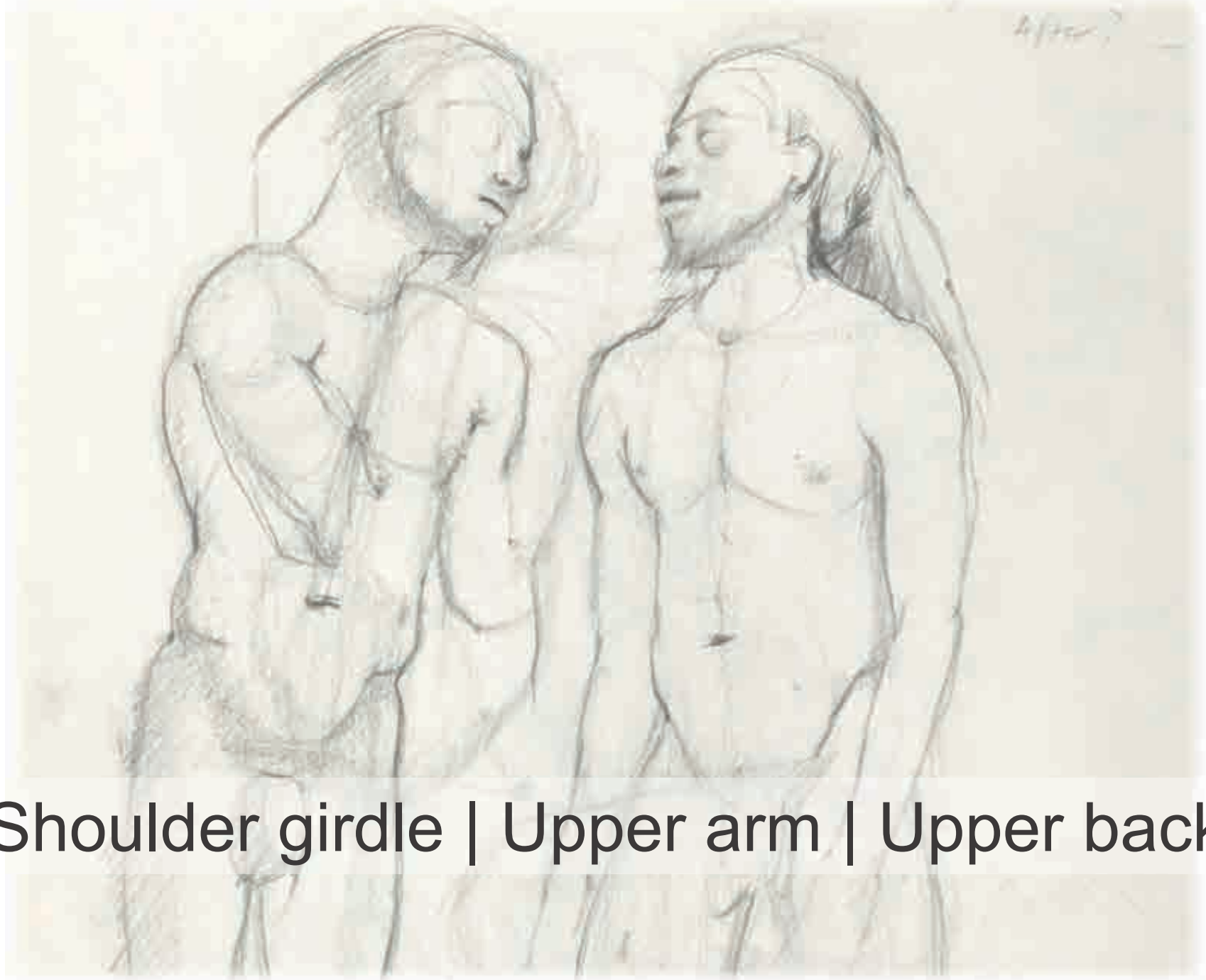
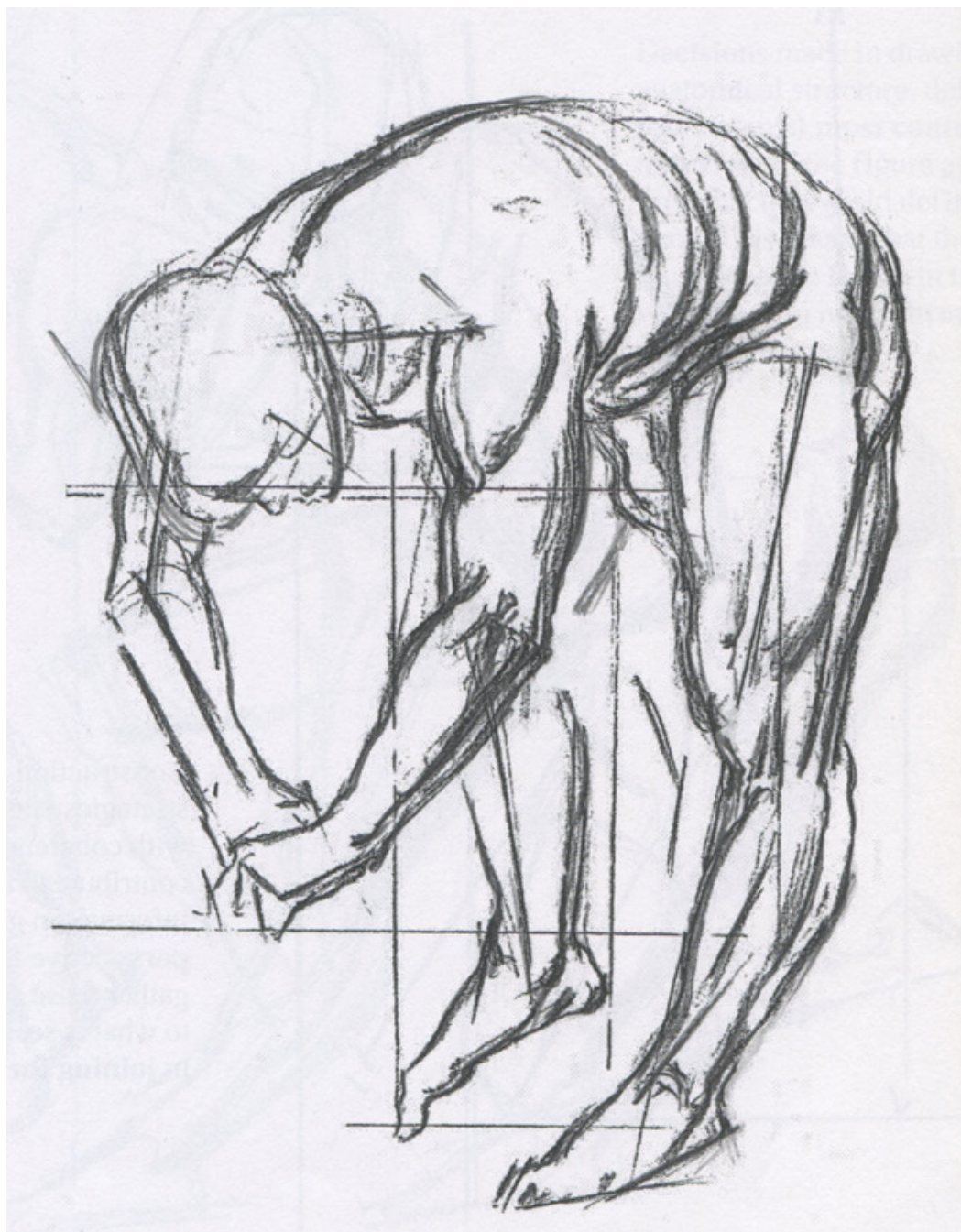
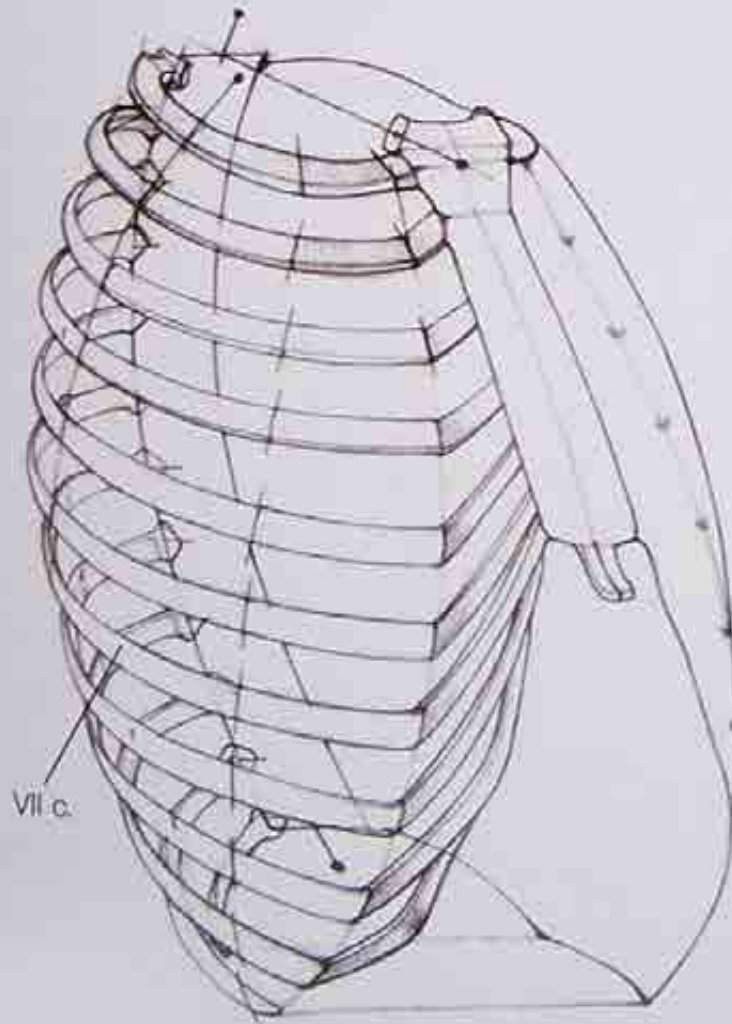




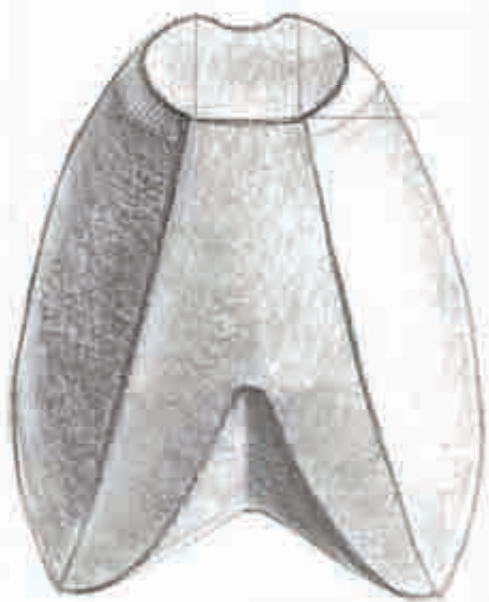
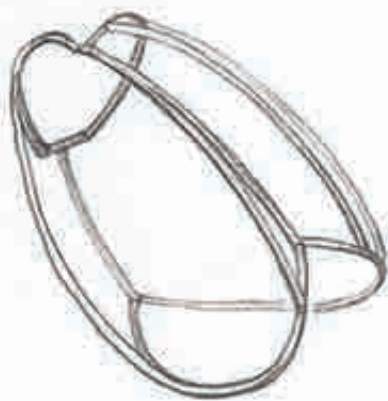
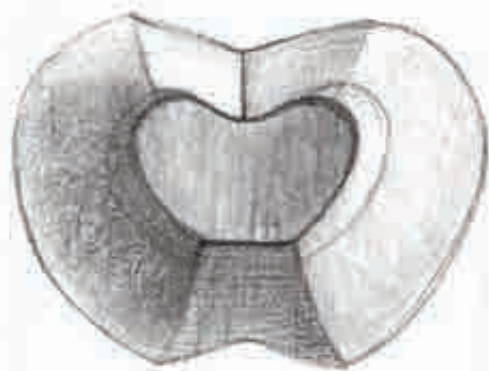
Shoulder girdle | Upper arm | Upper back



