In the biological age estimation from human skeletal remains, there are many indicators in using of forensic medicine and anthropology studies. Teeth are one of these indicators. They are important postmortem remains which provide reliable results in the biological age estimation studies. In this study, it has been examined total 11 dental age estimation methods as tooth formation and eruption, incremental structures in the tooth crown, the pulpo-dentinal complex, chemical composition of teeth, counts of layers in cementum, density of teeth, dental attrition, tooth colour, fluorescence of dental hard tissues, epidemiologic criteria, and combined methods. Benefits and reliabilities of these methods are examined and then are made inferences after are discussed applicabilites of these in the forensic medicine and anthropology studies. The tooth formation and eruption among these methods is the safest one in age estimation of skeletons of babies and children. On the other hand, dental attrition is the most preferred method in age estimation of skeletons of adults.