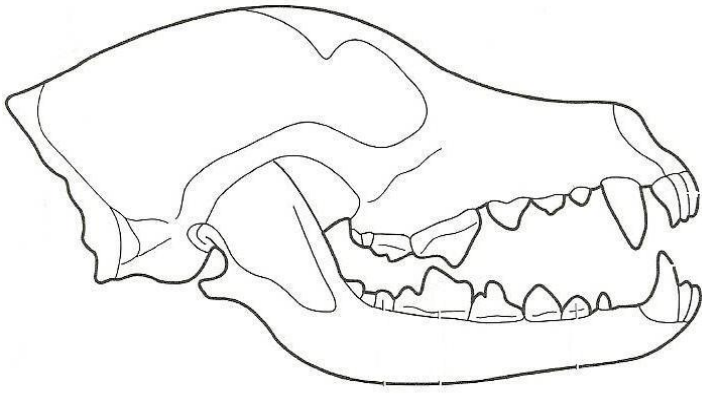


Carnivore

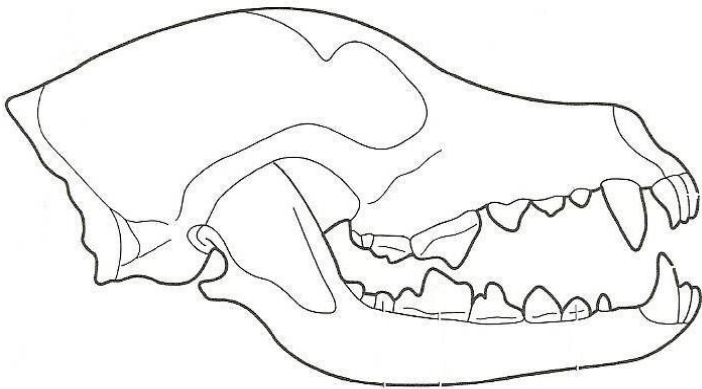


Diet: _____

Example: _____

Tooth Type	Shape	Function
Incisor		
Canine		
Premolar		
Carnassial		
Molar		

Carnivore

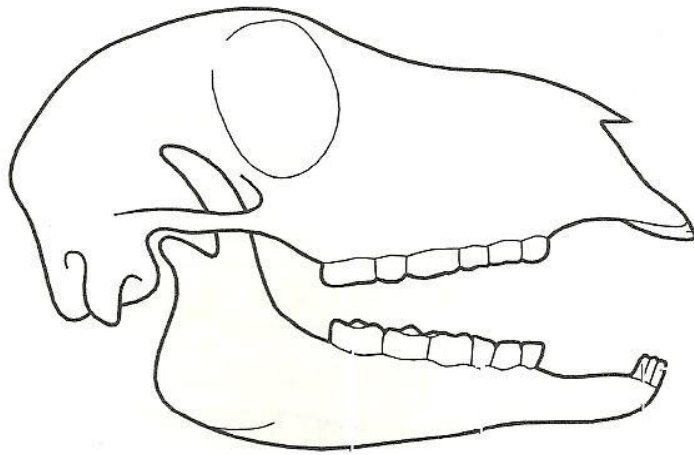


Diet: _____

Example: _____

Tooth Type	Shape	Function
Incisor		
Canine		
Premolar		
Carnassial		
Molar		