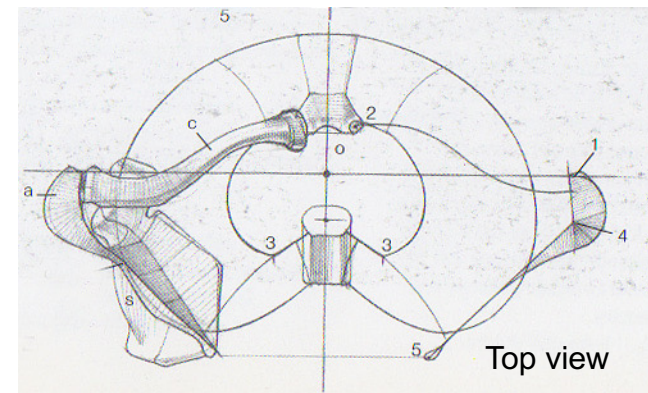
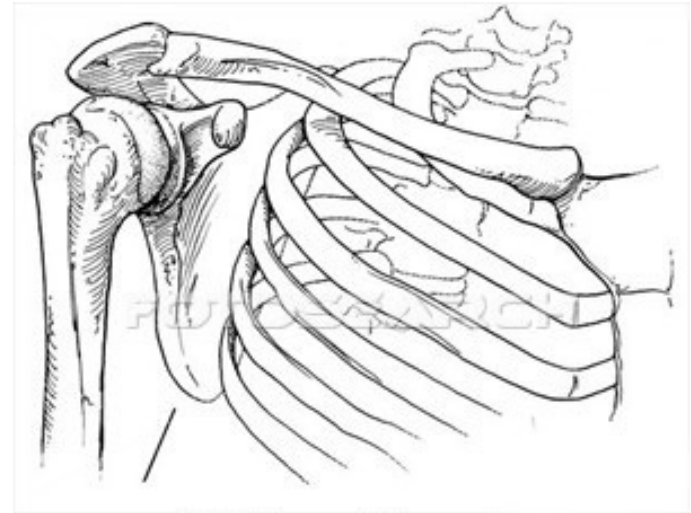
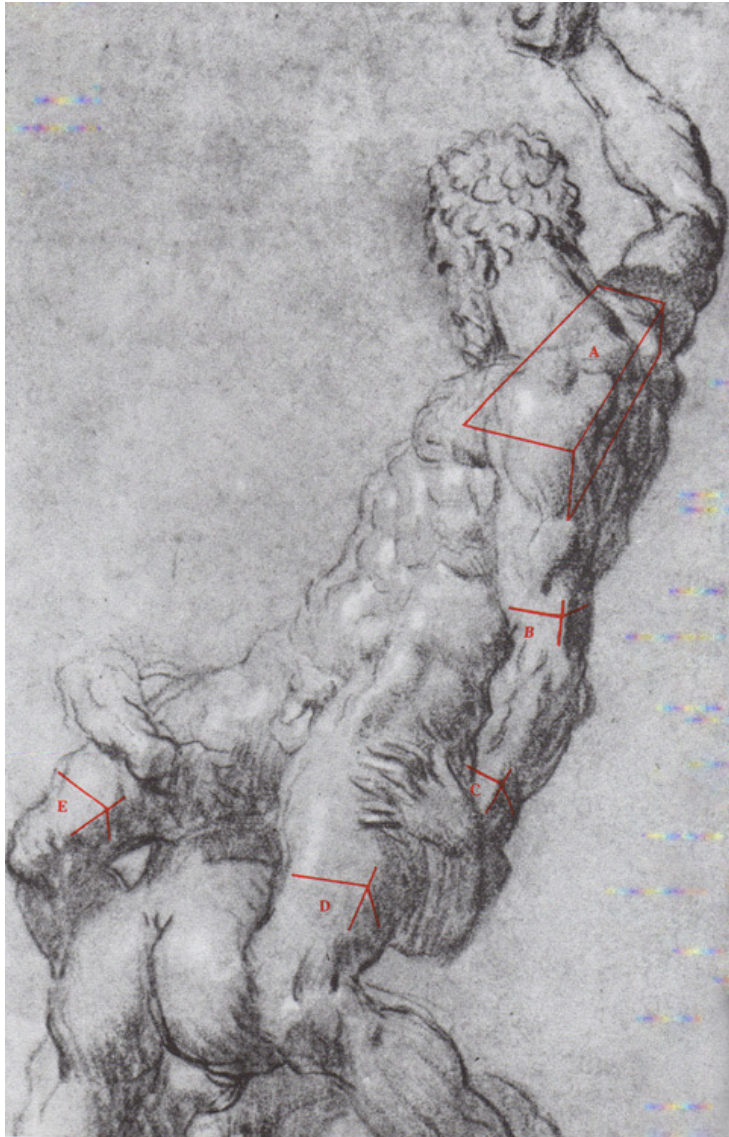




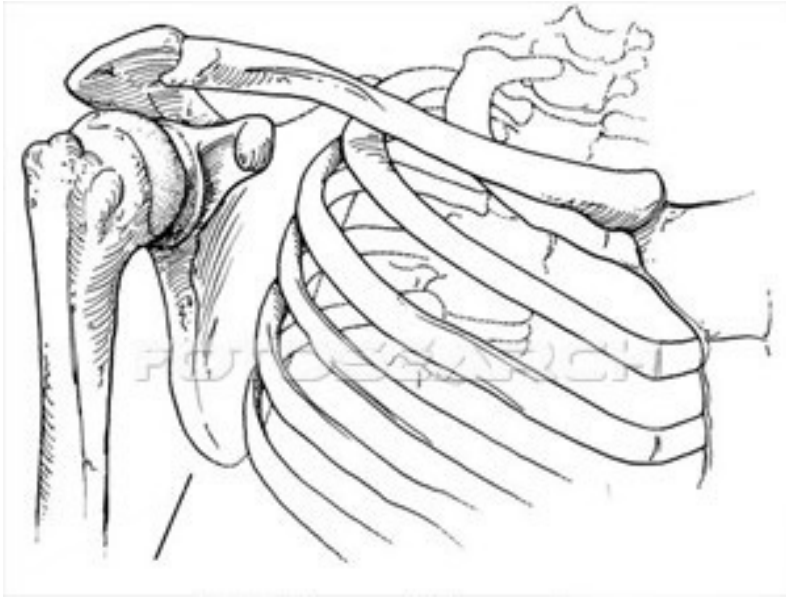




# Tintoretto. 1518-1594



Strong value contrast suggest plane change. Tintoretto visualizes the shoulder girdle as a block-like form sitting above the mass of the ribcage.

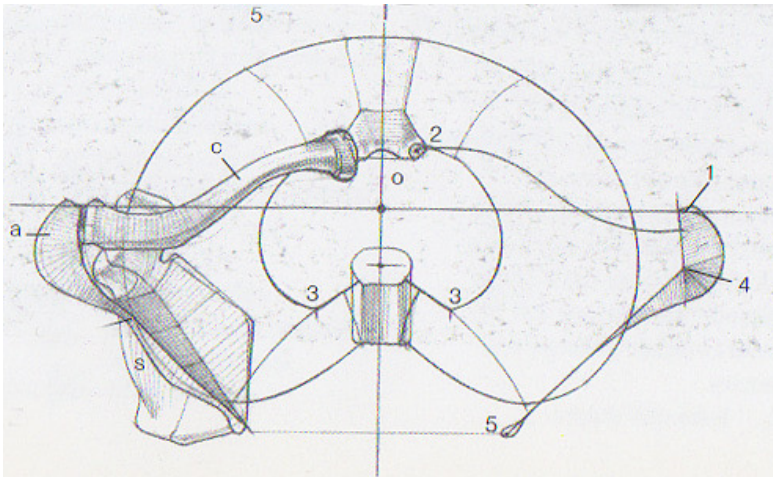


## BONES OF SHOULDER GIRDLE:

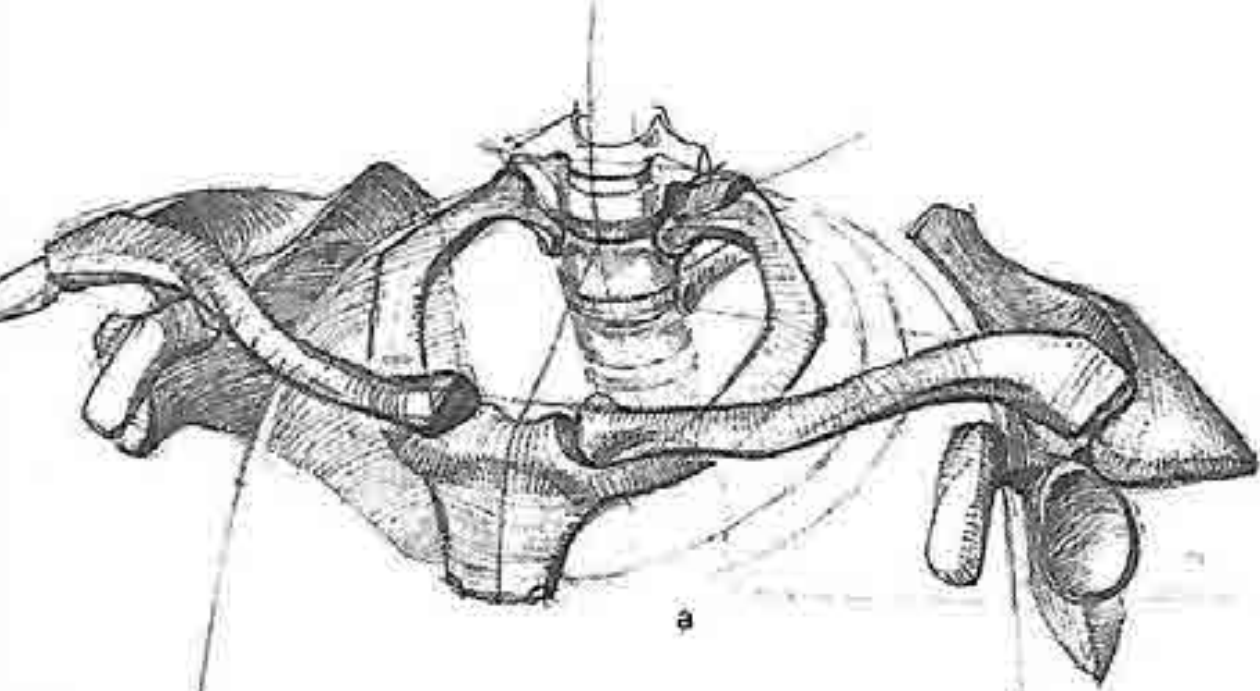
scapula (shoulder blades)

clavicle

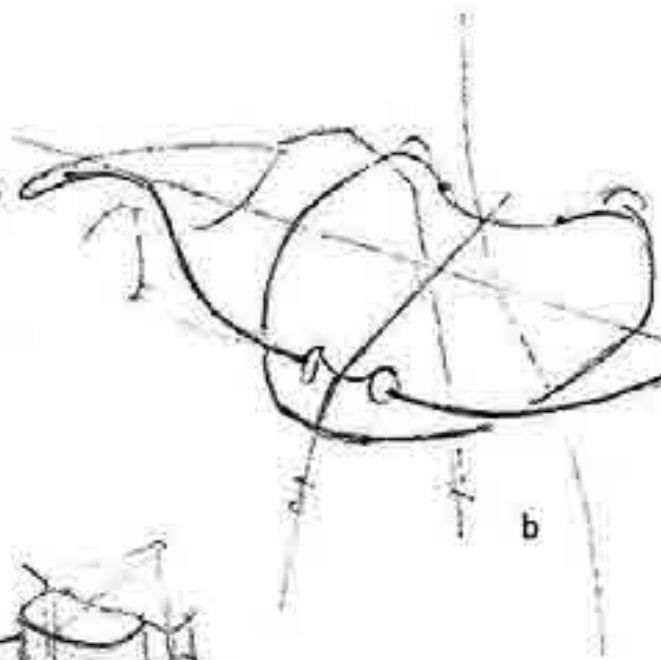
(comes around the front to meet it at the point of the shoulder)



