

Color Code Human Skeleton

The avian (bird) skeleton has many features that resemble the human skeleton, and the majority of the bones are the same. They are only shaped different. When structures are similar in different organisms, they are called homologous. The main difference between the human and bird skeleton is that the bird's skeleton is adapted for flight. For instance, the bones of a bird are hollow which makes the skeleton lighter.

The arm bones of the human consist of the humerus, the radius and the ulna. These bones are also found in the bird. Color the humerus (G) pink. Color the radius (F) green and the ulna (E) light green.

The leg consists of a long femur which attaches to the pelvis and then two bones of the lower leg. Color the pelvis (M) yellow, the femur (N) orange, and the tibia (O) light blue. Color the fibula (P) dark blue. Also on the human skeleton, the patella, also called the kneecap is visible. Color the patella (S) green.

The head of both birds and humans is protected by a large cranium. The upper jaw of the human, and the upper beak of the bird is composed of a bone called the maxilla. The lower jaw, and lower beak is composed of a bone called the mandible. Color the cranium (A) red, the maxilla (B) grey, and the mandible (C) pink.

The "shoulder blade" of the human is actually a bone called the scapula. Color the scapula (K) dark brown. Color the collarbone (J) black.

Another obvious difference between the human and bird skeleton is the shape and size of the sternum. A bird's sternum is large and positioned under the body - flight muscles attach to this bone. The ribs are attached to the spine and to the sternum. Color the sternum (H) red and the ribs (R) blue. Color the vertebrae (D) yellow.

Assign. # 44

