ight enters the eye stepwise through the cornea, the lens, and the vitreous to form a sharply focused image on the retina where it is converted to nerve impulses by a chemical reaction occurring within the photo-receptor layer. The nerve impulses travel to the visual centers in the brain through the optic nerve where the impulses from the other eye are incorporated to complete our perception of the object in front of us.

> The Cornea Transparent layer in front of the eye that bends the light toward the lens.

The Iris

Pigmented gray to dark brown tissue that forms the pupil and regulates the amount of light that goes into the eye.

The Ciliary Body

Reflex muscular movement in this tissue changes the tension of the suspensory filaments of the lens varying its thickness and altering the focusing power of the lens.

The Lens

Natural crystalline structure suspended by fine filaments behind the iris that helps focus images on the retina.

How the Eye Works

The Sclera Tough, white external coating of the eyeball that protects delicate internal layers.

E

The Retina

Delicate internal layer of light sensitive receptors and nerve cells that converts light to nerve impulses.

The Optic Nerve Composed of millions of nerve fibers that relay nerve impulses from the retina to the brain.

The Vitreous

Transparent gel that fills the void between the lens and the retina, and, supports the latter.



1st in a series of 6

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