They are made mostly of wood, metal, glass, ceramics. It consists of two metal bowls connected to each other. Petals-notes are located on one of the bowls, and a technical opening is on the other. Various modifications are possible: For each petal is assigned its own note and together they form a harmonious scale. The thickness of the metal depends on the steel grade. Standard for happy drum " black carbon steel, heat treated. On one of the sides are tonal areas that form a harmonious sound sequence. These tonal areas are formed by special hammers, according to a special technology. In the middle of the tonal field there is a dump-small fossa. To play the skills in music is not required. Remotely resembles the sounds of xylophone, metallophone, kalimba, piano. The fragile crystal sound is also intertwined with the sounds of the music box. Distantly reminiscent of the sounds of steelpan, harp.

Chapter 3 : Petal on the Tongue, Susan Kenyon. (Paperback)

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Love was just a weakness that could hold him back from being the number one hero. It was something to be used against him. He growled as gathered the slimy petals into his hand, exploding them to ash. But ever since that damn sports festival it had gotten worse. Ever since he saw the way that Half-and-Half bastard looked at fucking Deku. Another growl slipped past his lips at the thought, no way would Todoroki consider him if he was in love with someone like Deku. Bakugou huffed and pulled himself back up to his feet, turning around to try and continue his training. Only to come face to face with Uraraka, her hand over her mouth and eyes wide with shock. He snapped, stalking forward as his hands sparked dangerously "The fuck do you want Round Face? Get out of my fucking face, and stop staring at me dammit! He yanked them up from where they were resting and moved to put them back on the rack he had gotten them from. But a hand on his arm stopped him. He turned to face Uraraka, the annoyance clear on his face as she began to speak. It could kill you! How do you even have Hanahaki? Go on, what were you going to say? He brought his hands up to his face, fingers tangling in blond spikes as he spoke. I need to deal with this on my own. But you or I have to tell Aizawa, he needs to know and maybe Recovery Girl can help. He grumbled the entire way, but Uraraka found her self smiling fondly because despite that he was still leaning into her touch. Turns out that for all that yelling and cursing, Bakugou was just a soft teddy bear on the inside. When they finally got to the classroom, Uraraka pushed Bakugou towards their teacher who was looking at them with a single eyebrow raised. He was intrigued at whatever had made his students act so out of character. Bakugou huffed, crossing his arms. How long has this been going on!? She screeched in response, "The sports festival How have you not told anyone, how has no one found out? How could you be so reckless! You could have gotten seriously hurt if you had an episode during a training exercise! He quickly pulled his hand back, revealing a dark burn mark in the shape of his hand. Aizawa opened his mouth to reprimand him for defacing the schools property but stopped when Bakugou started coughing. The sound was heavy and ominous, almost like the cough of someone who had been smoking for 50 years. Uraraka rushed forward as his knees buckled, catching him as he tipped forward towards the ground. Aizawa watched almost in awe as Bakugou allowed her to wrap her arms around him and tuck his head under her chin. When the coughing finally subsided, Bakugou untangled himself from her arms and thrust his hand towards Aizawa, "You think im not sure now? She looked up as they entered, confused when she saw that none of them appeared to be injured or sick. Her gaze flitted to Aizawa, her eyes questioning. Aizawa shrugged, "I need you to examine Bakugou. We need to determine how far his hanahaki has developed. But she simply tutted and dragged the young man to a bed, poking and prodding at him despite his protests. After she was satisfied with her findings, she took a step back to address him. Now, should I be scheduling the removal surgery for you or make arrangements for post-confession medications? If Aizawa allows, you are still permitted to take part in training excersises with the class. But you are not allowed individual training and under no circumstances are you to do any sort of physical activity unsupervised. You are also to report here everyday after classes so I may monitor your progress. You have until the first full flower to make your decision. If you have not decided by then, you will either undergo removal or be dropped from the hero program. Now I believe you have quite a bit to think about so I leave you to it. I will see you back here tomorrow. It finally hit Bakugou, the seriousness of his situation, he could die. He could feel as his eyes began to water in frustration and he rubbed at them furiously. Uraraka quietly placed a gentle hand on his knee. It took a few minutes, but he finally managed to pull himself together, breathing deeply as he finally looked up. Uraraka smiled kindly, "What do you say we get some takeout and watch a movie. I imagine you want to just not think for a bit. He rolled his eyes at her too bright smile, "Yeah, yeah. A few people blinked in surprise as they burst into the common area and she quickly shoved him into the kitchen, urging him to hurry up. While everyone tried to puzzle out the strange occurance she quickly ran to her room and grabbed laptop so she could hook it up to the tv and they could watch something on her Netflix. As she searched through the

