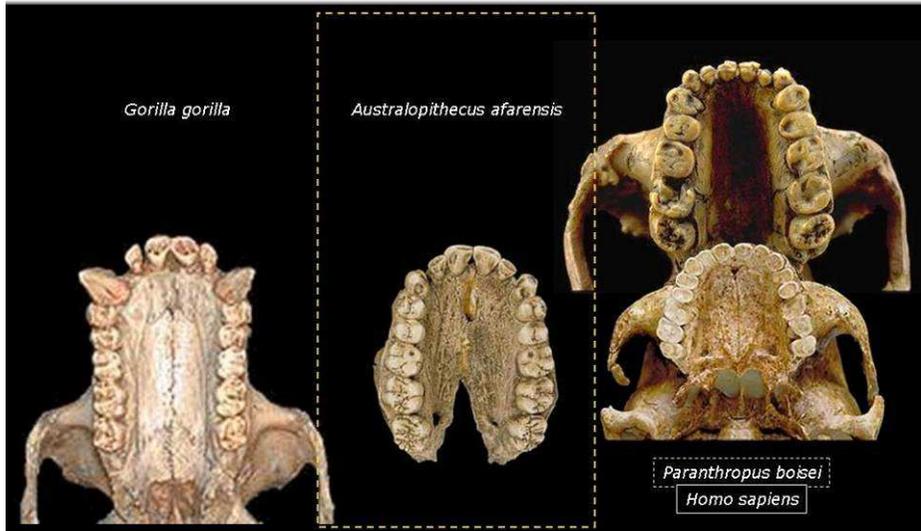


Proporzioni dentarie



Bipedismo ... perché ...?

...come e perché ?

The diagram illustrates a social network with nodes representing individuals and edges representing interactions. Labels include 'due partecole', 'compartimento sociale', 'gruppo', 'gioco', 'interazione predatore-preda', 'CI 1+1:2', 'sviluppo dell'encefalo', and 'numero della prole'. To the right, three diagrams show the evolution of the primate jaw and braincase.

✓ **Ipotesi e modelli**

- Tool-maker
- Carrying
- Protection/predator-avoidance
- Long-distance travel
- Seed-eating
- Sexual and reproductive-strategy

Bipedismo ... come ...?

This block contains several anatomical diagrams. On the left, skeletal comparisons of the skull, spine, and pelvis between humans and Great apes. In the center, a detailed diagram of the human musculature for bipedalism, with labels: ILEOPIGAS, ILEO, GLUTEO MEDIO, PICCOLO GLUTEO, GRANDE GLUTEO, FEMORE, BICIPITE FEMORALE, QUADRICEPTE, FLESSORI PLANTARI, and ILEO. On the right, diagrams of the pelvis and a comparison of the center of gravity between a monkey and a human, with the text: "...una questione di baricentro".

