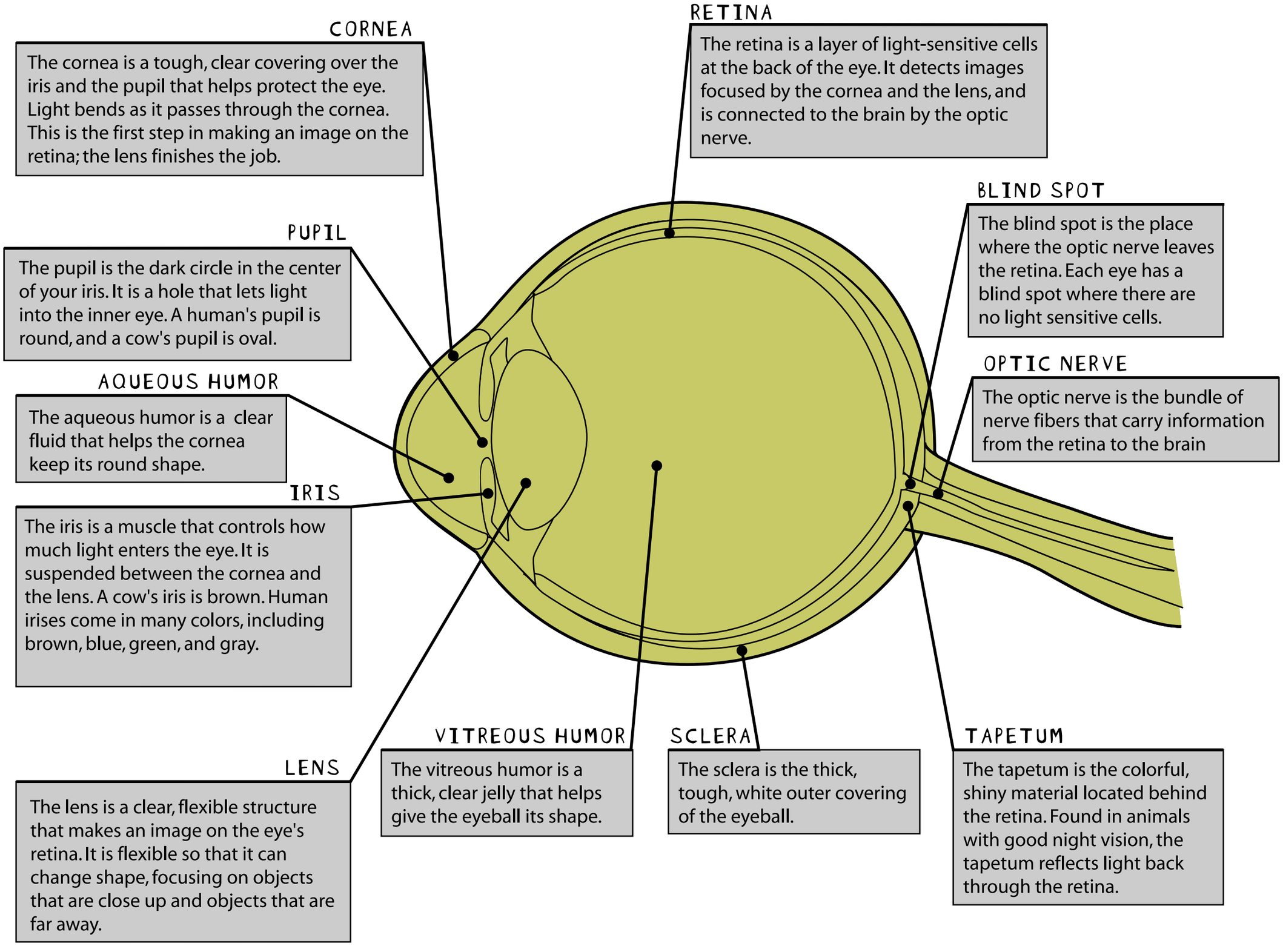
CORNEA
The cornea is a tough, clear covering over the iris and the pupil that helps protect the eye. Light bends as it passes through the cornea. This is the first step in making an image on the retina; the lens finishes the job.
RETINA
The retina is a layer of light-sensitive cells at the back of the eye. It detects images focused by the cornea and the lens, and is connected to the brain by the optic nerve.
BLIND SPOT
The blind spot is the place where the optic nerve leaves the retina. Each eye has a blind spot where there are no light sensitive cells.
PUPIL
The pupil is the dark circle in the center of your iris. It is a hole that lets light into the inner eye. A human's pupil is round, and a cow's pupil is oval.
OPTIC NERVE
The optic nerve is the bundle of nerve fibers that carry information from the retina to the brain
AQUEOUS HUMOR
The aqueous humor is a clear fluid that helps the cornea keep its round shape.
IRIS
The iris is a muscle that controls how much light enters the eye. It is suspended between the cornea and the lens. A cow's iris is brown. Human irises come in many colors, including brown, blue, green, and gray.
LENS
The lens is a clear, flexible structure that makes an image on the eye's retina. It is flexible so that it can change shape, focusing on objects that are close up and objects that are far away.
VITREOUS HUMOR
The vitreous humor is a thick, clear jelly that helps give the eyeball its shape.
SCLERA
The sclera is the thick, tough, white outer covering of the eyeball.
TAPETUM
The tapetum is the colorful, shiny material located behind the retina. Found in animals with good night vision, the tapetum reflects light back through the retina.