Herbivore

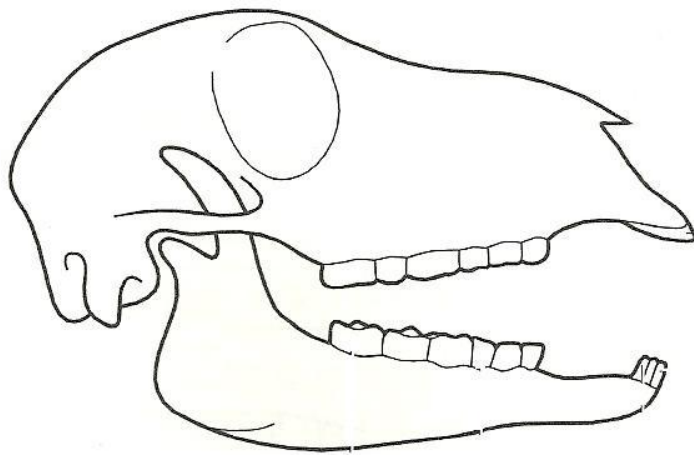


Diet: _____

Example: _____

Tooth Type	Shape	Function
Lower incisors and horny pad		
Lower canine and space		
Premolar		
Molar		

Herbivore

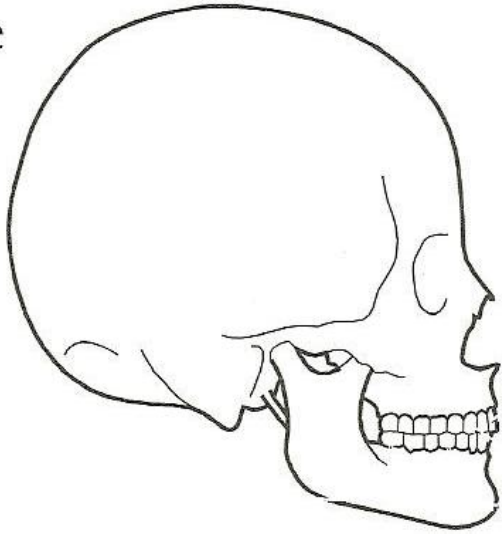


Diet: _____

Example: _____

Tooth Type	Shape	Function
Lower incisors and horny pad		
Lower canine and space		
Premolar		
Molar		