movie titles the room slowly filled with the heavenly scent of curry. By the time she had settled on some random action flick that features a thumbnail of an exploding building, her mouth was watering. She hoped the amazing smell was whatever Bakugou was making. When Bakugou finally emerged from the kitchen he was carrying two large portions of curry and rice. One he set down on the small coffee table in front of her. It was only as the opening credits took a moment to load did they notice how quiet the room was. A quick look around showed the majority of their class staring at the two with their mouths hanging open. Stop trying to catch flies or some shit and leave me the fuck alone! But a quick look from Uraraka and they too left. They were definitely going to ask her what was going on later though. As they watched the movie, they could faintly hear whispers from around the corner, or see the occasional head pop out from the kitchen. She even got Bakugou to laugh once. Eventually some of their classmates even joined them. On one such occasion, they apparently decided on a movie that Midoriya and Todoroki had been wanting to see. Uraraka was hesitant to let them join, even though they had agreed not to pry about what was going on, but Bakugou just shrugged towards Deku, doing his best to keep from staring at Todoroki. Unfortunately the only open seats were right next to Bakugou, and in the dim light he allowed himself to look at the two, his heart clenching. It was fine until a particularly loud explosion caused Midoriya to jump and knock Todoroki into Bakugou. Thinking quickly, she reached out and floated the coffee table, doing her best to mask it as a reaction to something on screen. Groans of frustration sounded as it rose in front of the screen. When she turned back to the couch, Bakugou was gone. After a quick apology and excusing herself to the bathroom, she went to find him. She found him easily, the door to his room still slightly open. She slipped in, closing the door behind her, and sighed as she crouched down next to him and rubbed his back as he coughed. When it finally stopped, she finally dared to look and breathed a sigh of relief as she noticed only petals. Her relief was short lived though when she realized that Bakugou usually coughed up yellow petals not red. The sound scared her more than the blood. It had been a few weeks since she had found out, and never in all that time had she seen Bakugou allow himself to cry. But here he was, tears rolling down his face as he shook violently in her arms. She tried her best to quiet him, her hand rubbing circles on his back. It hurt to see her friend like this. Bakugou, it alright" she spoke softly, doing her best to comfort him through the quiet, hiccuping sobs. I want to tell him. But you saw them, fucking Deku was practically in his lap! Knowing what it feels like to Maybe if I had a chance with that Icyhot bastard During the sports festival, I tried so hard to get him to just acknowledge me. Then I saw the look in his eyes when he talked to Deku afterwards. I knew it was hopeless. Would it help if I was nicer? She could feel him shaking again, fresh tears soaking into her shoulder. But if he just got to spend some time with you like I have.

Chapter 4 : Comparison of Steel tongue drum and Hang (Handpan) - Alien Workshop

Petal on the Tongue by Susan Kenyon. (Paperback) We see that javascript is disabled or not supported by your browser - javascript is needed for important actions on the site.

