

Abstract

Sex hormones influence the overall development of the individual, its development of the metabolic processes, and the distribution of the adipose and muscle tissue, the anatomy of the skeleton, the features of the face and the general appearance of the feminine and masculine phenotype. The morphological differences between men and women can be observed and studied already at the very young age. It is estimated that these differences relate to the distinct levels of the prenatal sex hormones. The occurring changes on face are continuously increasing during the period of adolescence yet, the peak of their development is spotted at puberty. In men's case, the level of testosterone is high enough to boost the growth of the secondary sex differences and the masculine features. In comparison with women, the face of men becomes more robust where the prominence of the supraciliary arch, nose and jowl is extended. The sex dimorphism of the face is one of the most significant signs of the intrasexual and intersexual selection.

Key words:

Morphology, face, sexual dimorphism, hormones, testosterone