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Bump on the roof of my mouth

Best Roofing Materials for Rainwater Harvesting Should You Use Metal for a Gable Roof? Transform Your Ceiling into a Sunroof Reroofing 101 How to Shingle a Roof 12 Things to Know If You're Considering a Metal Roof What Solar Shingles Should You Buy? Safely Remove Snow From Your Roof How to Repair Leaking Roof Eaves How to Lay Asphalt Roll Roofing By Justin Stewart • How to Remove Moss From a Roof Top 4 Least Expensive Types of Roofing Materials How to Build a Door Canopy By Sage C. • Reviewed by How to Heat Roofing Tar How to Install a Flat Roof Drain Styled by: Brice Gaillard; Photographer: Richard Felber As part of last year's Kips Bay Decorator ShowHouse—an annual benefit for the Kips Bay Boys and Girls Club, a social-service organization enriching the lives of about 12,000 New York City children aged six to 18—garden designer Richard Heller transformed a barren terrace space above the first floor of a circa-1896 town house into a captivating outdoor room. The centerpiece is a 20-by-18-foot knot garden planted with a mixture of boxwood, variegated privet and leucothoe, and white pansies. This seating area, evoking a medieval outdoor pavilion, faces designer Richard Heller's green-roof space. Entering from the rear of the home's second floor and passing a latticework divider, you first see the gracious seating area—a gauzy, canopied sofa in front of a cocktail table flanked by two chairs (all furniture and cushions are weatherproof). The floor is antique limestone. Beyond lies the brick-bordered parterre, surrounded by grass. The far wall's nook shelters a classical-style statue; a stone platform with topiaries and other plantings atop it lines the right wall. At the start, Heller and his team found a hard surface with virtually no landscaping. Heller chose to create a formal garden of this sort because it is in keeping with the home's French Renaissance Revival style and its intricate tapestried planting pattern lends visual interest when viewed both from the home's facing rooms and its higher windows. The surrounding grass, vertical latticework, and elegant topiary in terra-cotta planters may reference the charming qualities of a historic courtyard garden, but the plot is decidedly 21st-century, and offers both ecological and aesthetic benefits. The finished formal garden is the standout feature of this outdoor room on a terrace above the first floor of a New York town house. Most old-style roof gardens involve a combination of decking and planters, but in this up-to-date green roof, designed and constructed by Heller and his team in less than three weeks, a shallow planting bed and a grass"carpet" cover most of the surface, and the use of pots is restricted to the perimeter. The principle is that a thin blanket of living plants insulates a roof from extremes of heat and cold and can thus cut energy costs. (In fact, a Canadian study showed that a 6-inch-thick green roof reduced heat gains by 95 percent and heat losses by 26 percent compared with a conventional one.) By absorbing heat from their surroundings in the process of transpiration, the plants on an urban green roof can help lower temperatures around them, alleviating the climatic phenomenon known as heat island effect, whereby city and suburban districts are noticeably warmer (up to 10 degrees Fahrenheit) than rural areas. For more product information view Landscapes in May 2007 Resources This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported onto this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content at piano.io There are several possible reasons that the roof of your mouth is yellow. This includes poor oral hygiene, untreated infections, or other underlying medical conditions. Most causes of a yellow roof of the mouth are not serious. However, a few causes require medical attention, such as jaundice, certain infections, and oral cancer.Like having a yellow tongue, oral health, bacteria, and other infections all play a role in why the roof of your mouth might be yellow. Poor oral hygienePoor oral hygiene can lead to a buildup of bacteria in the mouth. When these bacteria multiply, it can change the color of the inside of the mouth. This may cause the roof of your mouth and your tongue to turn yellow. Other common symptoms of poor oral hygiene are bad breath, swollen or bleeding gums, and pain while chewing.Dry mouth or mouth breathingXerostomia, or dry mouth, is caused when the salivary glands do not produce enough saliva. There can be a medical reason for this, including excessive mouth breathing. One of the roles of saliva is to protect the mouth from the buildup of bacteria. Without enough saliva, bacteria can grow and turn the roof of your mouth yellow.Other symptoms of dry mouth include