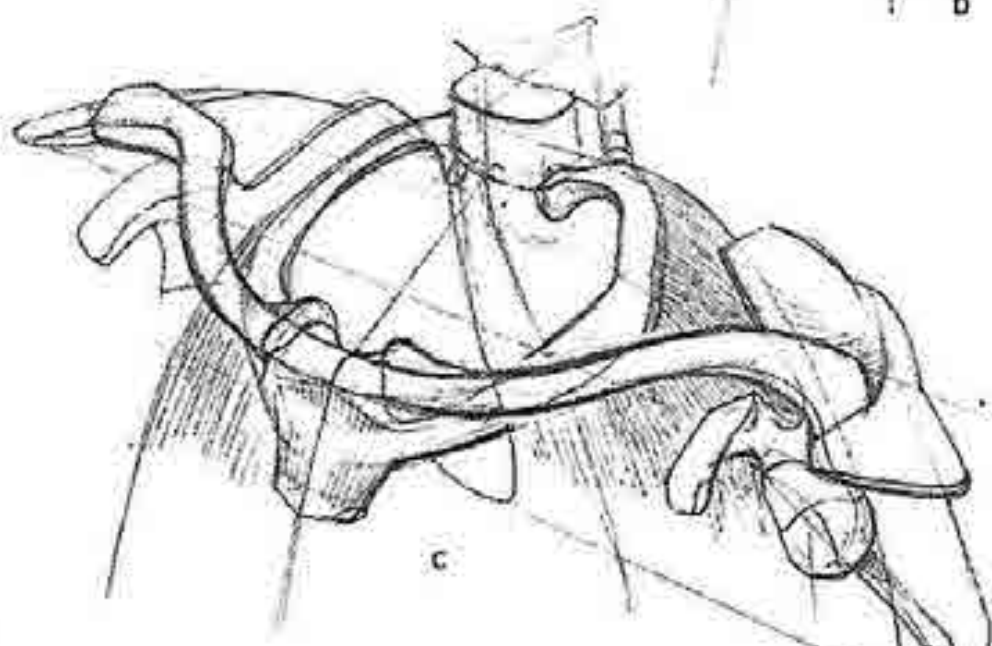




a

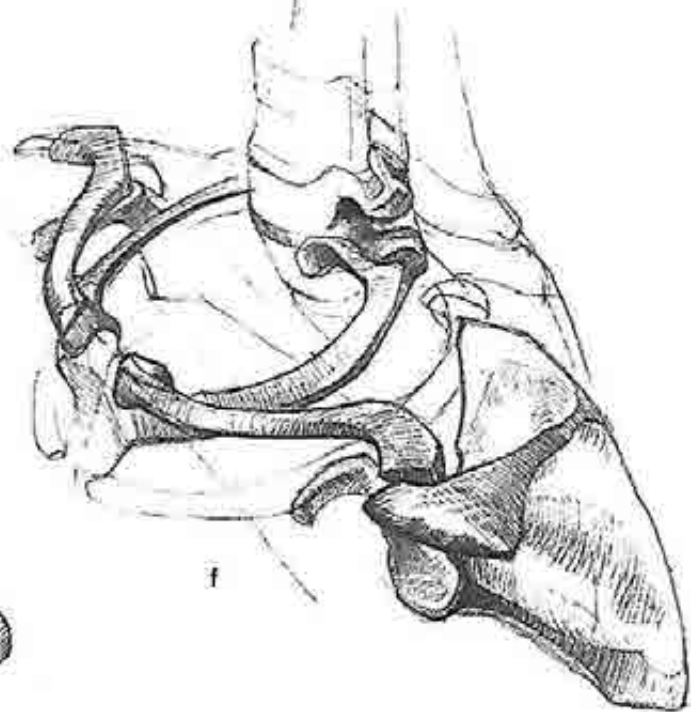
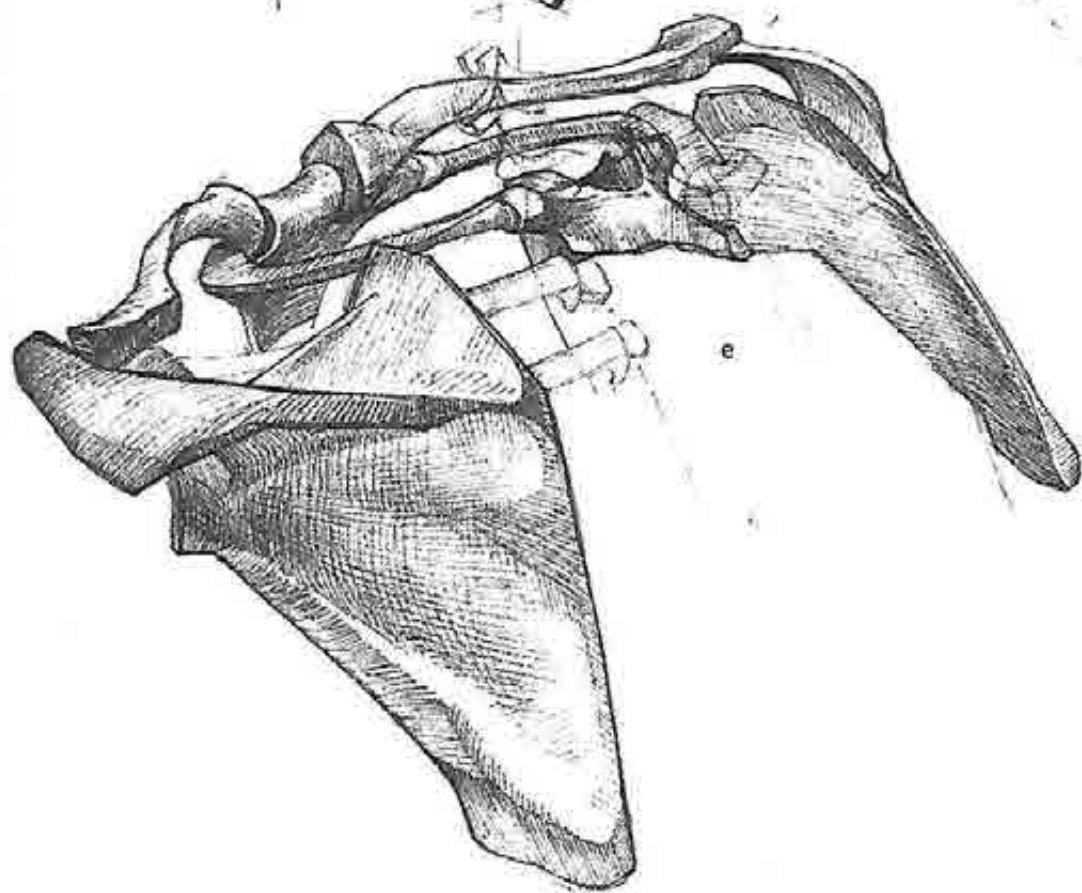
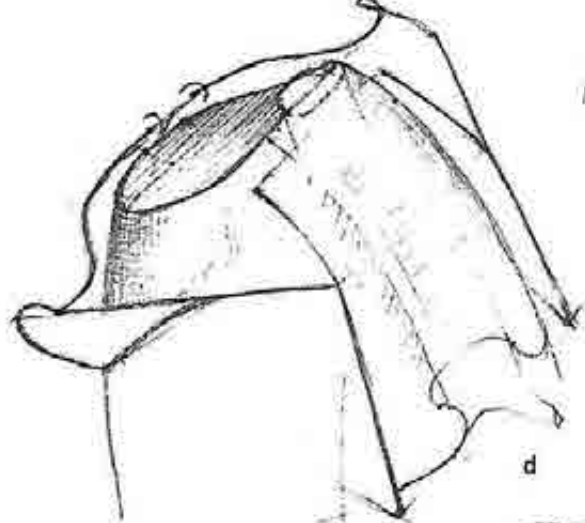


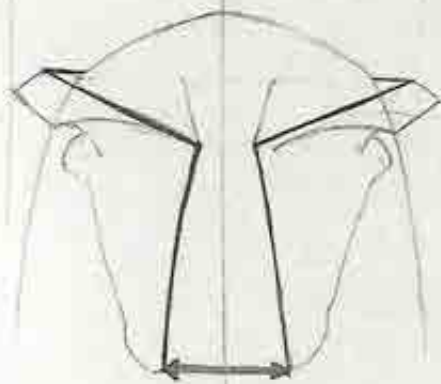
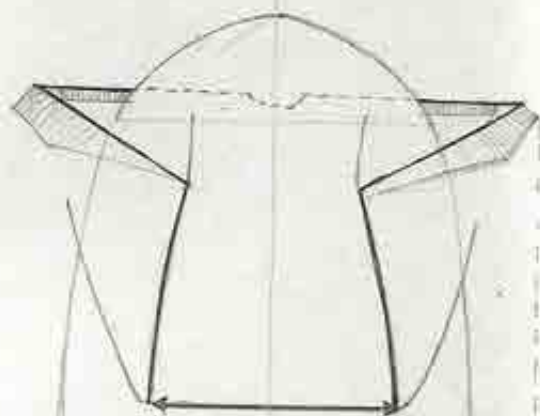
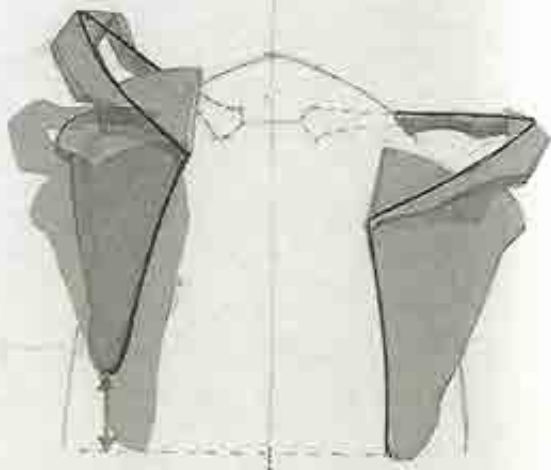
b