Discussion Use of the ALT flap is now widespread for head and neck reconstruction. In the majority of cases, the ALT flap is based on the descending branch of the lateral femoral circumflex artery. This artery gives off either musculocutaneous or septocutaneous perforator vessels. A number of authors have reported that the most common perforators were musculocutaneous [4 - 11], and our study findings. In our study, we mainly harvested myocutaneous and fasciocutaneous flaps, because we consider that primary thinning of the ALT flap may increase the risk of failure, as suggested by Sharabi et al. The choice of myocutaneous or fasciocutaneous flap for each patient was based on the size of the defect and the experience of the surgeons. We found that dissection time was somewhat decreased with the ALT myocutaneous flap. We found that harvesting muscle had some important advantages. First, it obliterated dead spaces in the sub-mandible and prevented infections and fistula; in our study, 18 patients with myocutaneous flap had no complications caused by dead space. Second, the volume of the reconstructed tongue is an important factor for swallowing. As the muscular component of the ALT myocutaneous flap could provide adequate bulk, it had a positive effect in permitting sufficient contact between tongue and palate, thus benefitting the deglutition procedure. Some modifications of the ALT flap technique are possible. First, the ALT flap can be harvested as a sensation flap through the adjacent anterior branch of the femoral cutaneous nerves. In our previous study [11], we used a sensation ALT flap to reconstruct the defect after parotid malignant tumor in one case, and achieved a satisfactory result. Second, the tensor fascia latae of the ALT flap can enhance its specific properties. In a study conducted by Kuo et al. Third, the ALT flap can be raised as a chimeric flap for three-dimensional reconstruction. In our previous report, we described the reliability of chimeric ALT flaps for soft tissue defects in the head and neck [11]. The main goal of tongue reconstruction is restoration of deglutition and speech. Previous studies [18 - 20 , 23] showed that speech intelligibility is closely linked with the mobility of the remaining normal tongue, and that swallowing capacity had a strong relationship with the volume of the reconstructed tongue. Thus, the ideal method for tongue reconstruction should provide both bulk and mobility, and the ALT flap complies with both of these conditions. In our study, most patients achieved satisfactory speech function. However, our experience suggests that this good result can be partially explained by other factors: We found that the ALT flap can not only provide bulk but also ensure mobility, along with several other advantages, including availability of a long pedicle and the low donor site morbidity. The thickness and volume of the ALT flap can be adjusted based on the individual extent of the defect. We consider that these benefits make the ALT flap an ideal method for tongue reconstruction. In patients lacking suitable perforators for an ALT flap, an anteromedial thigh flap is a good alternative method [25]. Based on our experience, we recommend that ALT should be the first choice for defects in the tongue and the floor of the mouth. Consent Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of this report and any accompanying images. Competing interests The authors declare that they have no competing interests. All authors read and approved the final manuscript. Japan Society for Head Neck Cancer; The free thigh flap: Br J Plast Surg. Have we found an ideal soft-tissue flap? An experience with anterolateral thigh flaps. Anterolateral thigh flap for trauma reconstruction. Is primary thinning of the anterolateral thigh flap recommended? Do multiple venous anastomoses reduce risk of thrombosis in free-flap transfer? Efficacy of dual anastomoses of separate venous systems. A reliable parameter for primary closure of free anterolateral thigh donor site. Versatility of the anterolateral thigh free flap: Perforator-based chimeric anterolateral thigh flap for head and neck reconstruction after en bloc resection. Shanghai Kou Qiang Yi Xue. Functional reconstruction of complex lip and cheek defect with free composite anterolateral thigh flap and vascularized fascia. Clinical application of free anterolateral thigh flap in the reconstruction of intraoral defects. The clinical application of the anterolateral thigh flap. Quantitative analysis of free flap volume changes in head and neck reconstruction. The expanding role of the anterolateral thigh free flap in head and neck reconstruction. The free anterolateral

thigh musculocutaneous flap for head and neck reconstruction: A strategic approach for tongue reconstruction to achieve predictable and improved functional and aesthetic outcomes. Analysis of the relations between the shape of the reconstructed tongue and postoperative functions after subtotal or total glossectomy. Correlation of neotongue volume changes with functional outcomes after long-term follow-up of total glossectomy. A review of the advantages of the anterolateral thigh flap in head and neck reconstruction. Voice outcomes following reconstruction of laryngopharyngectomy defects using the radial forearm free flap and the anterolateral thigh flap. The mushroom-shaped anterolateral thigh perforator flap for subtotal tongue reconstruction. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg. Epub ahead of print.

