

The cornea has no blood vessels of its own.

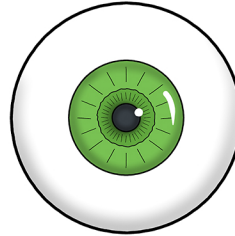
The iris controls how much light enters your eye.

The retina is located at the very front of the eye.

Rods help you see in dim light but not in color.

Cones let you see color and fine detail in bright light.

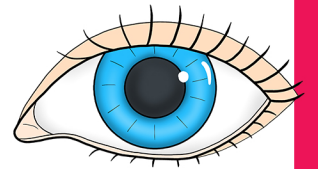
The blind spot has more light-sensing cells than anywhere else in the eye.



The lens changes shape to help you focus on things near and far.

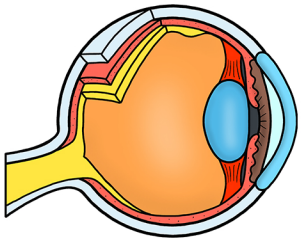
Light bends the least when it passes into the cornea.

The optic nerve carries visual signals from the retina to the brain.



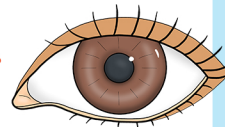
The sclera is the tough white part that gives your eye its shape.

The pupil is a muscle that changes color.



The choroid layer carries blood vessels that nourish the eye.

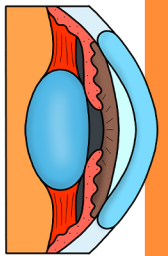
Suspensory ligaments are muscles that let you blink.



Aqueous humor is a watery fluid found between the cornea and lens.

Vitreous humor is a jelly-like substance that fills the back of the eye.

Your brain flips the upside-down image from your retina right-side up.



Refraction only happens once light reaches the retina.

The ciliary body helps control the shape of the lens.