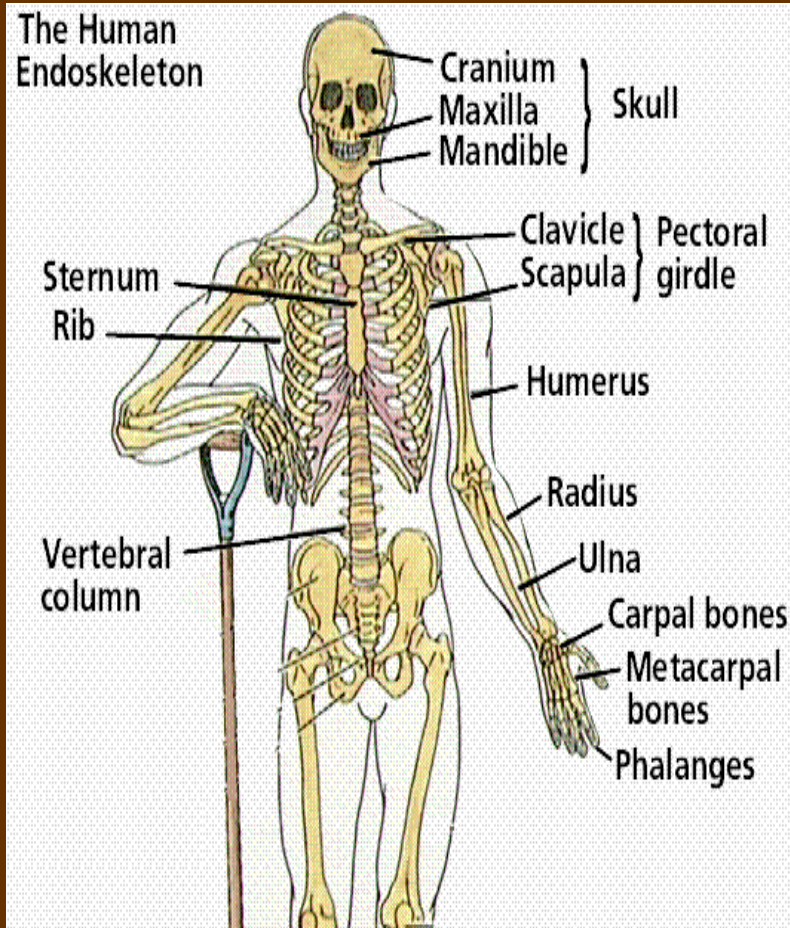


# **SKELETAL SYSTEM**

## **TYPES OF SKELETON**



# SKELETAL SYSTEM



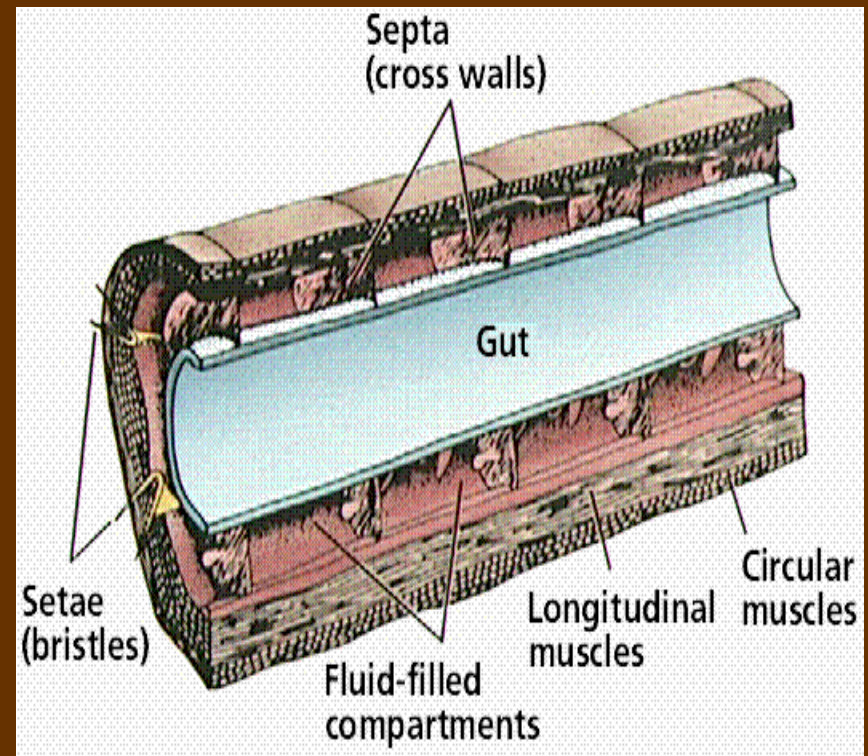
- The skeleton or skeletal system is the biological system providing support in living organisms. (By extension, non-biological outline structures such as gantries or buildings may also acquire skeletons.)

