

The aim of this bachelor thesis was especially to describe the formation and subsequent growth of the human palate considering sex differences, as well as the *rugae palatinae*, their significance, overview of *rugae* classification, sexual dimorphism and population variability. The establishment of palatal outgrowths, their subsequent growth and formation of a compact palate occurs in the very early (at the end of 5th week *in utero*) embryonic stage of ontogenetic development. Knowledge about the development of the human palate and its subsequent postnatal growth and final morphology is important for the further evaluation of sex or ethnic differences. Different variations can be found on the palatal mucosa particularly in the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of *rugae palatinae*, which can be used as a complementary method for identification. The science that studies them is called palatoscopy and there are a large number of classification systems.