Petal on the Tongue by Susan Kenyon starting at \$ Petal on the Tongue has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

What Causes Tongue Swelling? Medically reviewed by Steve Kim, MD on February 22, 2017. Written by Darla Burke Your tongue is a vital and versatile muscle that aids in the digestion of food and helps you speak properly. You may not often think about the health of your tongue, but there are a number of conditions can affect this muscle. Read More Your tongue is a vital and versatile muscle that aids in the digestion of food and helps you speak properly. Tongue inflammation is one such condition. Other names for tongue inflammation include tongue infection, smooth tongue, glossodynia, glossitis, and burning tongue syndrome. What causes tongue inflammation? Tongue inflammation rarely occurs by itself. It often occurs within the context of other health problems. Allergic reactions Tongue inflammation may occur if you have an allergic reaction to toothpaste, mouthwash, dentures, denture creams, or retainers. Allergic reactions to certain medications may also cause this condition. When this occurs, you may develop dry mouth, which in turn can lead to tongue inflammation. Injury Burns or trauma inside the mouth may cause tongue inflammation. Vitamin deficiency Pathologically low levels of vitamin B or iron may cause tongue inflammation. Skin conditions Certain skin conditions may cause tongue inflammation. Oral lichen planus is an inflammatory disease causing sores, swelling, and redness. Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection that can present as a body rash. Pemphigus is an autoimmune disease that causes skin blistering. Yeast infections Yeast infections in the mouth, also known as thrush, can cause tongue inflammation. Ingesting irritants Alcohol, spicy foods, or tobacco may irritate the mouth and cause tongue inflammation. What are the symptoms of tongue inflammation? Symptoms of tongue inflammation depend on the severity of your condition and the health condition causing it. You may experience problems with chewing, swallowing, or speaking. You may have a sore, tender, or swollen tongue. Your tongue may change color and appear pale or red. A very serious symptom of tongue inflammation is when you experience severe swelling. This can block your airway. Call immediately if you or someone else is experiencing severe swelling. Their only symptom may be a swollen tongue. How is tongue inflammation diagnosed? Your doctor will examine your tongue to diagnose tongue inflammation. Papillae are small, fingerlike projections typically found on the tongue. Your doctor may also note swelling of the tongue. Your doctor may ask you about your health history and recent trauma to the mouth or tongue in an effort to determine the underlying cause. They may ask about new toothpastes, new foods, or other triggers that might have caused a sudden onset of inflammation. They can also identify diseases like syphilis. In rare cases where your doctor suspects oral lichen planus, your doctor may take a biopsy, or tissue sample, for laboratory testing. What are the treatment options for tongue inflammation? Treatment of tongue inflammation focuses on two goals. First, it should reduce the inflammation and pain. Second, treatment of tongue inflammation should target the underlying health condition causing this problem. Your doctor may prescribe an anti-inflammatory drug or suggest an over-the-counter remedy like ibuprofen. These medications can help minimize inflammation and reduce pain while your doctor treats the underlying condition. To treat the condition causing tongue inflammation, your doctor may prescribe medications such as antibiotics, antifungals, or antimicrobials. They may also recommend dietary or lifestyle changes such as stopping smoking and avoiding alcohol. Your doctor may also recommend you take supplements such as iron or vitamin B Good oral hygiene may also help reduce symptoms of tongue inflammation. Be sure to brush and floss your teeth every day. Have your teeth examined and cleaned by a dental professional on a regular basis. When should I seek medical care? You may or may not need to call your doctor if you have symptoms of tongue inflammation. Swelling and inflammation of the tongue typically resolve after several days. If symptoms are still present after 10 days, contact your doctor. You should also contact your doctor if you have trouble swallowing, breathing, or speaking. Severe swelling of the tongue that blocks the airway is a medical emergency. If this occurs, you should seek emergency medical attention. Healthline and our partners may receive a portion of revenues if you make a purchase using a link above.

Chapter 6 : What Are the Parts of an Iris Flower? | Garden Guides

a petal on the tongue, a kick in the lungs KiriKay. Summary: Otoya was prone to the idiot in love stereotype. He couldn't help that there was just so much to love in.