# *TYPES OF SKELETON*

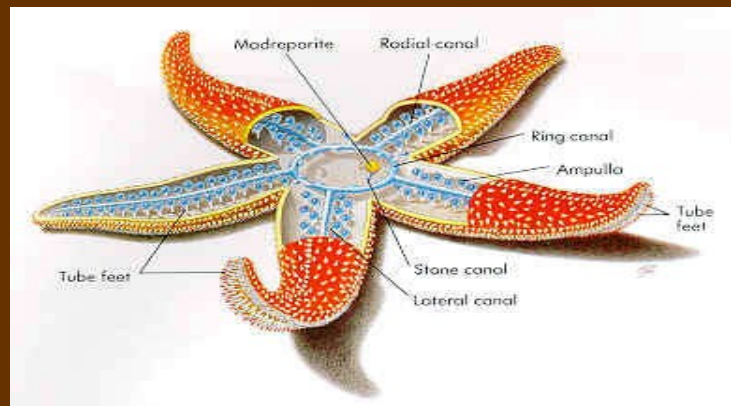
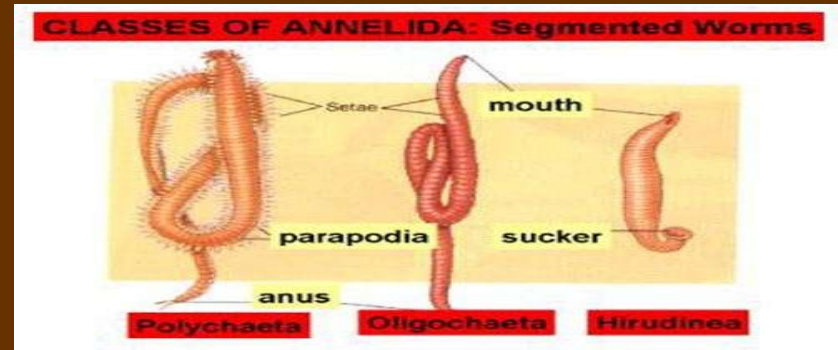
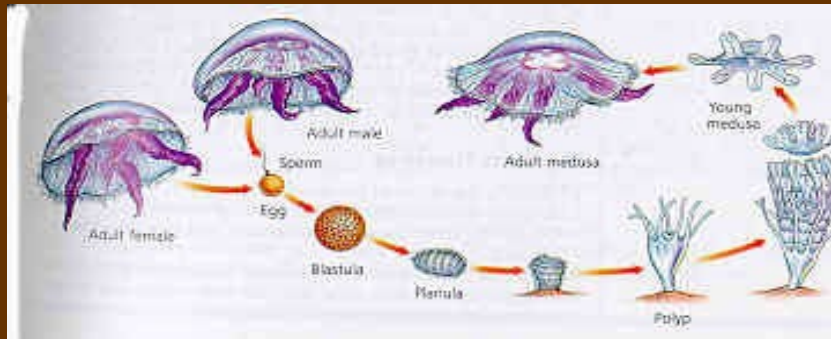
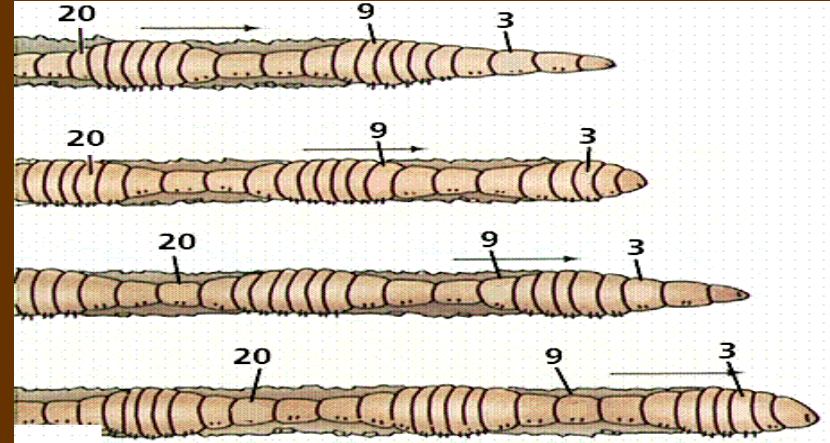
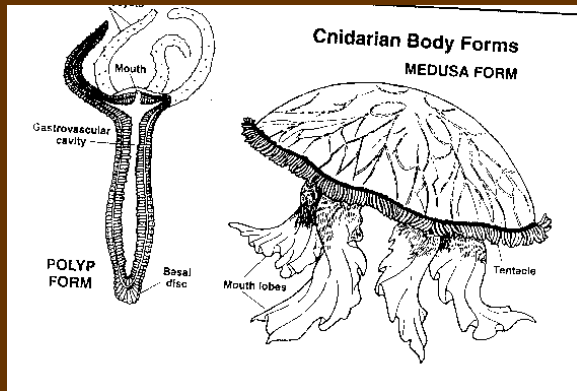
- **HYDROSTATIC SKELETON**
- **EXOSKELETON**
- **ENDOSKELETON**