bad breath, sticky saliva, and dry throat and tongue.Oral thrushOral thrush is an overgrowth of yeast in the mouth. It can cause yellow patches and bumps on the roof of the mouth. Other symptoms of oral thrush include a burning mouth, cracked corners of the lips, and a lack of taste. While oral thrush is not generally a dangerous condition, it can cause complications if it spreads to other parts of the body. Canker soreCanker sores are small, painful ulcers that appear inside of the mouth, including on the roof of the mouth. Canker sores may appear red or yellow in color. If canker sores appear on the roof of your mouth, they may cause this area to look yellow. The symptoms of canker sores are generally mild, and sores heal within a few weeks. Canker sores that do not heal within a few weeks should be checked out by a dentist or doctor.Oral herpesOral herpes is a herpes outbreak caused by the HSV-1 virus. These herpes sores can appear on the inside or outside of the mouth. Herpes sores on the roof of the mouth may appear yellow with pus. According to the American Academy of Dermatology, the most common symptom before an outbreak is a tingling, itching sensation at the site of the outbreak.JaundiceJaundice is a serious condition caused by the buildup of a yellow pigment called bilirubin. This buildup is most commonly caused by liver or gallbladder dysfunction. When bilirubin builds up in the blood, it may cause the roof of your mouth to turn yellow. The most common symptoms of jaundice are yellow skin, yellow whites of the eyes, and flu-like symptoms. If you notice any of these symptoms, seek medical attention right away.Medications with bismuthBismuth subsalicylate is a medication used to treat an upset stomach. Pepto Bismol is a common bismuth-containing medication. According to research, the use of bismuth-containing medications can turn your tongue colors ranging from yellow to black. It may also cause the roof of your mouth to appear yellow.Mouthwashes with oxidizing agentsThere are a variety of different mouthwashes on the market. Some mouthwash formulations contain oxidizing ingredients, such as hydrogen peroxide. Using these types of mouthwash may cause your tongue and the roof of your mouth to turn yellow.Tobacco smokeTobacco smoke is a risk factor for poor oral hygiene, among other conditions. Smoking is a potential cause of black hairy tongue, which cause the roof of your mouth to appear yellow. Smoking is also a risk factor for oral thrush. Oral thrush patches can cause the roof of your mouth to appear yellow.If additional symptoms appear when the roof of your mouth is yellow, it may be a sign of an underlying condition.Roof of mouth is yellow and whiteOral thrush can cause yellow and white patches to appear on the roof of the mouth.Leukoplakia is a condition that may cause white spots in the mouth. This condition is more serious because it can develop into oral cancer.Roof of mouth is yellow with red spotsOral herpes lesions can appear as red blisters on the roof of the mouth. Depending on the stage of the outbreak, these blisters may contain yellow pus.Hand, foot, and mouth disease is a viral illness that can cause red spots to appear on the roof of the mouth.Roof of mouth is yellow with a sore throatOral thrush can sometimes spread to the esophagus and lead to esophageal thrush, which causes a sore throat.Pharyngitis is a bacterial or viral infection marked by a sore, scratchy throat. Strep throat is bacterial infection that causes a sore throat. It can be difficult to eat or drink with these throat infections. This may cause bacteria to build up and turn the roof of the mouth yellow.Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Some underlying causes can be treated at home, while others require a doctor's visit.Immediate medical attentionJaundice is a serious condition that requires immediate medical attention. If you notice any other symptoms of jaundice, seek out emergency medical care.Leukoplakia is another serious condition that should be addressed by a medical professional for a full diagnosis and treatment options.Improving oral hygienePoor oral hygiene, smoking, and using certain mouthwashes can all cause a yellow roof of the mouth. By improving your oral hygiene, you can keep your mouth clean and free of unwanted bacterial buildup. You can improve your oral hygiene by:brushing, flossing, and visiting the dentist regularlyavoiding tobacco productsavoiding mouthwash products with oxidizing agentsTreating infections with medicationBacterial infections like strep throat can be treated with antibiotics. Fungal infections like oral thrush require antifungals. Medication cannot cure viral infections like herpes and certain types of pharyngitis, but some over-the-counter medications can help ease the symptoms. If you're taking