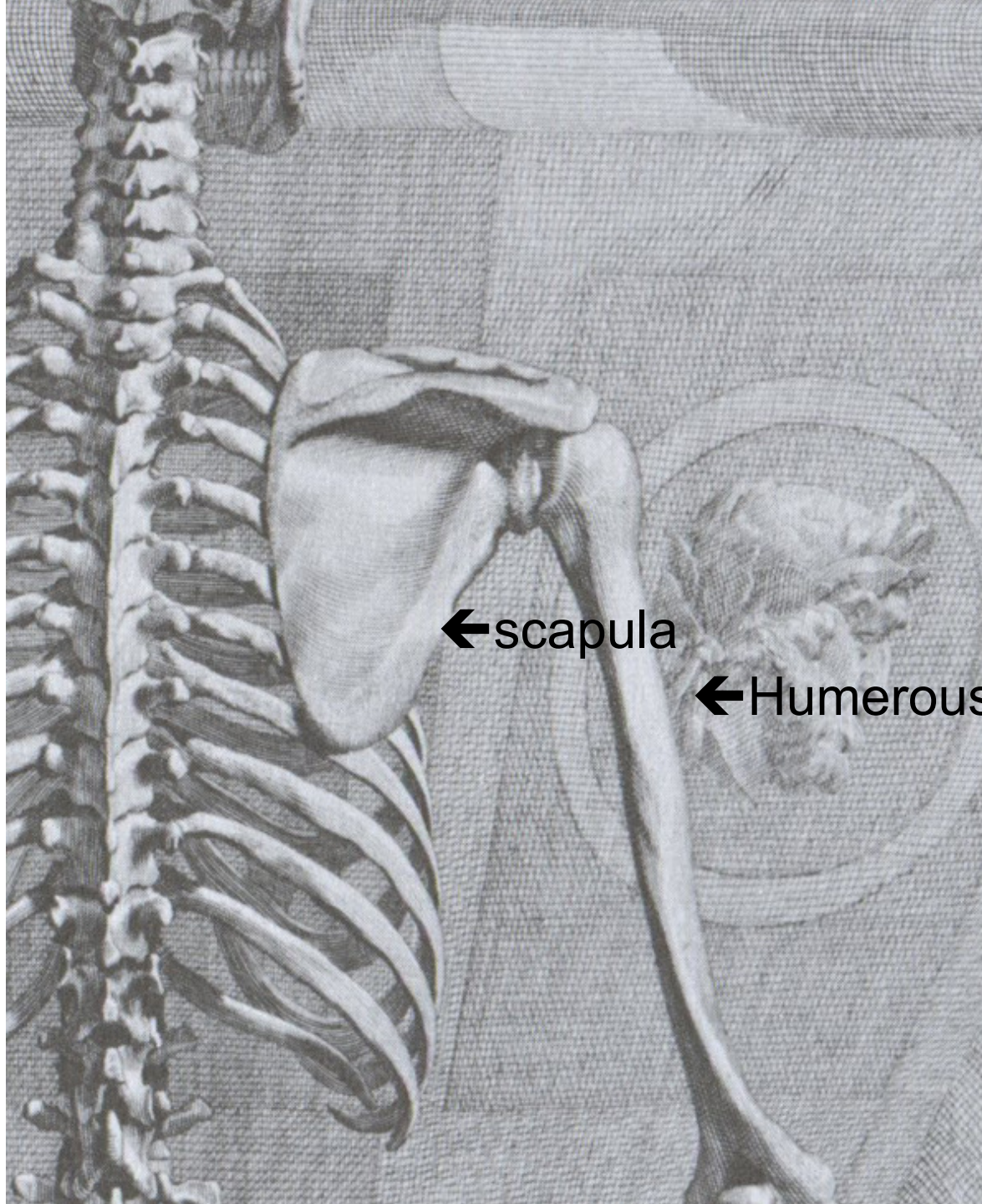


c





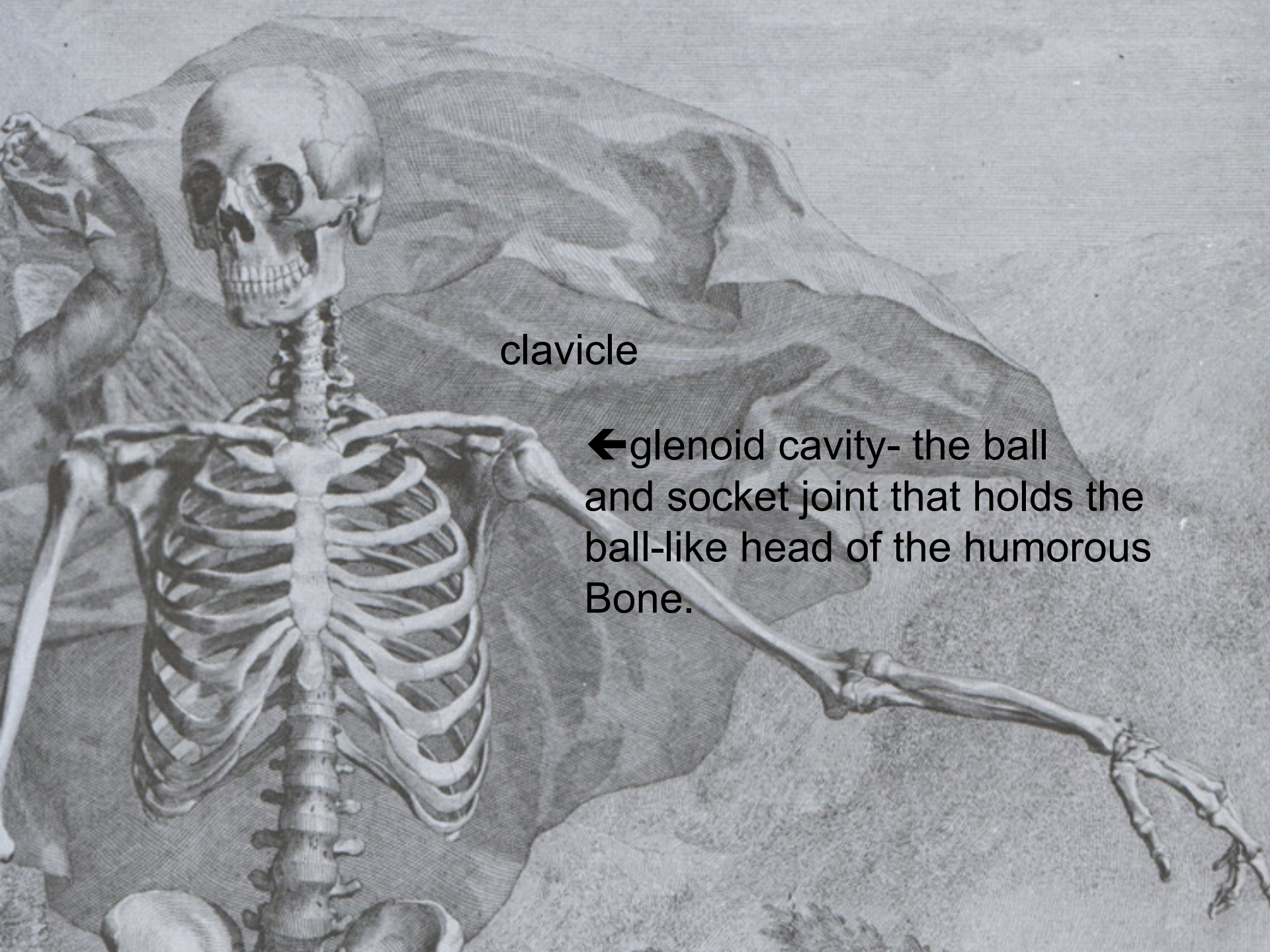




←scapula

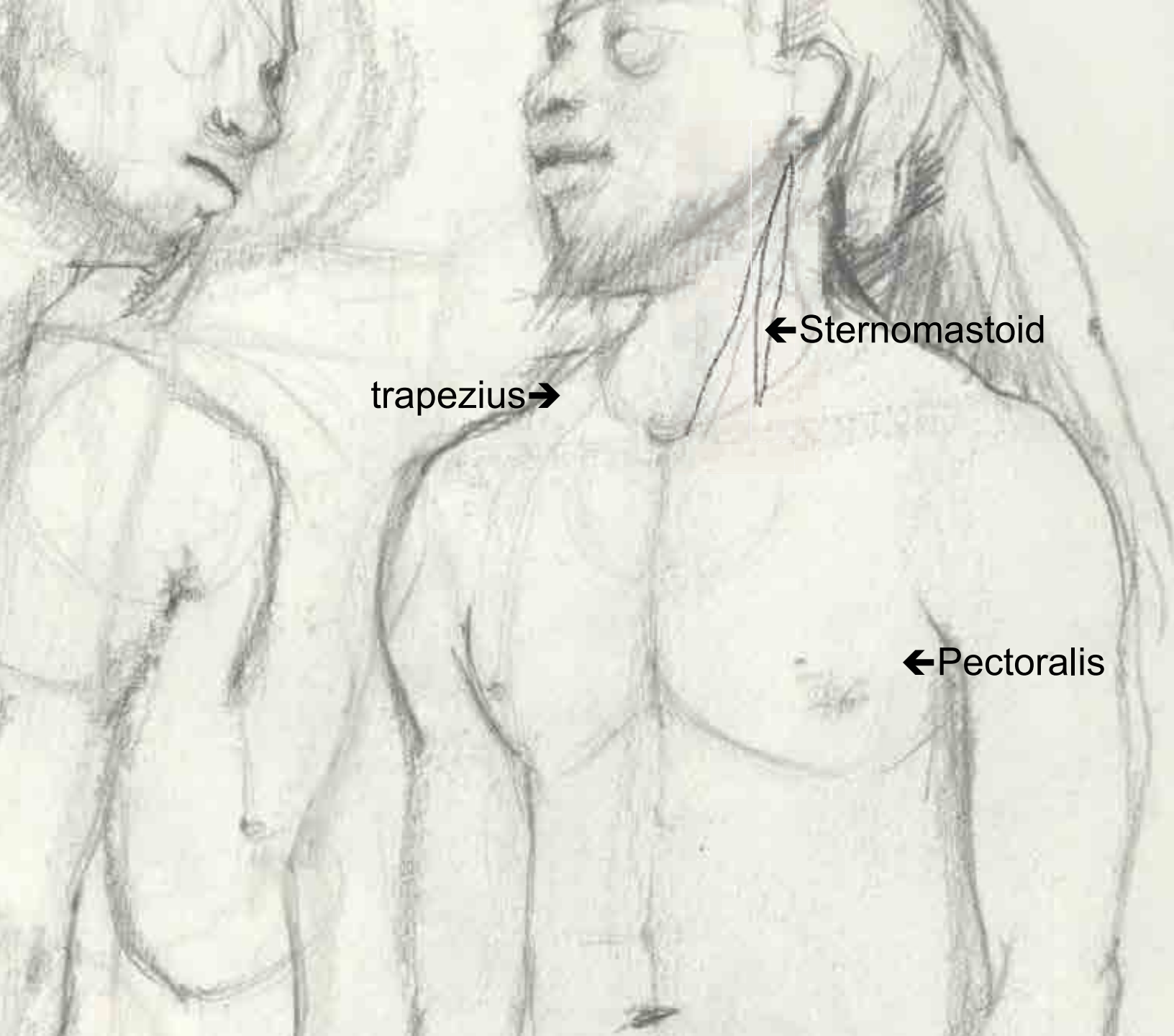
←Humerous bone





clavicle

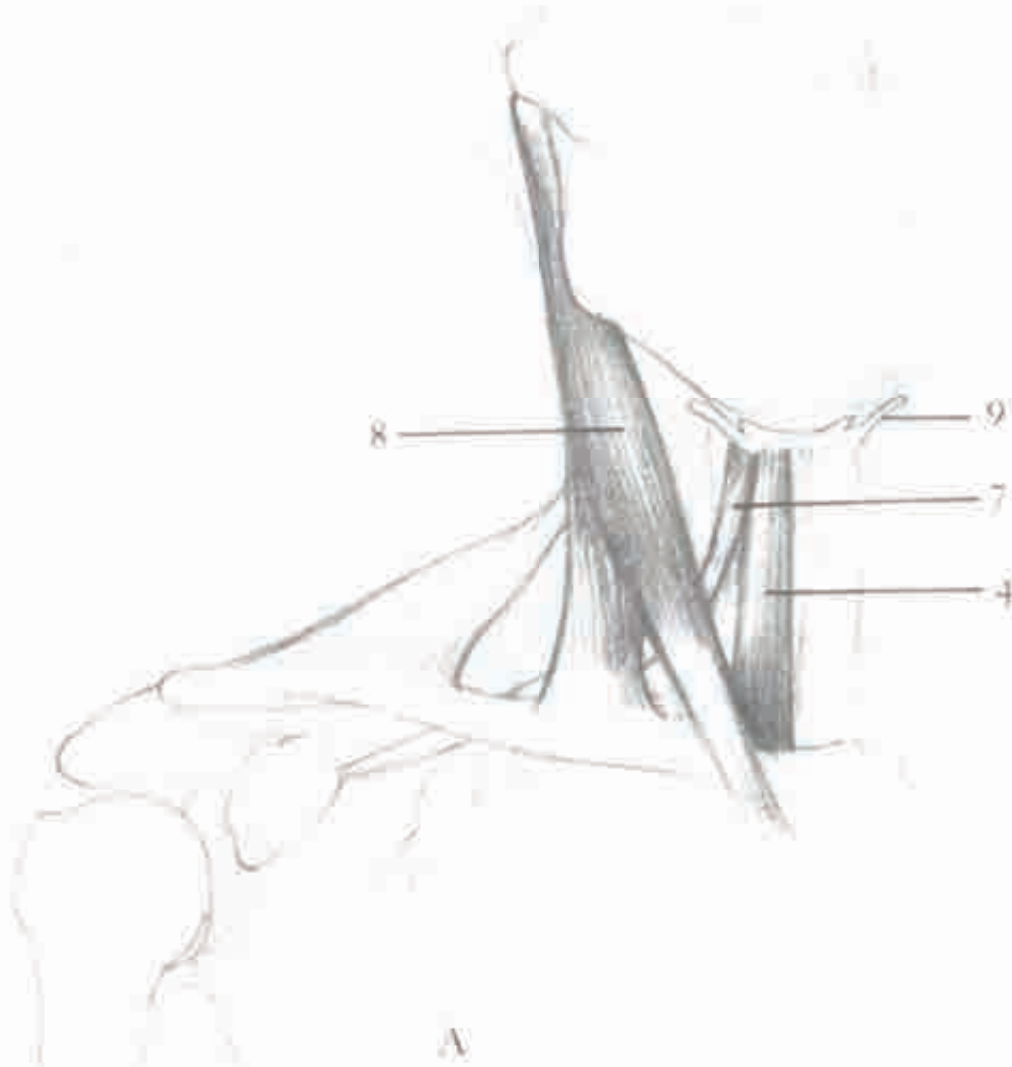
←glenoid cavity- the ball and socket joint that holds the ball-like head of the humerus Bone.