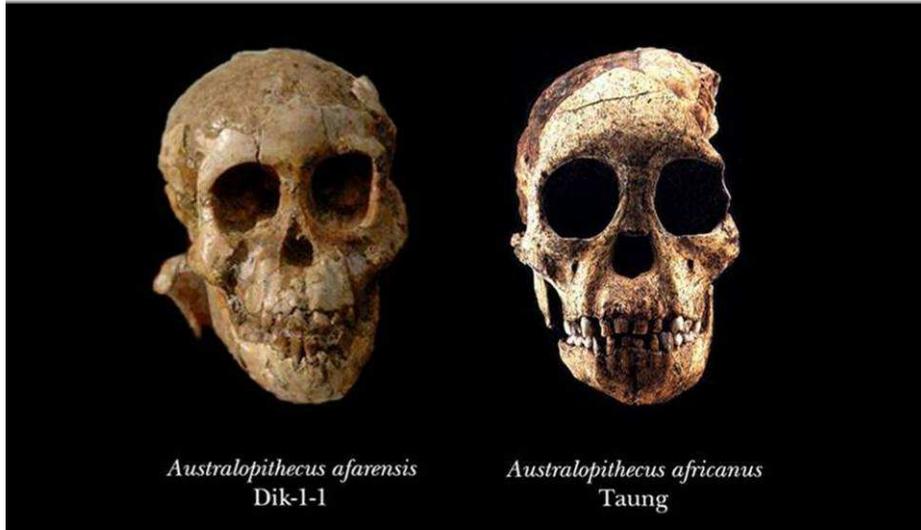
Bipedismo ed encefalizzazione

The diagram shows three columns of pelvic diagrams labeled SCIMPANZE, LUCY, and UOMO ATTUALE. Each column contains three diagrams showing the pelvic basin from a superior view, with the braincase area highlighted in blue. The diagrams illustrate the transition from a narrow, shallow pelvic basin in chimpanzees to a wider, more globular one in modern humans.

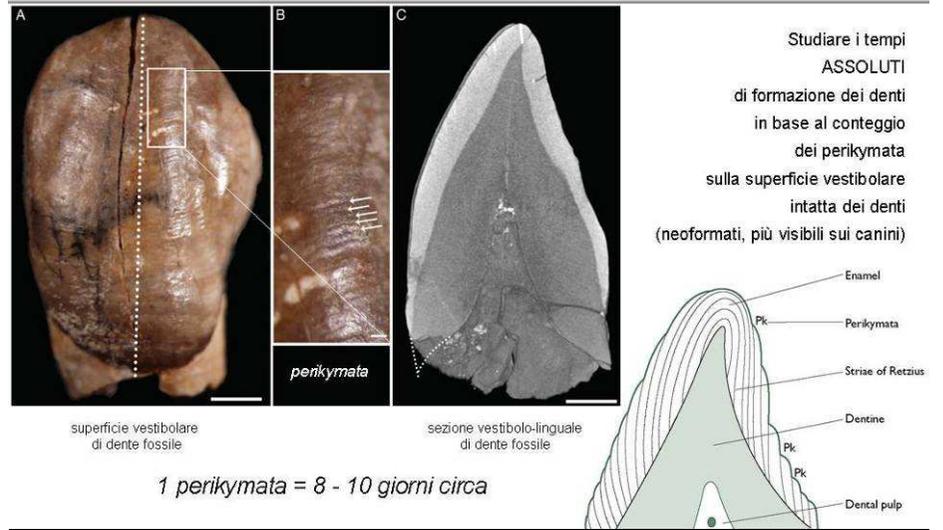
Bipedismo ed encefalizzazione entrano in conflitto:

- co-evoluzione (assetto, dimorfismo)
- e ... una "terza" soluzione

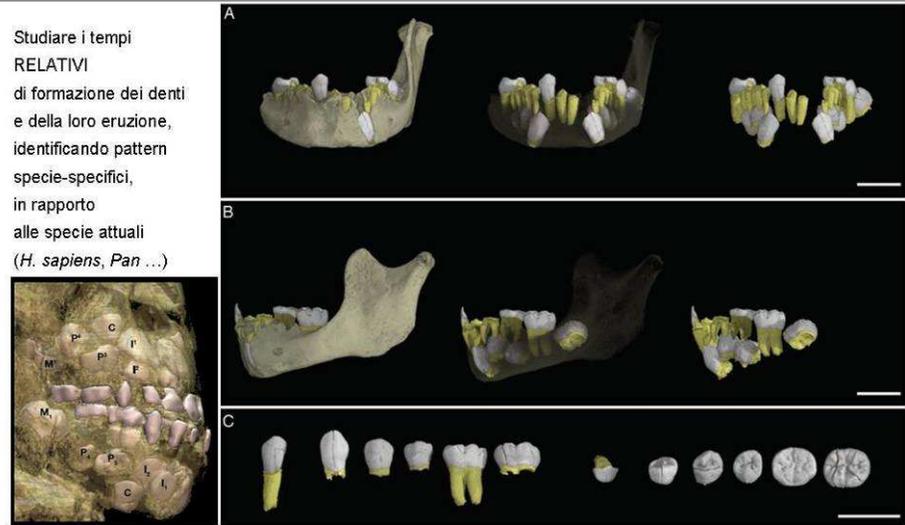
Cuccioli



Perikymata



Tempi di eruzione dentaria



Ontogenies

