Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Anatomy of a Bone -Coloring**

**EPIPHYSIS (end) (a), EPIPHYSIAL LINE** (a) - purple
The epiphysis is the end of a long bone. Externally it has a thin layer of compact bone, while internally the bone is cancellous. The Epiphysis is capped with articular cartilage.

**DIAPHYSIS** (shaft) (b)
The diaphysis is the shaft of the long bone. It has compact bone with a central cavity.

**ARTICULAR CARTILAGE** (c) - green
The articular cartilage is found on the ends of long bones. It is smooth, slippery, and bloodless.

**PERIOSTEUM** (d) - dark blue
Periosteum is a fibrous, vascular, sensitive life support covering for bone. It provides nutrient-rich blood for bone cells and is a source of bone-developing cells during growth or after a fracture.CANCELLOUS (spongy) BONE (e) and MARROW (e) - light blue
The cancellous bone appears as tiny beams of bone arranged like a lattice. Red marrow packs the spaces between beams.

**COMPACT BONE** (f) - pink
The compact bone is a dense bone found in the diaphysis. Its repeated pattern is arranged in concentric layers of solid bone tissue.

**MEDULLARY CAVITY (g), YELLOW MARROW** (g) - yellow
The medullar cavity of the diaphysis serves to lighten bone weight and provide space for its marrow.

**NUTRIENT ARTERY** (h) - red
Each long bone contains a tunnel in its shaft for the passage of a nutrient artery, which supplies the shaft.

1. Where do you find yellow marrow? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What type of bone is arranged in concentric layers? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where do you find red marrow? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the end of the bone called? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Spongy bone is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bone.