trapezius→

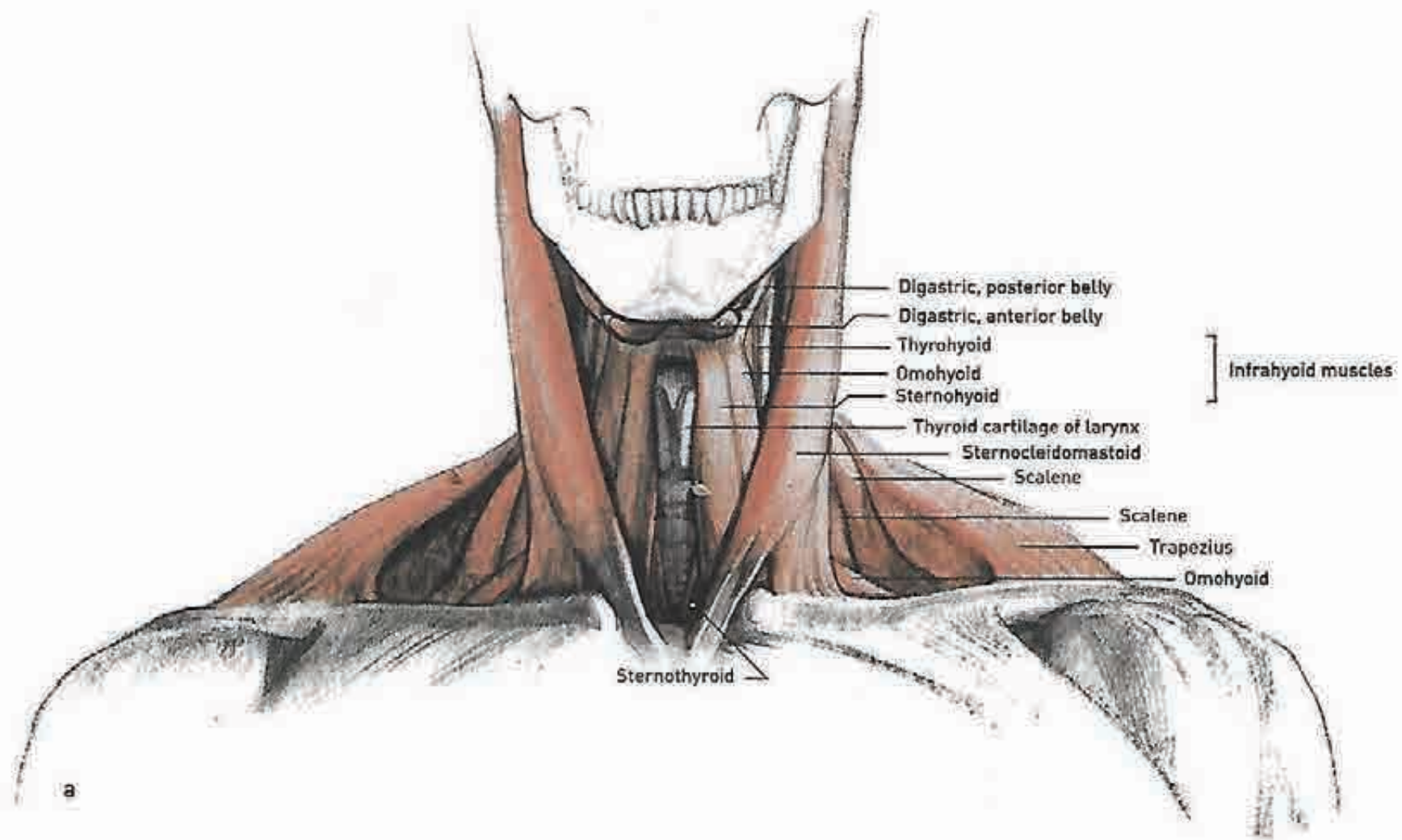
←Sternomastoid

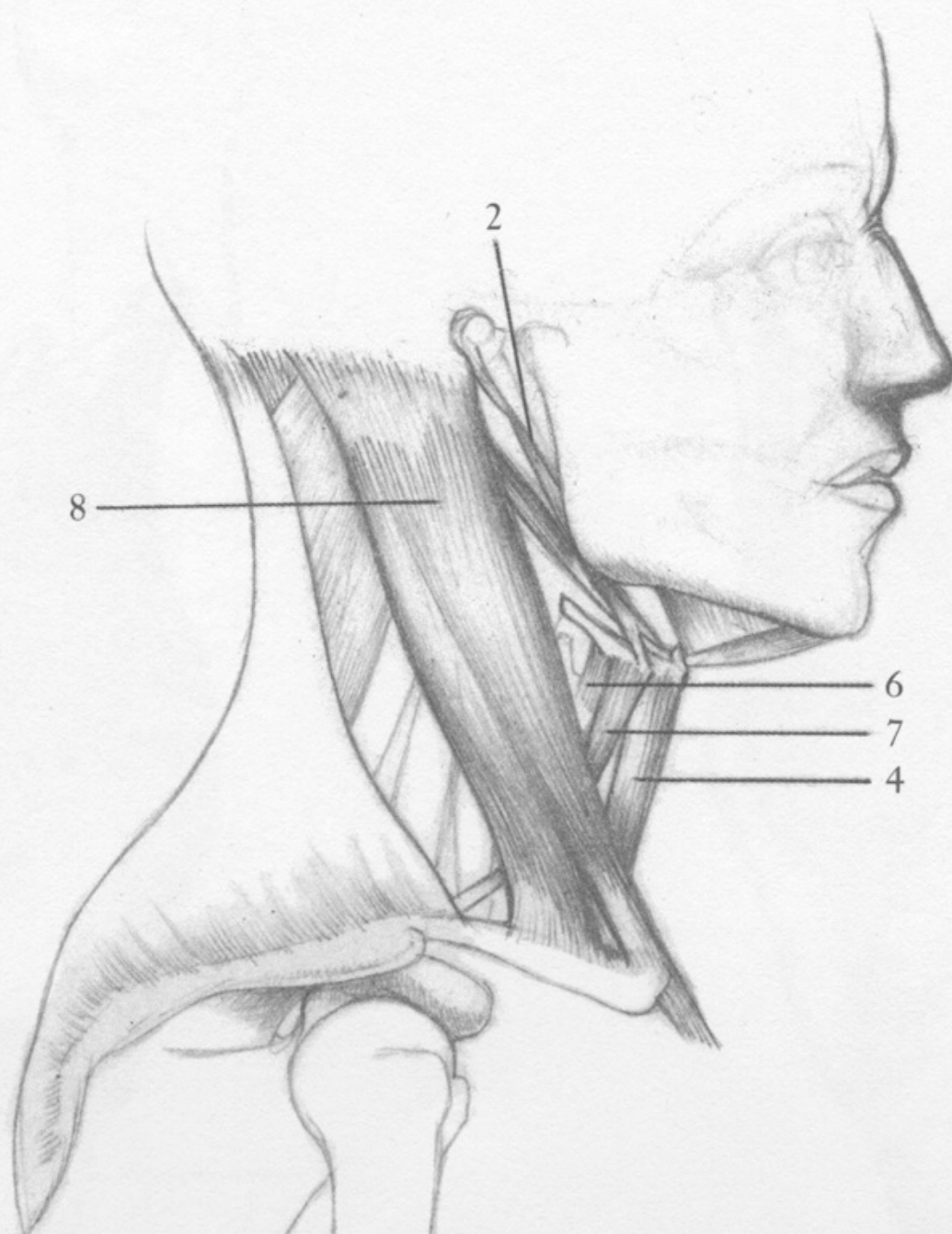
←Pectoralis

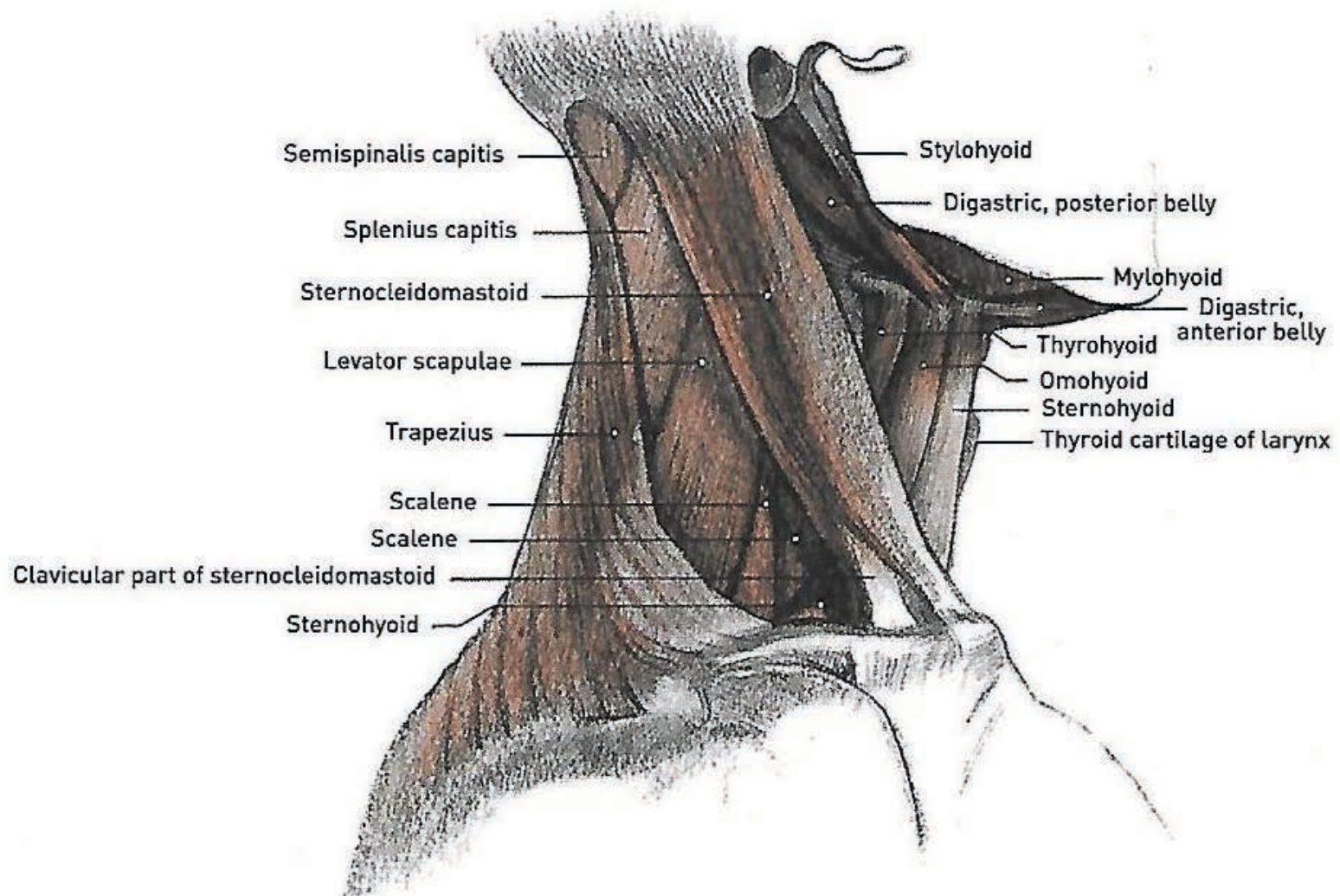


Sternomastoid

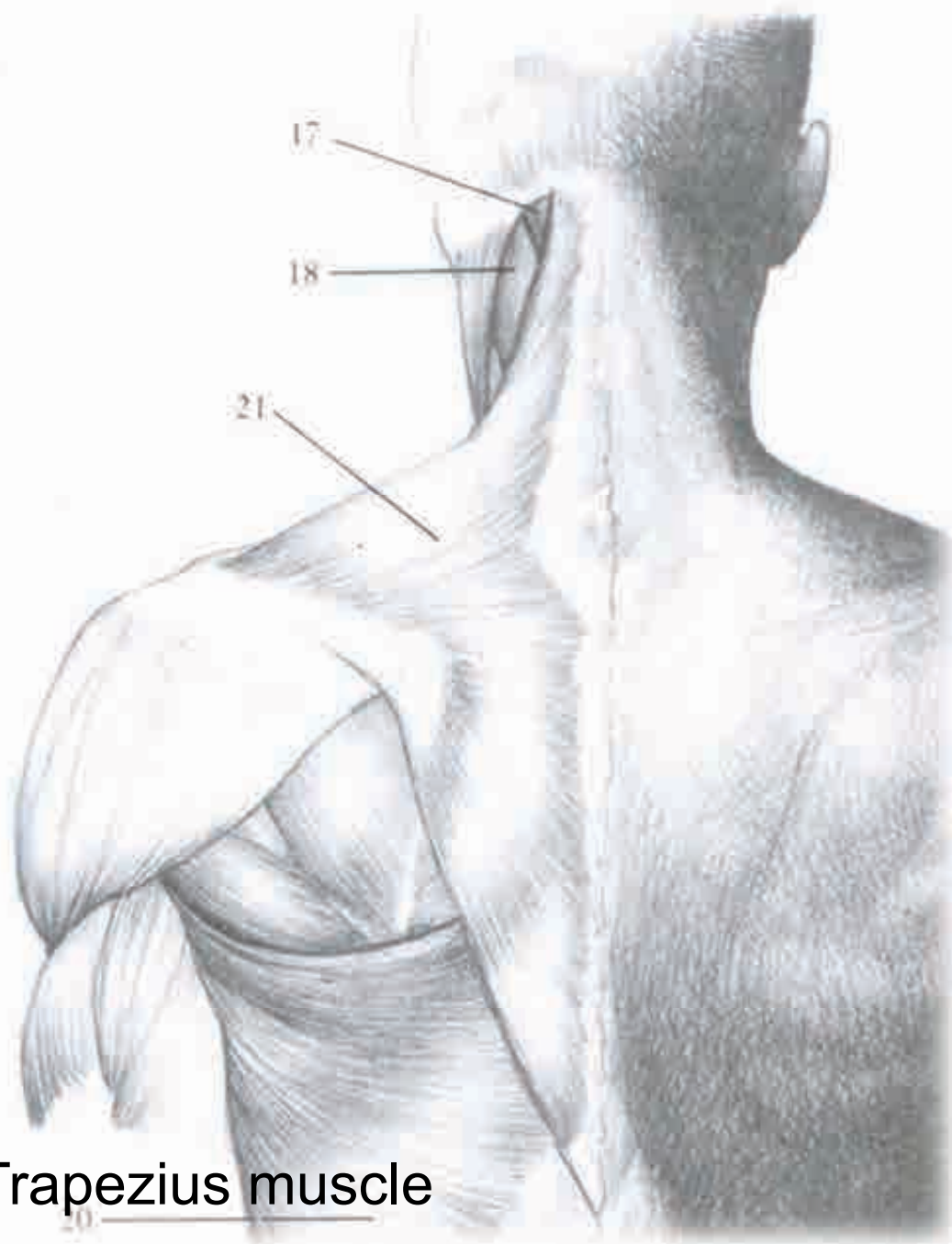




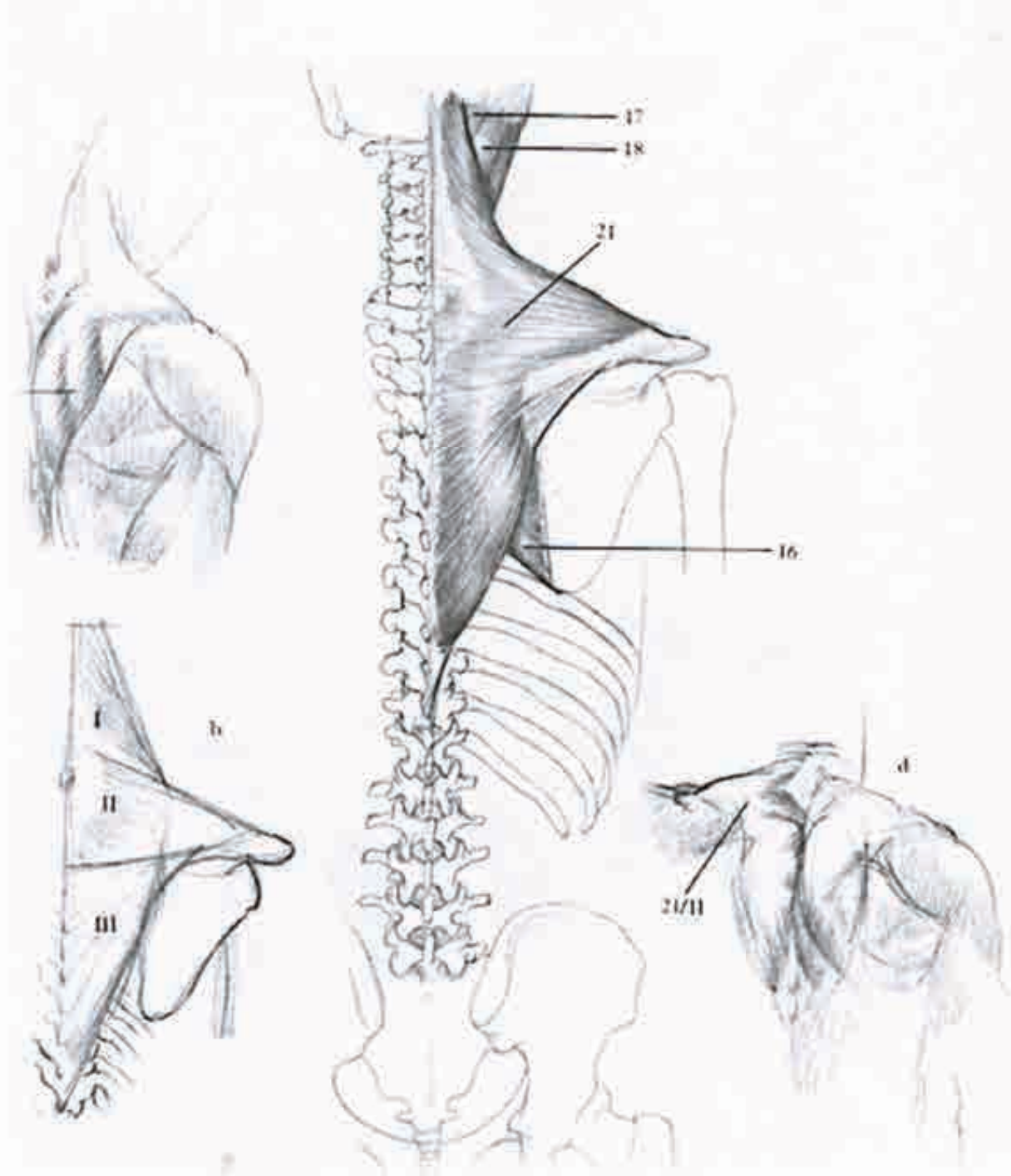






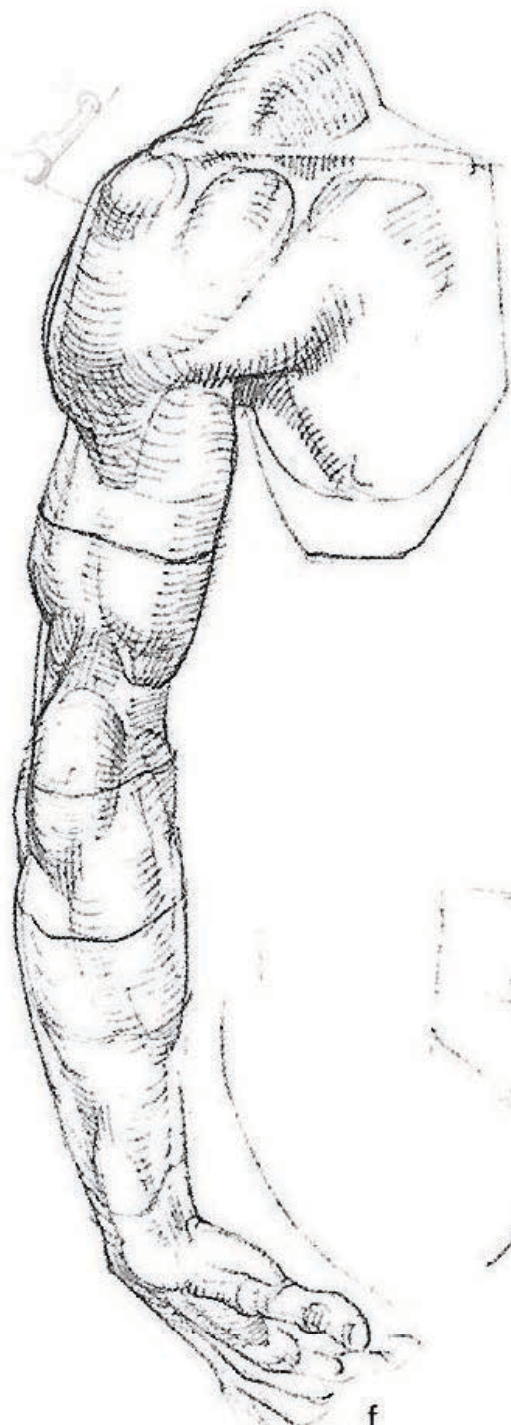


Trapezius muscle