Otoya was prone to the idiot in love stereotype. She clicks her tongue softly and picks up a fully bloomed pink petunia from a nearby chair gently, and Otoya speeds up his sweeping. They always need it the most. She looks at him as he sweeps, eyes darting between the mysterious but clean split in his lip and the mess of petals coating the floor, and sighs softly. She kisses the top of his head as she passes by to leave. She tutts, wrapping her frail arms around Otoya and holding him close as hiccups against get shoulders. Fear could lead to anger, and anger was not fun to deal with. An idiot in love he was, but no more an idiot than the next scorned heart. Not that Otoya had seen ugly flower petals before, but they were usually solid colored; most were nothing like the cacophony of hues pouring from between his cheeks now. He decides to keep them. Flattening them out between paper towels, the few books he keeps starts to become suspiciously fat as the pages are stuffed. Some part whispers that maybe he was just always going to be in a bad mood, Otoya, stop being a pest. He tells grandma about her. He can practically feel roots unfurling into his trachea, scratching his voice and watering his eyes. He feigns sickness, and decides to wallow in his broken heart between heaving coughs for a day before getting back up and over it. Otoya awkwardly stuffs the can under his bed and tries to find something to do. His books are a bust for now, and moving to his desk to do school work seemed like too much effort. He ends up grabbing his laptop and bunching up in a corner of his bed, chest and throat aching unkindly. Taking a sip, it tastes like lemon and honey and an array of other things too slight for Otoya to name; it does the job though, softening the blow of his wheezing. He tells grandma about how sweet Tomochika and Haruka are together. If he gets particularly noisy, Tokiya tosses a teabag on the kitchen counter. The mottled blue and white hyacinths come as a surprise. Otoya coughs out a single, belligerent petal in the shower as he pops open a bottle of shampoo. It hits the floor with a flutter, ripping under the stream of water and swirling down the drain. It smell cool, slightly minty and light, and when Otoya gets a second whiff he chokes on more petals. He had been undeniably close to her. Whenever she needed any kind of help, Otoya would immediately step in without hesitation. In the end, Otoya had slowly taken over as an emotional guardian for the younger kids when she could no longer stay all day in peace, or run around after the younger ones in their endless haste; she had taught him to hone what patience he had, and then she let him go. He wonders now if she knew her time was running short. I want you to visit me when you need me. He visited her grave every day before leaving for Shining Academy. He still managed to make trips over on occasion, when life became too heavy for his shoulders alone. This one felt like the most important one so far though. He sits in front of her tombstone, delicately placing a bouquet of white lilies in front of himself. It was like unsmearing paint somehow, lining up each color into a cohesive rainbow. They crept at the edges of his lungs, steadily unfurling into dazzling star shapes. He replaces their place in the books with small white or blue, taking longer to fill up the pages. Living with Tokiya makes things hard. Otoya wants to confess, but he knows better than to put Tokiya in a difficult spot. Love was agonizing during dance practice, but Otoya already knew that. Dance practice with Tokiya made it more painful. There was a creeping suspicion among the Starish boys that Otoya was getting sick or something, considering he was wheezing regularly when he used to not be out of breath until the very end, and he coughed a few times between sets. Thank god these petals were small enough to swallow back. Tokiya clears his throat, a little roughly, and pulls his hand away once Otoya keeps up a steadier pace. But Otoya had never been good at hiding, and they had been living together for a year and a half, and life is cruel when a pale petal slips between his fingertips. He goes to make tea, and Otoya can feel pressure build around his eyes uncomfortably. Leave it to Tokiya to berate and take care of Otoya all in the same breath. He was good like that. They leave Otoya wheezing faintly, and he carefully places them in the trash without looking. When Tokiya hands Otoya the mug, he surprises him by sitting down. The tea smells just like Otoya remembered from the first time, and tasted just as good; whatever Tokiya did was impossible for Otoya to replicate, and his heart squeezes faintly. Tokiya laughs-- not at his kiss, but at his impatience, and it was easy

to tell he was so good, so kind deep down -- and returns the kiss, only breaking off to put the mug on the nightstand. Otoya will never admit to the whine he lets out. Otoya knew how to keep lovely little secrets, and for once, he had one he was willing to keep forever if it came down to it.

Chapter 7 : Functional tongue reconstruction with the anterolateral thigh flap

The shopper bags continued the petal effect, "The petal of a plum blossom," he said compassionately, in his own tongue. The Spinner's Book of Fiction. Various.