Omnivore

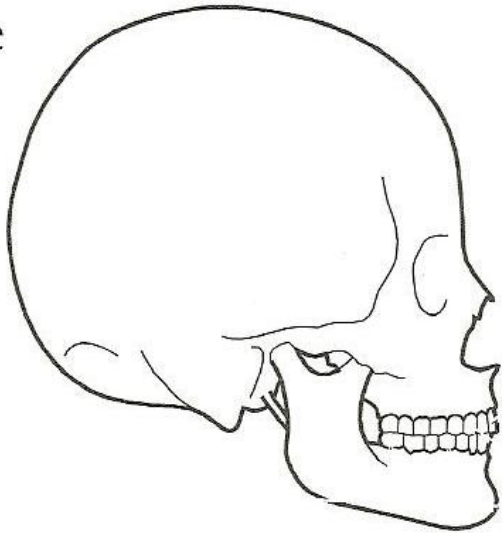


Diet: _____

Example: _____

Tooth Type	Shape	Function
Incisor		
Canine		
Premolar		
Molar		

Omnivore

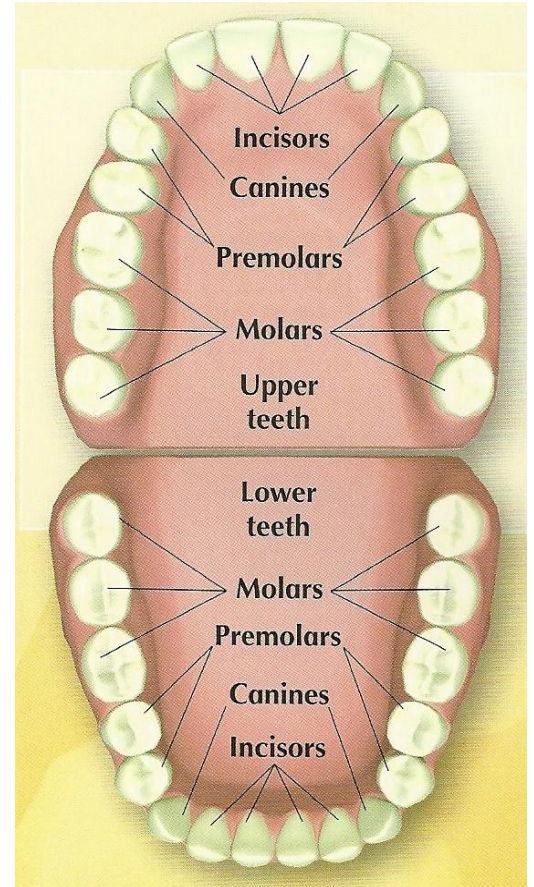
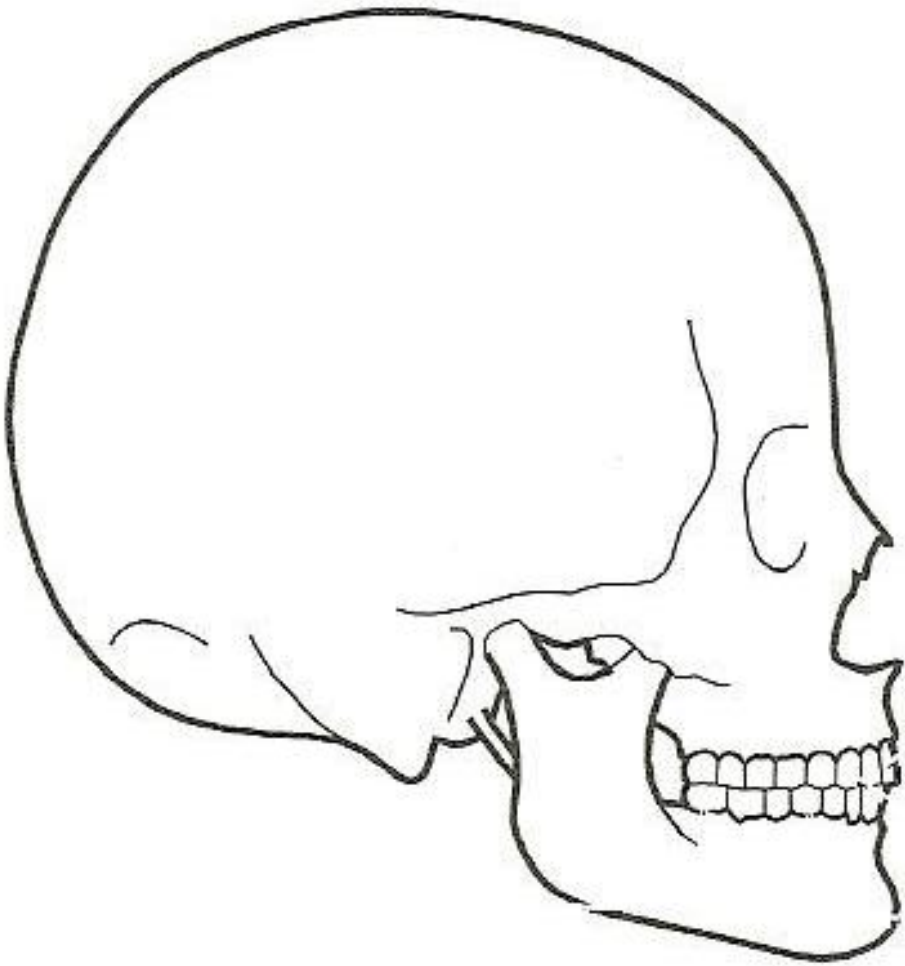


