Males and females of one species share the majority of the genome, often also the joint niche, but their phenotype is usually very different. The biggest difference between the sexes is the achievement of different sizes that can be controlled dimorphic secretion of hormones. Although many researches have been conducted on this topic, we still lack the knowledge that at least in vertebrates exists in this respect a single, common proximate mechanism or whether different types or lines vary considerably in hormonal control of dimorphism in body size. Growth is influenced by a variety of hormones that can interact - for example, growth hormone, somatomedins, thyroid hormones and steroid hormones. However, experimental studies have suggested that influence levels of sex steroid hormones can cause a change in sexual dimorphism in size. My work focuses on summarizing knowledge about hormonal influence dimorphic growth in vertebrates and analyse the methodology used.