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## Bearded dragon mouth open tongue out

The mouth contains one of the most unique muscles of the human body: the tongue. Unlike other muscles, the tongue does not connect to bones at both ends. Instead, one end is free movement and flexible thanks to the many individual muscles it contains. Languages have three distinct areas. The tip is flexible and allows intricate movements. The dorsal surface, the upper part of the tongue, presents the taste buds that allow the tongue to act as an organ of meaning. The ventral surface is the smooth bottom. Experts classify the tongue as a muscle hydride, a biological structure capable of manipulating items or providing movement without skeletal support. As muscles are only able to move by contracting, muscle hydrates depend on a system of muscles constricting and relaxing harmoniously. A human tongue consists of eight muscles that experts classify even more into extrinsic and intrinsic muscles. Extrinsic muscles change the position of the tongue, while the intrinsic muscles change the shape of the tongue. PeopleImages/Getty Images Four extrinsic muscles extend from various bones to the tongue. The muscles are genioglossus, hyoglossus, estiloglossus and palatoglossus. These muscles can move the tongue from side to side. They are also able to pull the tongue into the mouth and put it out. Genioglossus is the only muscle responsible for propelling the tongue forward. Retraction is hyoglossus' responsibility. Both the glossy-glossy style and the palatoglossus help to swallow. The glossy style pulls the sides up while the palatoglossus lifts the back of the tongue. Unlike extrinsic muscles, intrinsic muscles do not connect to bone. Instead, they run the length of the tongue and connect to the extrinsic muscles. Intrinsic muscles are the vertical muscle, the transverse muscle, the superior longitudinal muscle, and the lower longitudinal muscle. They work together to provide the necessary movements for speech and swallowing. The superior longitudinal muscle runs under the surface of the tongue while the lower longitudinal muscle aligns the sides. The estiloglossus muscle connects to the lower longitudinal muscle. The transverse muscle divides the tongue, while the vertical muscle is in the center. The dorsal surface is particularly unique. A special type of mucous membrane, the masticatory membrane, covers the dorsal. The masticatory membrane suffers keratinization. This means that the membrane has high levels of keratin, a fibrous material that makes up hair, nails and the outer layer of the skin. Because of this, teeth and hard taste cannot easily damage the dorsal surface. Inside the masticatory membrane there are nipple-like papillae that hold the taste buds. These papillae have forms: filiform, fungus, foliate and vallate. Of the four forms, only the filiform papillae have no taste /Getty Images Each of the thousands of taste buds have flavor receptor cells that can feel different flavors. When food enters the mouth, it reacts chemically with flavor receptor cells. The chemicals that interact with flavor receptor cells are tastants. When saliva dissolves these tastants, they make contact with the plasma membrane and undergo sensory transduction, the process that converts a sense into signals that the brain can understand. The brain receives the signals from the tongue and understands the taste. FluxFactory/Getty Images Taste buds can recognize salty, spicy, sweet, bitter and sour flavors, although there is another taste as well. This flavor, umami, originates from a Japanese word and refers to a salty taste. Researchers understand umami receptors less and are constantly trying to study them. Typically, umami receptors respond to glutamate. Broths and fermented products are rich in glutamate, and some people add it to foods like monosodium glutamate or MSG. nito100/Getty Images In the early 1980s, researchers formally recognized the possible existence of a single group: supertasters. They are individuals who have high taste responses. Although researchers have not been able to discover a root cause, there are some theories. Some experts believe it is because of the gene for receiving bitter taste, while others believe it is due to a large number of fungiform papillae. A test strip can determine whether a person is a supertaster or not.andres/Getty Images The intrinsic muscles of the tongue allow for a wide variety of movements and complex articulation. During speech, the placement and shape of the language determine the sound that emerges whenever a person tries to speak. The various drafts of language are pulmonic, implosive, ejection and clicks. Without language, it would be impossible for a person to vocalize certain air flows, such as click consonants and some ejections. Many speech errors are the result of an inability to articulate the language correctly. Django/Getty Images The papillae on the tongue can swell, trapping various materials between them. This can cause a white coating to appear on the surface of the tongue. Usually, the white coating is bacteria, dirt, food and dead cells. Poor hygiene is usually the primary cause, although dehydration, dry mouth and mouth breathing can also cause a white tongue. Some diseases can also cause this to occur, although they usually affect the mouth in general. People who notice white spots on the mouth (beyond the tongue) should be to the doctor. PeopleImages/Getty Images Languages are a significant part of human culture. Many civilizations see certain gestures, such as sticking their tongues in to or blow raspberries, to be rude. Individuals express themselves with piercings, language division and other languages Many cultures have expressions that refer to language. A person with a silver tongue is good at speaking. A humorous phrase that no one should take seriously is tongue in cheek. AleksandarNakic/Getty Images Vaughan Leiberum/CC-BY-2.0 A bearded dragon to eat for two reasons: either it's in brumation, which is just part of its hibernation cycle, or it's in discomfort. To find out what the reason is, the owner should follow up on other possible symptoms or take them to a veterinarian. According to TheBeardedDragon.org, one of the main reasons why a dragon stops eating is because it is in hibernation. Each dragon responds differently during hibernation. Some stop eating, take long naps or sleep throughout the cycle. It is important that as a bearded dragon go into hibernation, its owner still feeds regularly and waters it, whether it has an appetite or not, because a dragon often wakes up from hibernation long enough to eat and warm itself to light. In addition, it is important that the owners leave the dragons alone during this period. Another reason a dragon stop eating is because it's in pain or discomfort. If this is the case, the owner