Diet: _____

Example: _____

Tooth Type	Shape	Function
Incisor		
Canine		
Premolar		
Molar		

Omnivore

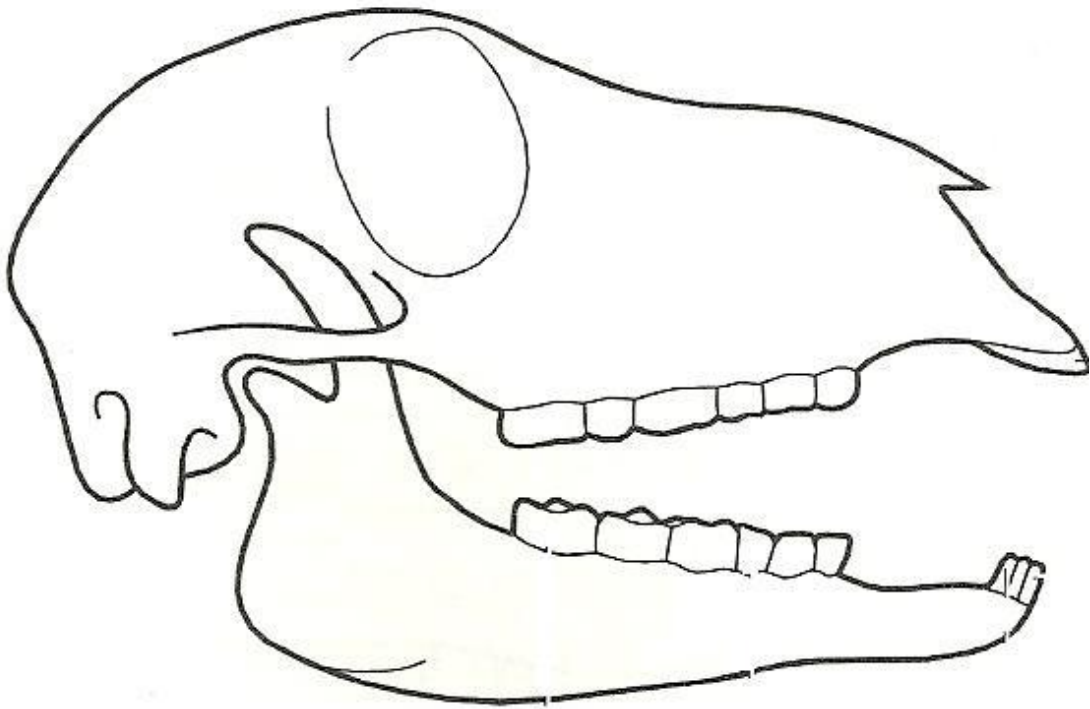


Omnivores eat both meat and plant material. Teeth begin the process of digestion, the breakdown food mechanically. Each tooth has a different shape which is adapted to its job. Incisors are found at the front of the mouth; two on the top and two on the bottom. Incisors are described as being chisel shaped are involved in biting and cutting food.

On either side of the incisors are the canine teeth. Canines are point teeth involved in gripping food. Next along the mouth are the premolars (four top and bottom) and molars (two or three top and bottom). Both premolars and molars have blunt points and hollows for crushing and grinding food.