Edible flowers are the new rage in haute cuisine. After falling out of favor for many years, cooking and garnishing with flowers is back in vogue once again. Flower cookery has been traced back to Roman times, and to the Chinese, Middle Eastern, and Indian cultures. Today, many restaurant chefs and innovative home cooks garnish their entrees with flower blossoms for a touch of elegance. The secret to success when using edible flowers is to keep the dish simple, do not add to many other flavors that will overpower the delicate taste of the flower. Today this nearly lost art is enjoying a revival. Please use this Edible Flowers Chart before eating any flowers. One very important thing that you need to remember is that not every flower is edible. In fact, sampling some flowers can make you very, very sick. You also should NEVER use pesticides or other chemicals on any part of any plant that produces blossoms you plan to eat. Never harvest flowers growing by the roadside. Identify the flower exactly and eat only edible flowers and edible parts of those flowers. Always remember to use flowers sparingly in your recipes due to the digestive complications that can occur with a large consumption rate. The concept of using fresh edible flowers in cooking is not new. Begonia blossoms have a citrus-sour taste. The petals are used in salads and as a garnish. Stems, also, can be used in place of rhubarb. The flowers and stems contain oxalic acid and should not be consumed by individuals suffering from gout, kidney stones, or rheumatism. Wax Begonias *Begonia cucullata* – The fleshy leaves and flowers are edible raw or cooked. They can have a slight bitter after taste and if in water most of the time, a hint of swamp in their flavor. Calendula *Calendula officinalis* – Also called Marigolds. A wonderful edible flower. Flavors range from spicy to bitter, tangy to peppery. Their sharp taste resembles saffron also known as Poor Mans Saffron. Has pretty petals in golden-orange hues. Sprinkle them on soups, pasta or rice dishes, herb butters, and salads. Petals add a yellow tint to soups, spreads, and scrambled eggs. Only the petals are edible. Carnations *Dianthus caryophyllus* – aka *Dianthus* – Carnations can be steeped in wine, candy, or use as cake decoration. To use the surprisingly sweet petals in desserts, cut them away from the bitter white base of the flower. *Dianthus* are the miniature member of the carnation family with light clove-like or nutmeg scent. Petals add color to salads or aspics. Carnation petals are one of secret ingredients that has been used to make Chartreuse, a French liqueur, since the 17th century. Chrysanthemums *Chrysanthemum coronarium* – Tangy, slightly bitter, ranging in colors from red, white, yellow and orange. They range in taste from faint peppery to mild cauliflower. They should be blanched first and then scatter the petals on a salad. The leaves can also be used to flavor vinegar. Always remove the bitter flower base and use petals only. Young leaves and stems of the Crown Daisy, also known as Chop Suey Greens or Shingiku in Japan, are widely used in oriental stir-fries and as salad seasoning. Clover *Trifolium* species – Sweet, anise-like, licorice. White and red clover blossoms were used in folk medicine against gout, rheumatism, and leucorrhea. It was also believed that the texture of fingernails and toenails would improve after drinking clover blossom tea. Native Americans used whole clover plants in salads, and made a white clover leaf tea for coughs and colds. Avoid bitter flowers that are turning brown, and choose those with the brightest color, which are tastiest. Raw flower heads can be difficult to digest. Cornflower *Centaurea cynaus* – Also called Bachelors button. They have a slightly sweet to spicy, clove-like flavor. Bloom is a natural food dye. More commonly used as garnish. This plant is often mistaken for Phlox. The flowers, which resemble phlox, are deep lavender, and sometimes pink to white. The plant and flowers are edible, but fairly bitter. The flowers are attractive added to green salads. The young leaves can also be added to your salad greens for culinary purposes, the leaves should be picked before the plant flowers. The seed can also be sprouted and added to salads. It is not the same variety as the herb commonly called Rocket, which is used as a green in salads. Dandelions *Taraxacum officinalis* – Member of the Daisy family. Flowers are sweetest when picked young. They have a sweet, honey-like flavor. Mature flowers are bitter. Dandelion buds are tastier than the flowers: Good raw or steamed. Also made into wine. Young leaves taste good steamed, or tossed in salads. When serving a rice dish use dandelion petals like