needs to be aware of other pain symptoms such as low energy, mood swings, swollen body parts, and abnormal movements. In this case, the owners need to consult a veterinarian immediately. Bearded dragons also tend to behave strangely during the breeding and shedding season. Bearded dragon predators include billed tern seagull, goannas, black-headed pythons, dingos, birds of prey, cats and foxes. Bearded dragons occasionally eat other bearded dragons. Bearded dragons are also plagued by various parasites. The first defense of the bearded dragon against its predators is camouflage. Bearded dragons mingle with their surroundings. These lizards are immobile for long periods of time so that their movement does not alert predators to their location. However, this defense does not always protect dragons from predators that hunt by smell. If the camouflage doesn't work, the bearded dragon tries to intimidate its predator. Bearded dragons can wear a beard in defense; the beard is a skin pouch that can be inflated when needed. When the lizard inflates its beard, it opens its mouth and makes its entire head appear larger, which can scare predators. If the predator is not deterred, the lizard may resort to bite. While the bearded dragon opens its mouth and inflates its bag, it also flattens its body as much as possible. This makes the lizard appear larger and also makes its spines stand out, which can make the bearded dragon appear undesirable to predators. Frank Paul Silye/CC-BY-2.0 You can teach bearded dragon tricks by being consistent with training and offering him goodies as positive reinforcement every time he performs a trick. Use the same words and the same tone to encourage you, encourage you, stick to the same routine. Teach your bearded dragon to come to youUse a long rope or a lizard collar to teach him to come to you. Call him using the same words and the same tone every time. Gently pull the rope toward you as you call at it, and bathe it with praise when it comes. Offer a favorite treat when it comes to you. This teaches you the association by calling his name and the following goodies. Teach him to bare his teeth, from baring his teeth when in an aggressive mood, bearded dragons smile when they are happy or excited. You can train your bearded dragon to smile by repeating the word smile, using the same tone every time he bare sits teeth. This enforces the connection between the word and the expression. Offer a treat every time he smiles in charge. Teach him to sit in charge While walking with his bearded dragon, bring some goodies. Ask him to sit during the walk, and reward him with a treat when he does. It is important to remember that bearded dragons do not respond well to sounds or voice commands. They usually need visual stimulation and the promise of food to be willing to learn anything. Some people find a laser pointer an effective training tool. Bearded dragons exhibit a variety of behaviors. Recognizing the behavior your bearded is exhibiting and why it is showing this type of behavior is important to really understand your pet. It is also useful to know what behaviors are normal and what are signs of stress or illness. Arm waving is used by both sexes to show submission. Young bearded dragons can make a slow wave with one of their arms to signal: 'I'm just a baby! Don't hurt me! You bearded young man may even do this when he sees you walking up to him if he is bullied by you, but usually does so with older bearded dragons that he doesn't know very well. When bearded dragons feel they have mastered something or someone they can shake their heads. That's literally what it looks like - they shake their heads like they're saying yes. More dominant beards can do this by moving on to younger beards. Younger bearded dragons can make the wave, while the older or dominant dragon can simultaneously head bob. Bearded dragons get their names from the area in their throat where a human can have a beard. He can also choose to blow and darken his beard if he feels threatened, is not feeling well, or if he is trying to show dominance (often done during the mating season to impress the ladies). General changes in body color and changes in beard color can occur slowly as your bearded dragon grows, but if a color change or temporary is noted, it is due to stress, illness or an emotion. Bearded people often darken or turn black if threatened or upset. They will also darken beards while displaying the beard puff. Most bearded dragons will change color and darken when taken to the exotic vet if they are not accustomed to traveling (keep your beardwarm on the way to the vet) or handling. This is a strange behavior that bearded dragons exhibit in times of boredom and stress. The bearded will run back and forth next to their cabinet (often a glass tank) and stand on their hind legs trying to run to the side. It sounds comical and you may even think that your bearded is joking or sees your reflection in the glass, but you're not doing it for fun. If your bearded man is surfing glass, he may need a bigger cabinet, more fun time outside his enclosure, or something else is stressing him out, like a pet cat looking at him or the loss of a cage mate. Glass surfing should be considered abnormal behavior and bearded people can actually get hurt by rubbing their feet, bellies and faces on the glass repeatedly. Bearded female dragons can naturally dig if they are trying to lay a clutch of eggs. In nature, beards cover their eggs to incubate and keep them safe from predators. In captivity, they should not worry about predators, but most bearded dragon breeders will remove the eggs after they are placed and incubate them at controlled temperatures in incubators. If your beard is digging, be sure to provide the appropriate substrate so that it can lay your eggs, make sure that you are offering enough calcium in your diet, and monitor your feed levels and activity carefully. Many bearded dragons become attached to eggs and need assistance or surgery to remove all eggs from their bodies. Misting is like hibernation for reptiles. Some reptiles in the wild go brumate when the weather gets colder and food is scarcer. In captivity, temperatures are controlled and food is always available, so brumation is not necessary. If your reptile is not eating, moving too much, burying itself, and defecating, he or she may be trying to brumate. Be sure to contact your exotic veterinarian to make sure your bearded is not sick or dying, but this can be completely normal behavior —and behavior that's okay to allow healthy bearded dragons. If you suspect your pet is sick, call the veterinarian immediately. For health-related issues, always consult your veterinarian as they have examined your pet, know the pet's health history, and can make the best recommendations for your pet. Pet.

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