Herbivore

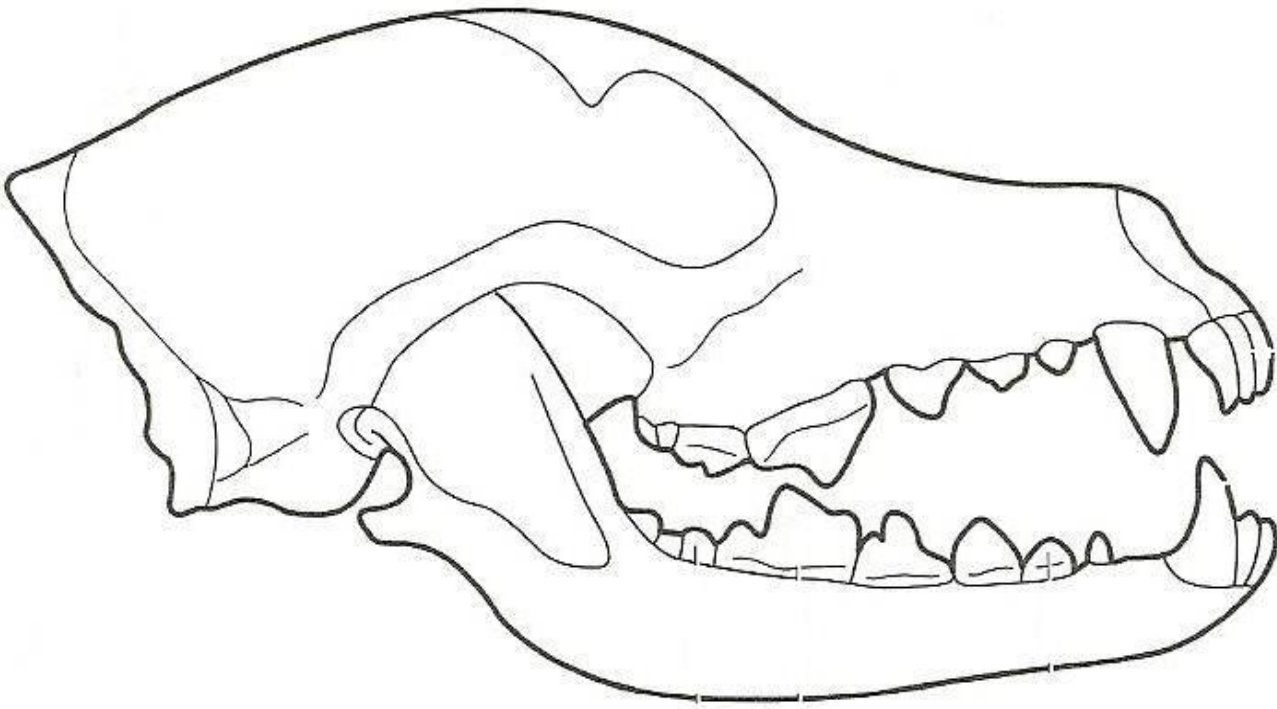
Herbivores eat only plant material because of this their teeth are different from omnivores and carnivores.



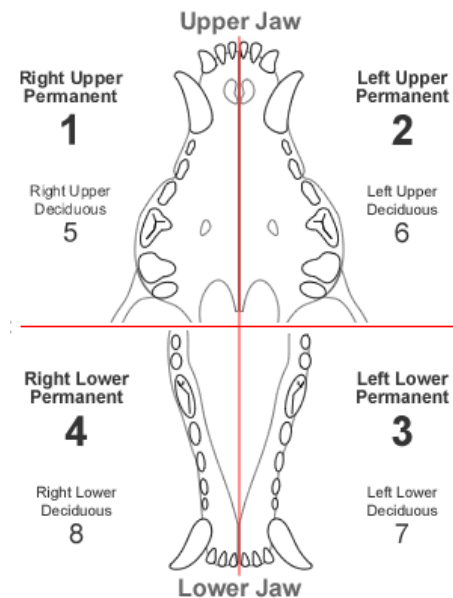
On their lower jaw herbivores have two incisors and canines however, unlike in other animals, the incisors and canines of herbivores look very alike. At the front of their upper jaw herbivores don't have teeth but a horny pad instead. The lower incisors and canines have sharp edges for cutting grass against the horny pad.

Behind the front teeth in herbivores there is a space; this is where food accumulates before it is passed to the premolars and molars at the back of the mouth. Herbivores have three premolars followed by three molars on both sides of their jaw, top and bottom. Their premolars and molars have sharp ridges and hollows to help them grind grass.

Carnivore



Carnivores eat only meat. The front teeth are called incisors, they are short and pointed in carnivores and are used to pull flesh from bones. Next to the incisors are the canine teeth. Canines are long and pointed teeth used for piercing and holding onto prey caught by carnivores.



Premolars come next, they have sharp cutting edges for slicing flesh; they work like scissors. In between the premolars and molars there is a large tooth called the carnassial. Carnassial teeth are extremely sharp and powerful teeth which are used shear flesh from bones. Similarly to the premolars, the molars at the back of the mouth are sharp and used to crush bones.