Pepto Bismol or other bismuth-containing medications, consider making dietary changes that can help improve your gut health instead.Other treatment options Most canker sores clear up on their own without treatment, but topical pain relief and at-home rinses can help to relieve the pain.Since dry mouth is generally only temporary, it can be treated at home by naturally increasing saliva production. This includes drinking water or chewing on sugarless candies, and avoiding things like smoking, alcohol, coffee, and too much salt.You should see a doctor immediately if you notice a yellow roof of the mouth along with other symptoms of jaundice. You should also see a doctor if the roof of your mouth is painful or bleeding, or you find it difficult to swallow food and drink.There are several underlying medical causes of a yellow roof of the mouth. In most cases, a yellow roof of the mouth can be improved with better oral hygiene. In other situations, a yellow roof of the mouth can indicate an infection or condition that needs to be treated. If you're concerned you may have a more serious condition, schedule a visit with a doctor. Happy families - but only if you're open and willing to discuss your feelings. Photograph: Getty A shortage of affordable housing for both younger people and elderly relatives is prompting extended families to consider buying together. But with different generations in one house, what's the best way to make it work? Counsellor Phillip Hodson shares this advice. If the property isn't owned jointly, the person who does own it will have legal rights so it's important to establish this and make any adjustments. Decide how assets are divided, with everyone having their say. When older people say 'come live with me', they often mean 'come live with me as if you were still 12'. Acknowledge that you're all adults and perhaps each of you could be in charge of part of the space. If practical, divide the living space. Agreed ground rules are a good idea. These could cover smoking and drinking in the house, mealtimes, bedtimes, laundry, how you leave the state of the bathroom and kitchen, use of the house phone and leaving a note when you go out. You need to have a way of settling a dispute, whether it's a family conference or to toss a coin. You could create a written 'family contract', to which you all contribute and agree on. Accept that there are going to be arguments. What's most important is to keep the lines of communication open, and when something annoys you, be prepared to say straight away, 'I'm really cross about this.' If one generation decides to move out, manage this without causing a long-term rift in the family. Always give as much notice as you can. Explain why you're leaving or want to sell and allow others in the family enough time to grieve your absence. To find a counsellor specialising in families, visit itsgoodtotalk.org.uk. This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported onto this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content at piano.io Replacing a roof is a substantial undertaking, with an average cost of \$7,500 for an asphalt roof, “Remodeling Impact Report” from the National Association of REALTORS®. The price jumps if you upgrade to standing-seam metal and better quality underlayment and flashing. But while you might get more immediate pleasure from those upgrades, they can’t compare to the long-term value of a solid, attractive, and leak-free roof. About three-quarters of homeowners get new roofs not because they want to but because they have to. If you’re one of them, here’s a guide to your options. How Roofing Materials Are Sold Most roofing is sold by the “square,” enough to cover 100 square feet of roof area. Our sample house — a typical two-story, 2,300-square-foot house with a medium-pitch roof — has a roof area of about 1,500 square feet. Double that if the house is only one story. Note: All costs are approximate. Composition Shingles Yard & Patio Your beautiful lawn is dying, and you’ve got brown patches on your grass. Got the cure! Slideshow Halloween lights and decoration ideas you can DIY. Yard & Patio Here are 7 ways to kill weeds with household items. You'll save money while showing no mercy to these uninvited guests. Commonly called asphalt shingles, these are the most popular residential roofing material in the country. Most products consist of a fiberglass mat between two layers of asphalt. Tiny stones embedded in the top help protect the shingles from the sun's damaging rays. Basic three-tab shingles have slits in the front, so each piece looks like three small shingles. Architectural shingles are a more upscale choice. They are thicker, longer-lasting, and don't have slits where debris can collect. They also create a more textured look, which many people prefer. Benefits: Relatively inexpensive, and all roofers know how to install them. Good fire resistance. Some types are suitable for hail regions and available with wind warranties up to 130 mph. May contain zinc or copper to inhibit algae growth. Home Maintenance Tips Keep the vintage wallpaper, but upgrade that time- and money-draining retro thermostat to programmable. Home Maintenance Tips Save your cash for more important things, like, yut know, your mortgage. Home Maintenance Tips Even if you think they’ve already started to freeze. Home Maintenance Tips Telltale signs you’re flubbing homeowner maintenance, like parking on grass. Home Maintenance Tips Avoid regrets by knowing what questions to ask a REALTOR® or owner before you commit to a new home. Drawbacks: Typically last only 20 years and need periodic cleaning to remove moss and debris. Green factor: Some types have a reflective coating that can lower cooling costs. Though theoretically recyclable, most worn shingles end up in landfills. Cost per square foot: \$2-\$4, installed Average two-story, 2,300 square foot house, including removal of one layer of roofing: \$7,900 Wood Shingles and Shakes Traditional and beautiful, wood is no longer as popular because quality has declined, and because of rising concerns about fire. Shakes are thick and have a rough, split surface; shingles are thinner and sawn flat. Both types must be installed over spaced boards, not solid sheathing, so the roofing can dry. Benefits: In dry climates, shakes and shingles perform well; some shakes have up to a 50-year warranty. Thicker shakes can be used where hail is severe. Drawbacks: Not fire-resistant unless treated, so some building codes prohibit them. Thinner products can be damaged by hail. In wet climates, wood must be cleaned periodically to remove moss and lichen. Green factor: Roof-quality shakes are cut from old-growth trees. Worn-out roofing can be recycled into mulch, provided it hasn't been treated with pesticide. Cost per square foot: \$5-\$12, installed Average two-story, 2,300 square foot house, including removal of one layer of roofing: \$17,200. Metal Panels and Tiles Once found mostly on commercial and farm buildings, metal roofing is now the fastest-growing residential roofing material. There are two basic kinds: standing-seam panels and tiles. Panels come in pieces around 16 inches wide and up to 20 feet long, so they reach without a seam from the ridge to the gutters. Metal tiles can mimic the look of wood shingles or shakes. Benefits: Extremely long-lasting; some come with lifetime warranties. Good fire resistance, and some styles are strong enough to resist wind and heavy hail. Panels go up quickly and require little maintenance. Drawbacks: Higher initial cost than composition shingles. Tile roofs have numerous grooves that trap leaves, so they need frequent cleaning. Green factor: Styles with reflective coatings reduce cooling demand by 10% to 15% and can qualify for a federal energy efficiency tax credit of up to \$500. Cost per square foot: \$3.50-\$11, installed Average two-story, 2,300 square foot house, including removal of one layer of roofing: \$16,800. Clay or Concrete Tiles Red clay tiles are an essential feature of Spanish-style homes in much of the Southwest and Florida. In addition to traditional styles, clay and concrete tiles can mimic wooden shingles or shakes, while others look almost like slate. Benefits: Long-lasting; some manufacturers offer lifetime warranties. Well-suited to relatively dry climates, and will not burn. Drawbacks: Heavy, so the roof structure must be able to support the weight. They can be damaged by hail. Concrete tiles are moss magnets in damp climates; use glazed tiles instead. Green factor: Long-lasting clay and concrete tiles can be reused and eventually recycled into new building materials. Cost per square foot: \$5.50-\$10.50, installed Average two-story, 2,300 square foot house, including removal of one layer of roofing: \$17,500 Slate Quarried in the Northeast and Virginia, slate is much more common in the East than in the West. Because slates hang from nails and are not glued down, they are best suited for fairly steep roofs that shed water quickly. Benefits: Slate can last for decades, doesn't burn, and sheds snow and rain well. Drawbacks: Slate is expensive and requires skill to install and repair, which can be an issue where such roofs are rare. The roof structure must be able to support the heavy weight. Green factor: Slate is a natural material, and slicing it into shingles requires little energy. If a building with a slate roof is torn down, the slates can be reused. Cost per square foot: \$10-\$20, installed Average two-story, 2,300 square foot house, including removal of one layer of roofing: \$29,300.

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