# HYDROSTATIC SKELETON

- primarily found in soft-bodied invertebrates.
- In this case, a fluid-filled cavity is encircled by muscle fibers.
- As the muscle contract, the fluid in the cavity moves and changes the shape of the cavity.

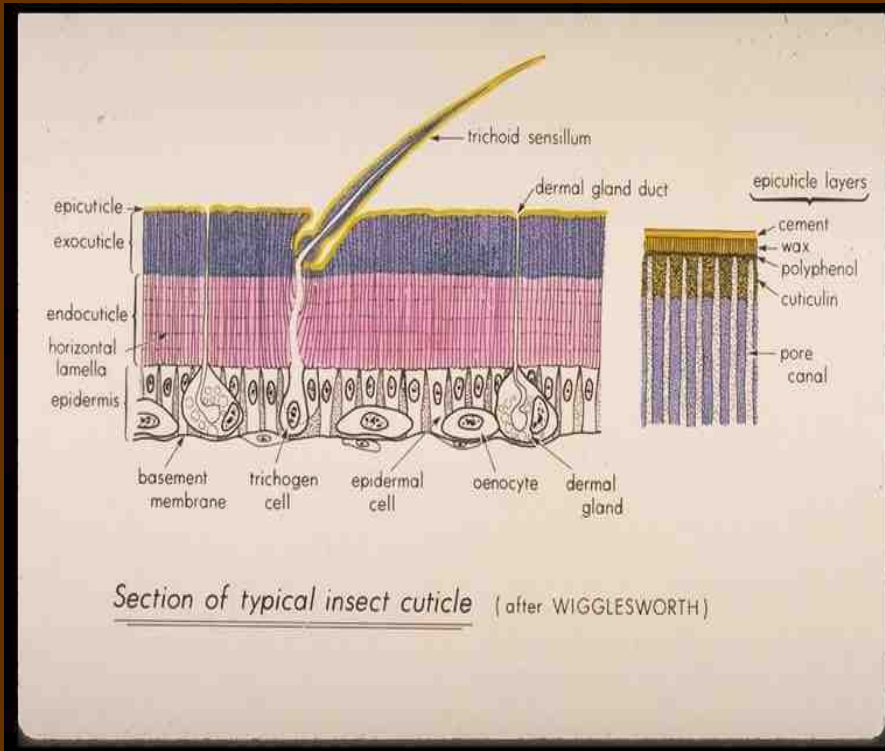


# EXAMPLES AND DRAWINGS



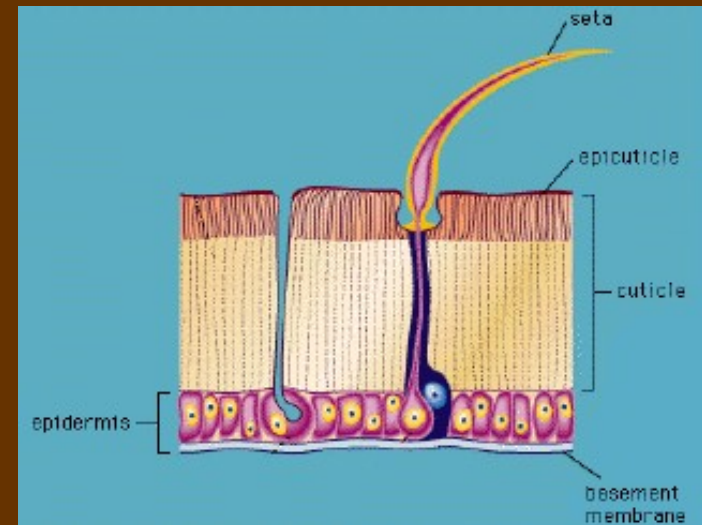
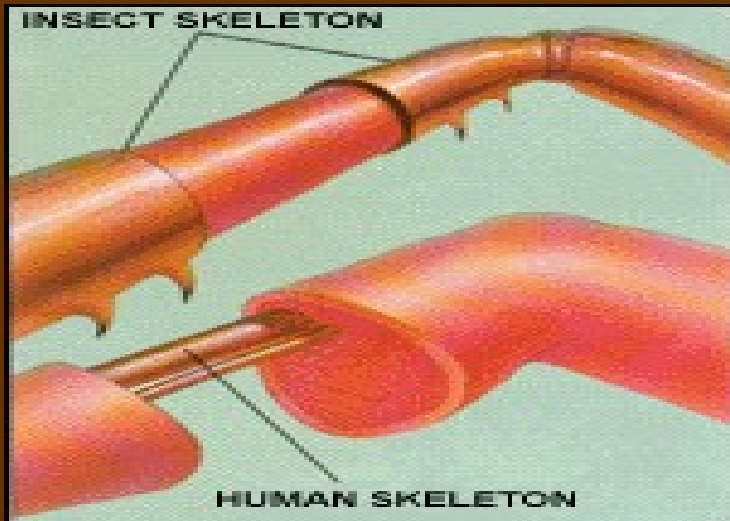
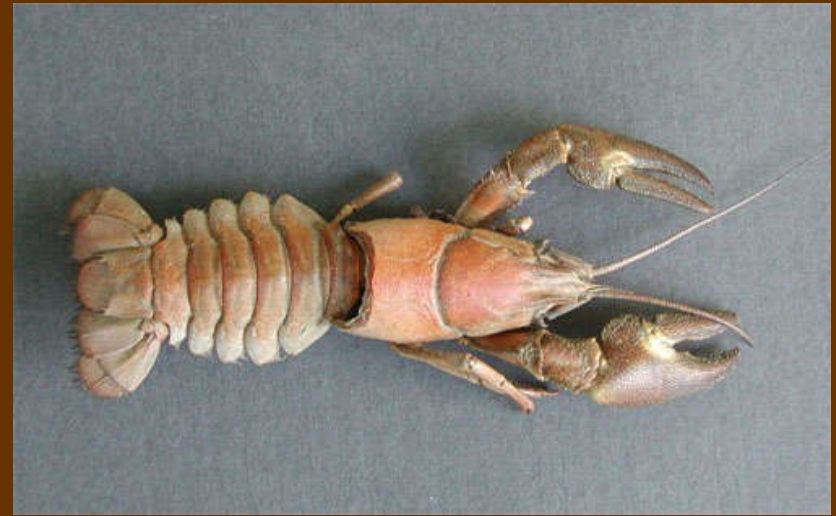


# EXOSKELETON



- Surround the body as a rigid hard case.
- It offers great protection to internal organs and resists bending.
- In order to grow animal must periodically molt.
- It limits the size of the animal.

# EXAMPLES AND DRAWINGS



# ENDOSKELETON

- is an internal support structure of an animal
- It has a rigid internal skeletons to which muscles are attached.
- It is compose of cartilage or bone.
- The bone is a living tissue capable of growth, self-repair, and remodeling in response to physical stresses.
- Three phyla of animals possess endoskeletons of various types: Chordata, Echinodermata, and Porifera. the endoskeleton allows the body to move and gives the body structure and shape.



# EXAMPLES AND DRAWINGS