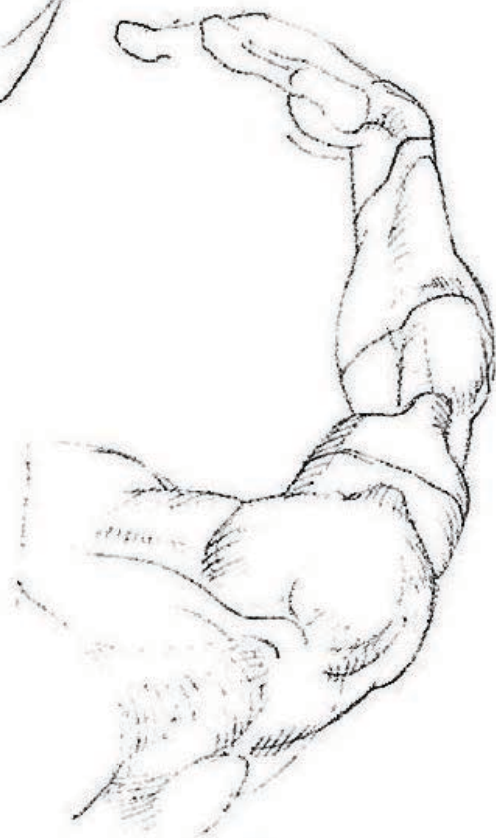




e

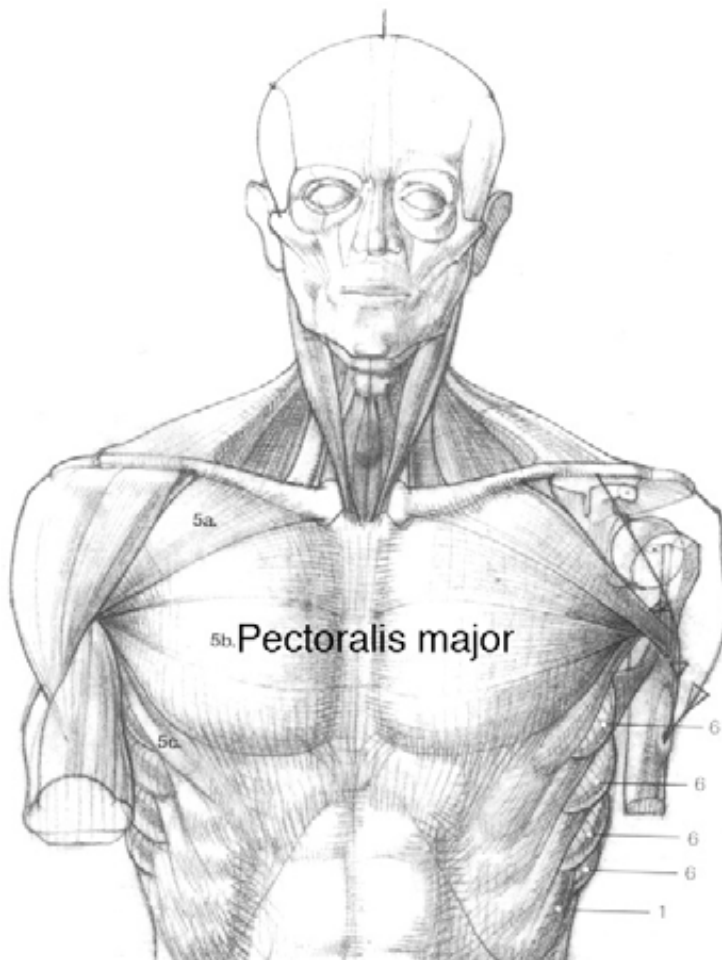


f



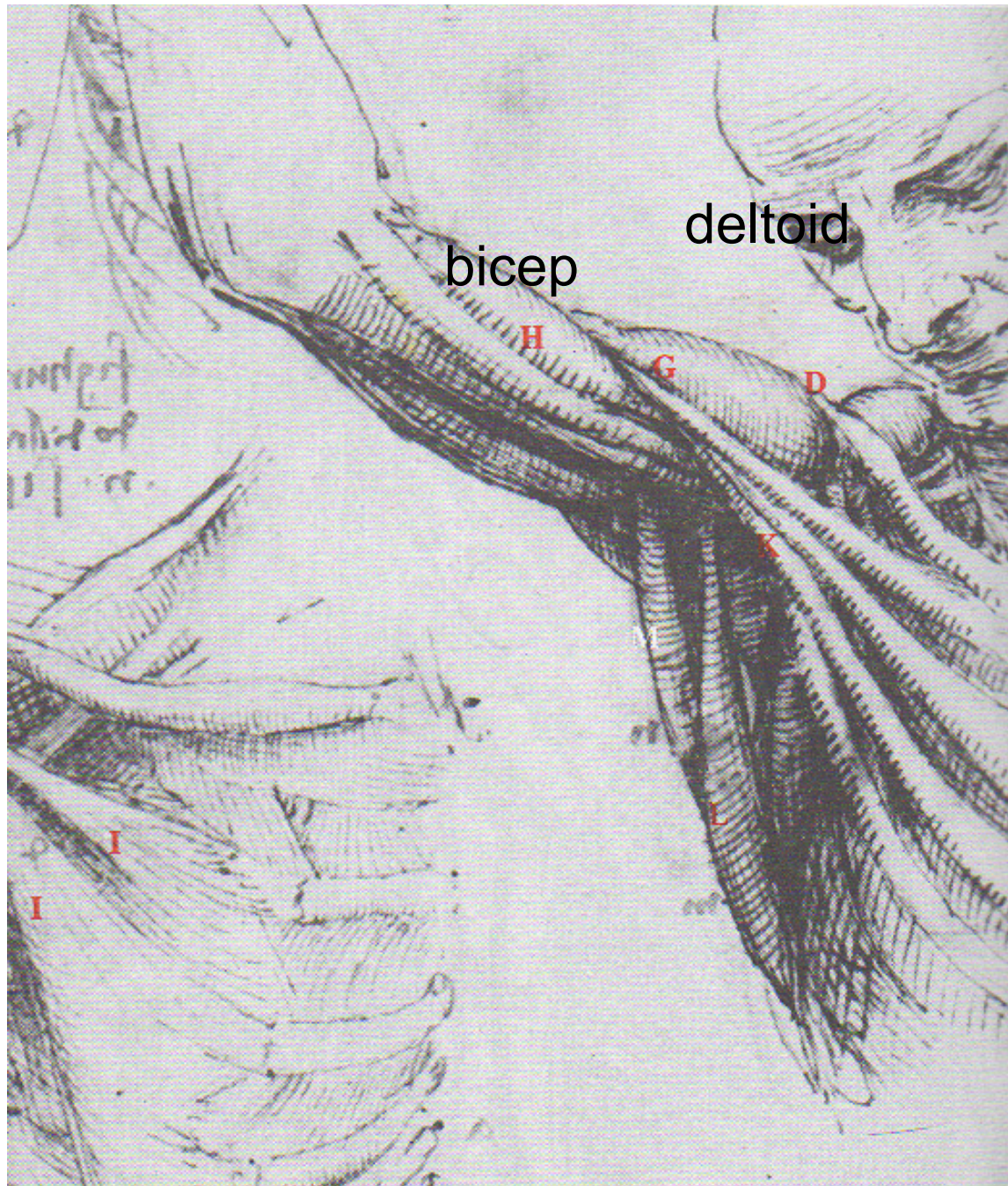
g



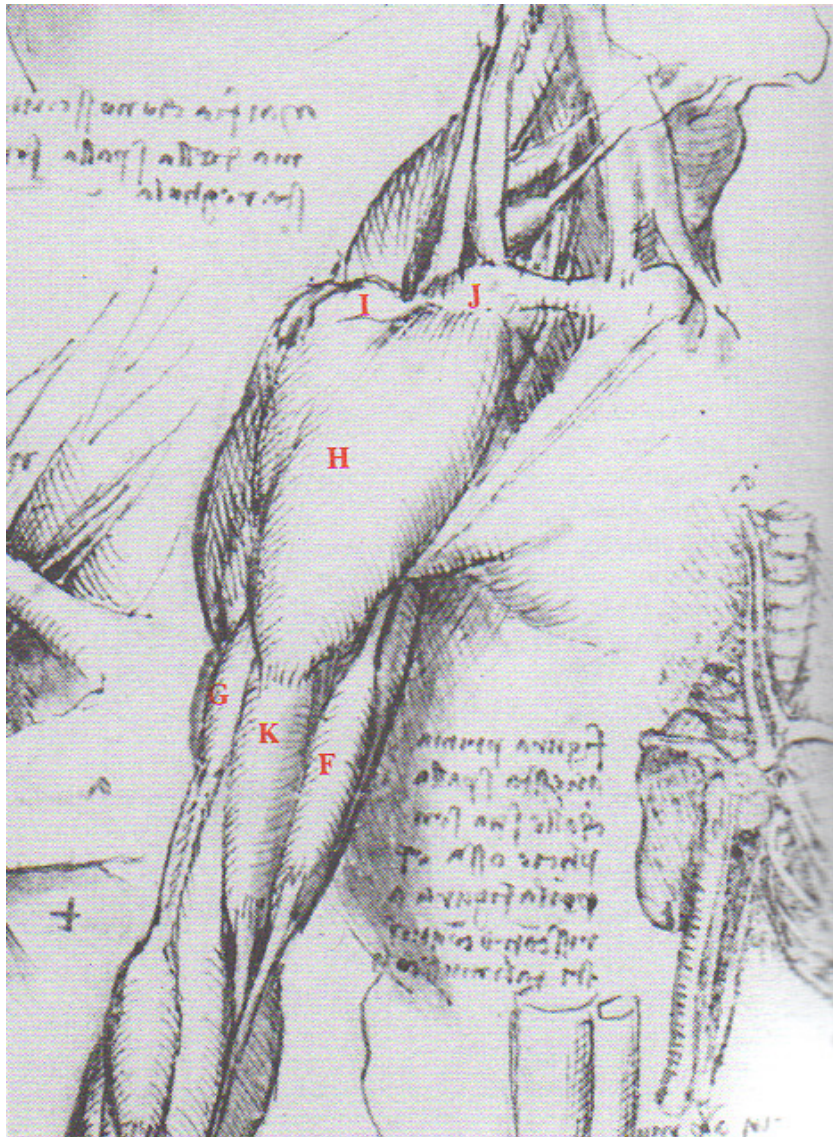


Upper portions of the pectoral muscle insert under the deltoid (G) and behind the bicep (H)





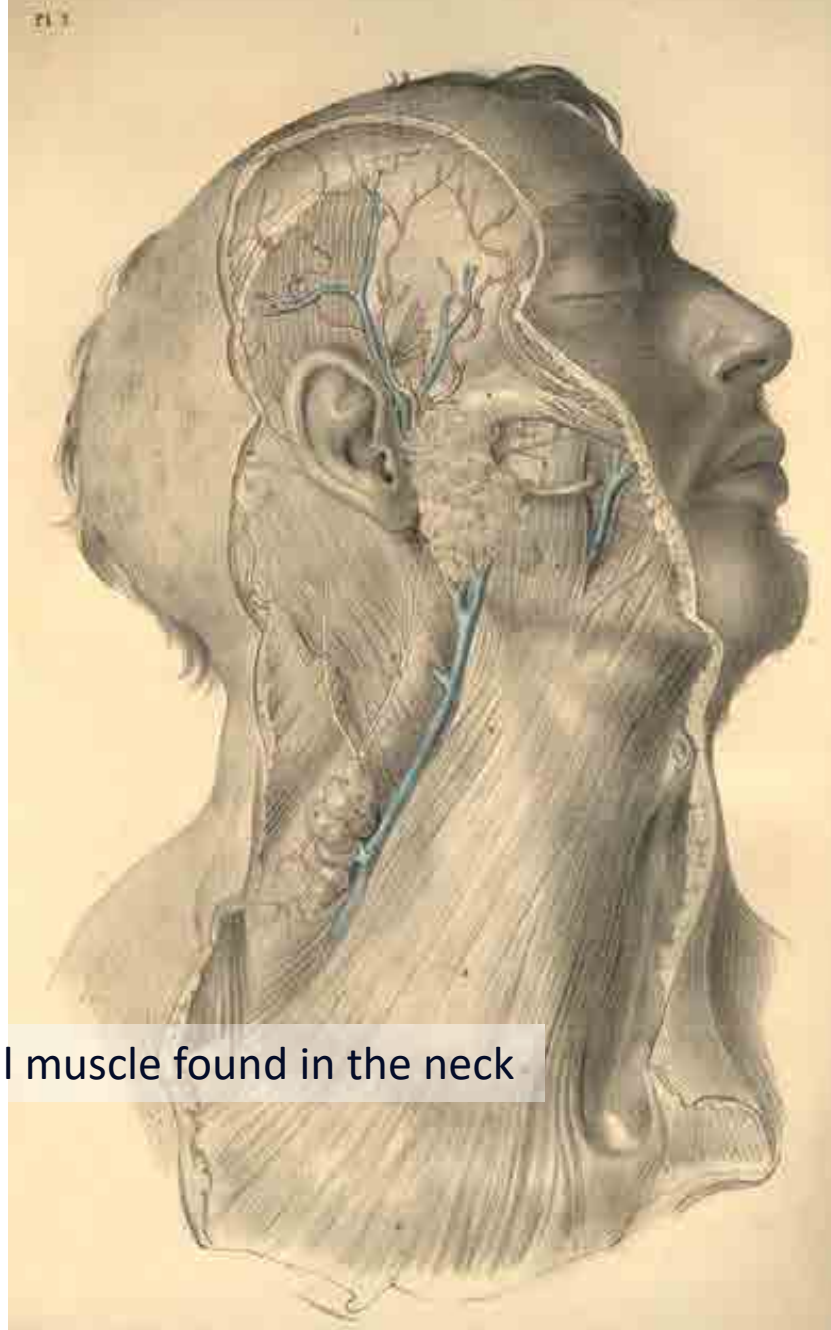