confetti over the rice. Day Lilies *Hemerocallis* species â€” Slightly sweet with a mild vegetable flavor, like sweet lettuce or melon. Their flavor is a combination of asparagus and zucchini. Some people think that different colored blossoms have different flavors. Also great to stuff like squash blossoms. Flowers look beautiful on composed salad platters or crowning a frosted cake. Sprinkle the large petals in a spring salad. In the spring, gather shoots two or three inches tall and use as a substitute for asparagus. Many Lilies contain alkaloids and are NOT edible. Day Lilies may act as a diuretic or laxative; eat in moderation. English Daisy *Bellis perennis* â€” The flowers have a mildly bitter taste and are most commonly used for their looks than their flavor. The petals are used as a garnish and in salads. Fuchsia *Fuchsia X hybrida* â€” Blooms have a slightly acidic flavor. Explosive colors and graceful shape make it ideal as garnish. The berries are also edible. Garden Sorrel *Rumex acetosa* â€” Sorrel flowers are tart, lemon tasting. So use like a lemon: Gladiolus *Gladiolus* spp â€” Flowers anthers removed have a nondescript flavor taste vaguely like lettuce but make lovely receptacles for sweet or savory spreads or mousses. Toss individual petals in salads. It can also be cooked like a day lily. Hibiscus *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* â€” Cranberry-like flavor with citrus overtones. Use slightly acidic petals sparingly in salads or as garnish. The flower can be dried to make an exotic tea. Hollyhock *Alcea rosea* â€” Very bland tasting flavor. Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica* â€” Sweet honey flavor. Only the flowers are edible. Berries are highly poisonous â€” Do not eat them! Impatiens *Impatiens wallerana* â€” The flowers have a sweet flavor. They can be used as a garnish in salads or floated in drinks. Johnny-Jump-Ups *Viola tricolor* â€” Lovely yellow, white and purple blooms have a mild wintergreen flavor and can be used in salads, to decorate cakes, or served with soft cheese. They are also a great addition to drinks, soups, desserts or salads. Lilac *Syringa vulgaris* â€” The flavor of lilacs varies from plant to plant. Very fragrant, slightly bitter. Has a distinct lemony taste with floral, pungent overtones. Great in salads and crystallized with egg whites and sugar. The flowers have been used in a tea as a medicine in the past.

Chapter 8 : Petal | Define Petal at calendrierdelascience.com

How to Do Tongue Tricks. Tongue tricks are fun ways to show off with your friends. Some are relatively simple while others require more muscle control. With a little direction, you should be able to master a few cool tongue tricks.

However, sometimes your symptoms might occur due to an underlying condition that requires medical treatment. You can prevent many tongue problems by practicing good oral hygiene. If you are already experiencing tongue problems, some simple home remedies may help relieve your symptoms. Symptoms of tongue problems Possible symptoms that you may experience related to your tongue include: Causes of a burning sensation on the tongue A burning sensation on the tongue may occur in women who are postmenopausal. It can also occur due to exposure to irritants, such as cigarette smoke. Causes of a change in tongue color A bright pink color on the tongue is most often due to a deficiency in iron, folic acid , or vitamin B An allergic reaction to gluten can also cause this. A white tongue is usually a result of smoking, drinking alcohol or poor oral hygiene. White lines or bumps may be an inflammation called oral lichen planus. People think this occurs due to an abnormal immune response that may occur from an underlying condition, such as hepatitis C or allergies. Radiation to the head or neck can also lead to this symptom. It can also develop if you consume too much of an irritating substance, such as coffee or mouthwash, or if you smoke. Causes of tongue pain Tongue pain usually occurs due to an injury or infection. If you bite your tongue, you may develop a sore that can last for days and be very painful. Inflamed papillae , or taste buds, are small, painful bumps that appear after an injury from a bite or irritation from hot foods. A canker sore is another common cause of pain on or under the tongue. This is a small, white or yellow sore that can occur for no apparent reason. Some possible causes are mouth injuries, abrasive ingredients in toothpastes or mouthwashes, food allergies or nutritional deficiencies. In many cases, the cause of a canker sore is unknown and referred to as an aphthous ulcer. These sores usually go away without any treatment. Other, less common reasons for tongue pain include cancer , anemia , oral herpes , and irritating dentures or braces. Neuralgia can also be a source of tongue pain. This is a very severe pain that occurs along a damaged nerve. Neuralgia occurs for no obvious reason, or it can occur due to:

Chapter 9 : Tongue - Wikipedia

Relaxing & utilizing the tongue as an energetic conduit between the head & the spine (sex, survival, power chakras), hips, legs, feet & the earth is the easiest quickest way to upgrade your yoga practice.