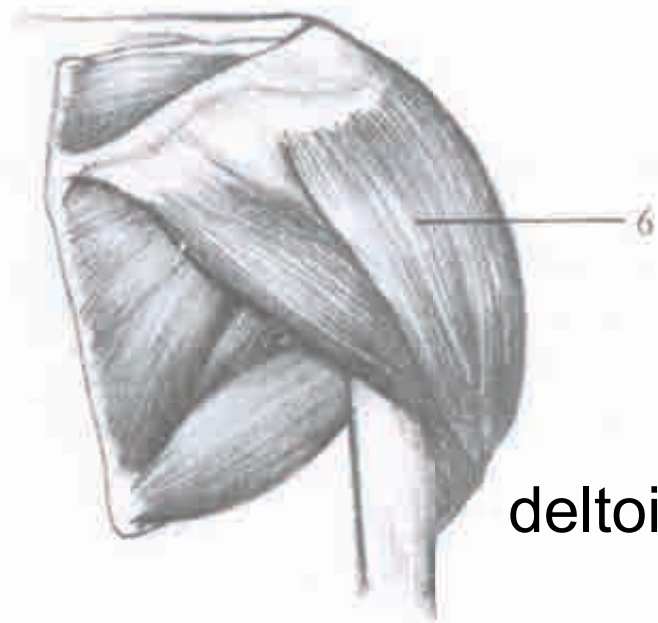
- I. edge of shoulder blade
- J. clavicle
- H. deltoid
- K. small muscle (brachialis)
- G. tricep
- F. bicep



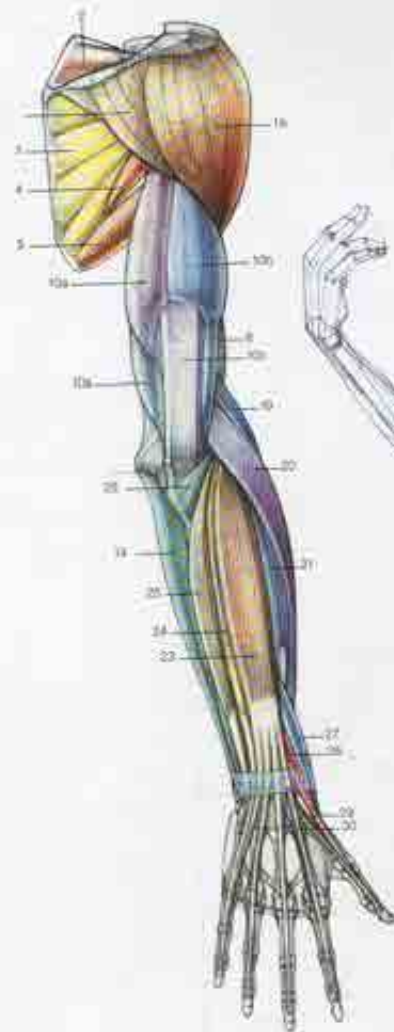
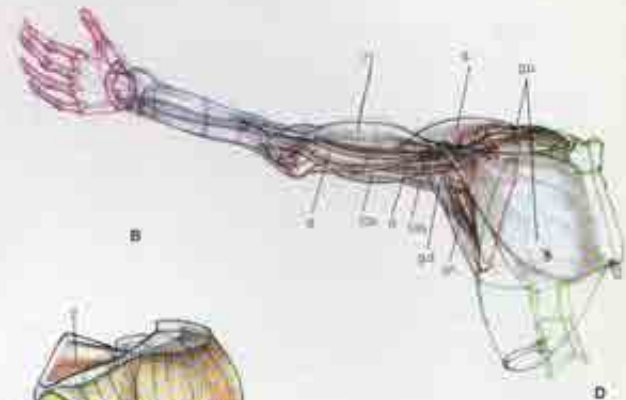
# Platysma

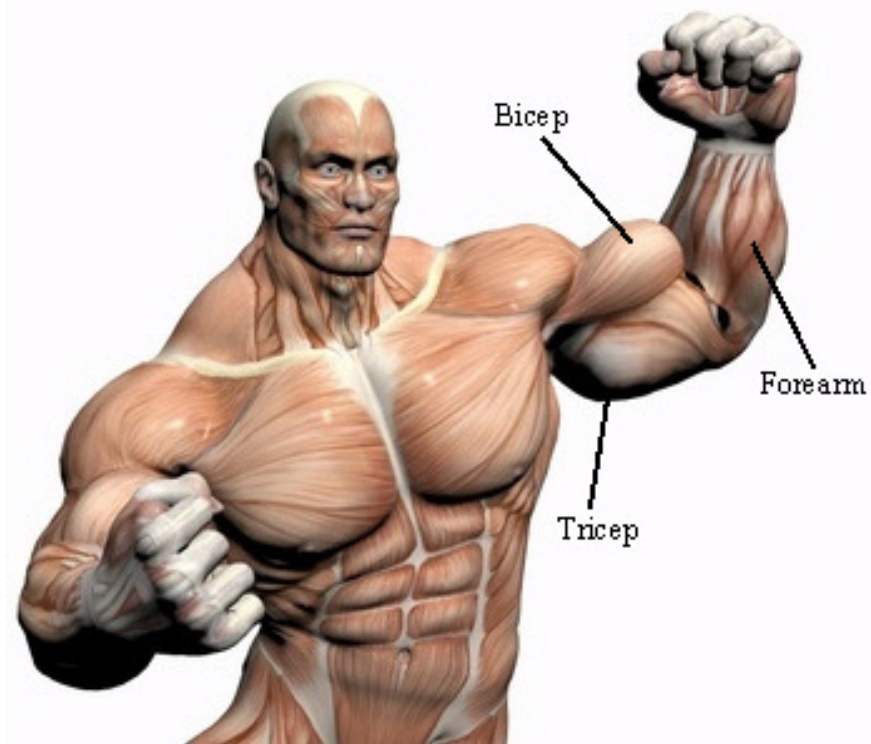
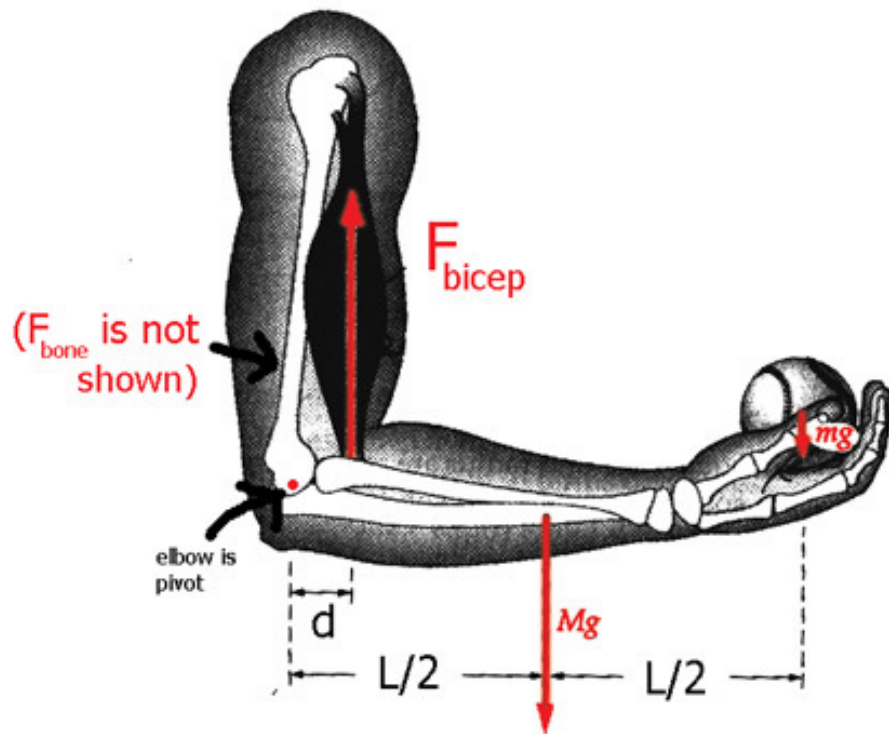


The platysma is a superficial muscle found in the neck



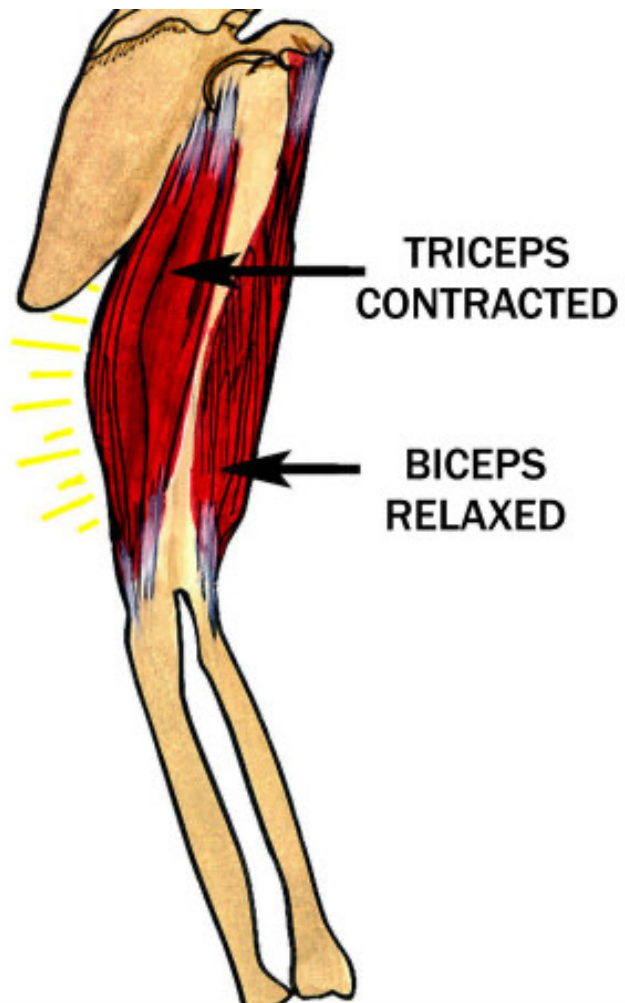
deltoid



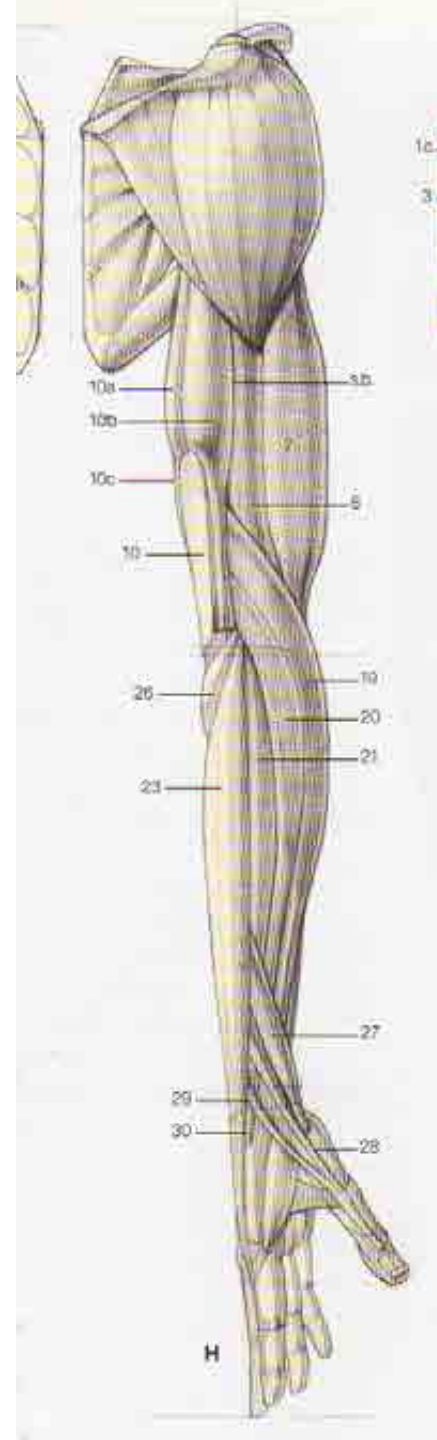


The bicep bends your arm. It brings the limb closer to one another. The bicep rotates your arm into palm up position.

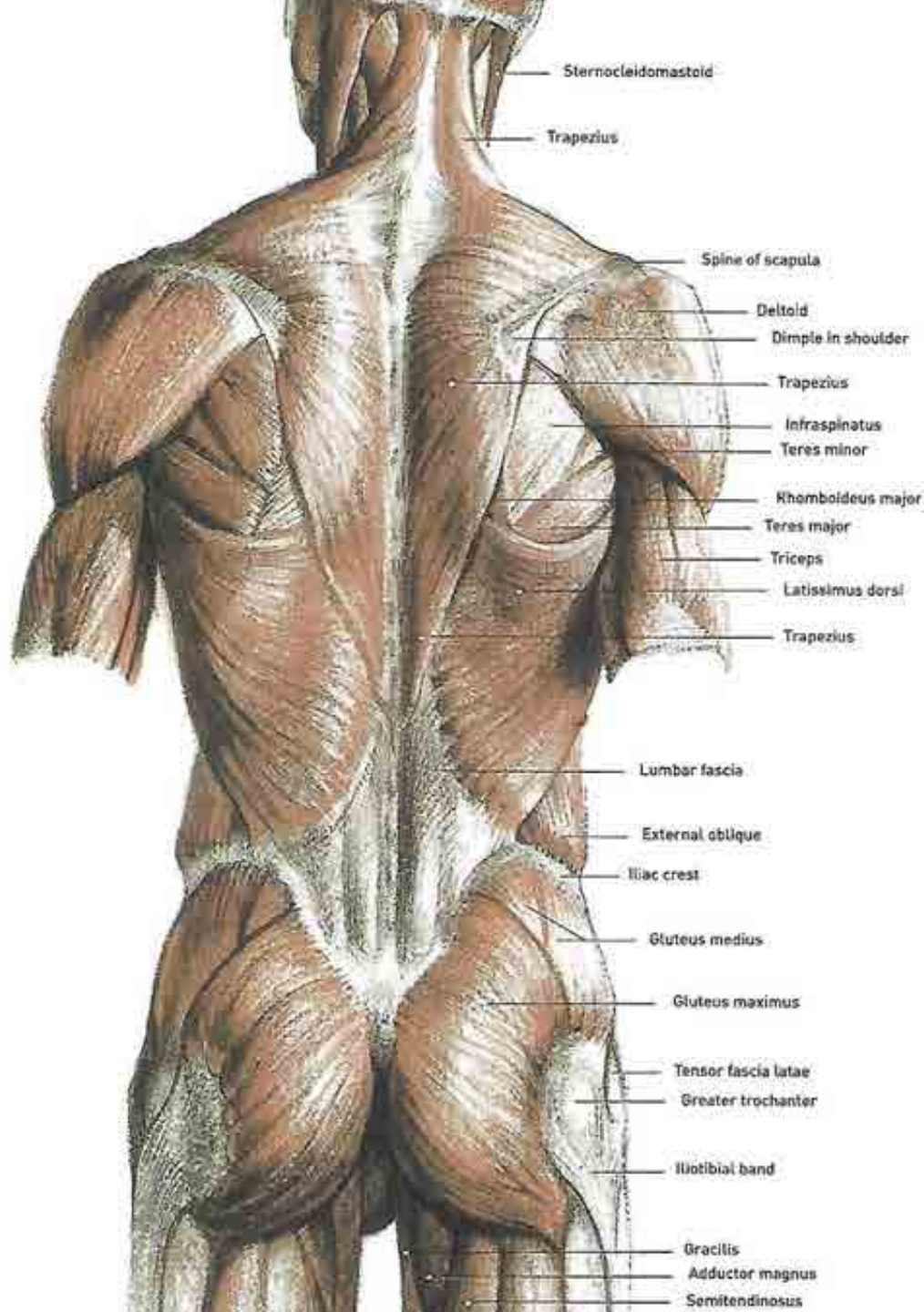




The triceps, which is the opposing muscle to the biceps straightens your arm

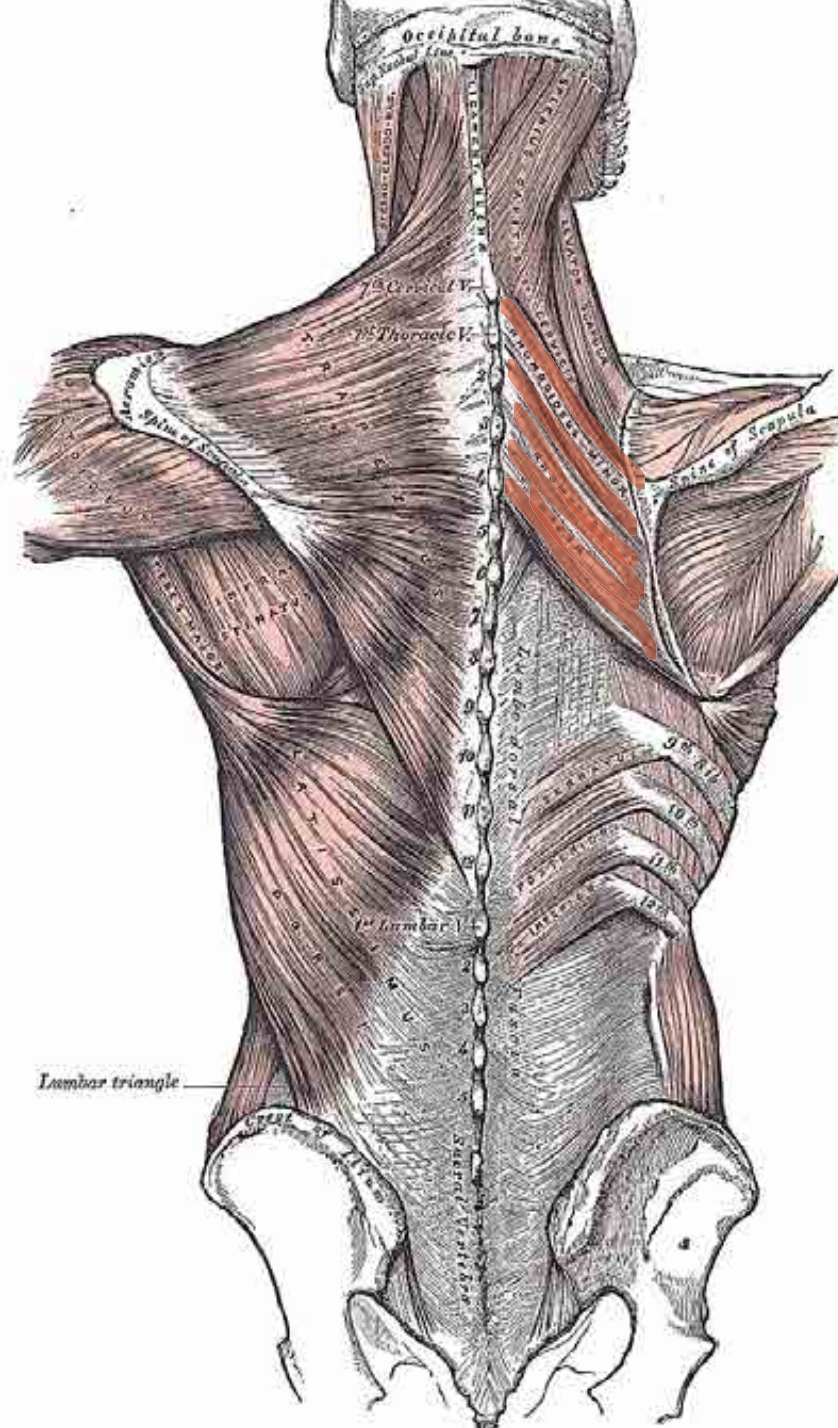






The latissimus dorsi wraps around the base of the scapula





The rhomboids move the scapula towards the Spine.