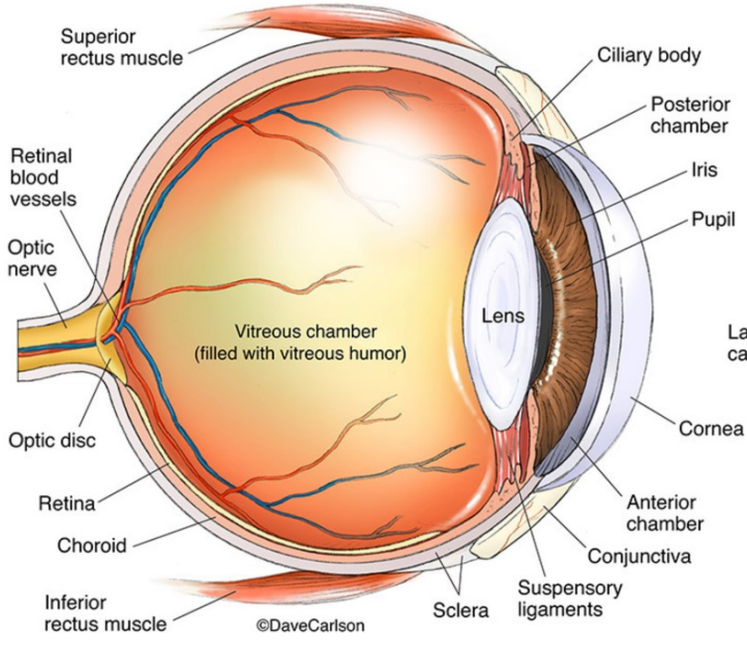
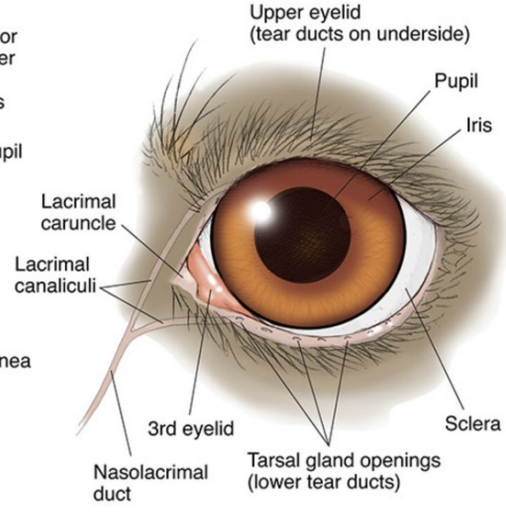

Superior rectus muscle
Ciliary body
Posterior chamber
Iris
Pupil
Retinal blood vessels
Optic nerve
Vitreous chamber (filled with vitreous humor)
Lens
Cornea
Optic disc
Retina
Anterior chamber
Choroid
Conjunctiva
Inferior rectus muscle
Sclera
Suspensory ligaments
©DaveCarlson


Upper eyelid (tear ducts on underside)
Pupil
Iris
Lacrimal caruncle
Lacrimal canaliculi
3rd eyelid
Sclera
Nasolacrimal duct
Tarsal gland openings (lower tear ducts)

Vision: Anatomy and Physiology, Animation - YouTube

When the light enters the eye, it is focused to a pinpoint on the macula, a small area in the centre of the retina at the back of the eye. The macula is responsible for central detailed vision, allowing you to see fine detail and colour, read and recognize faces.

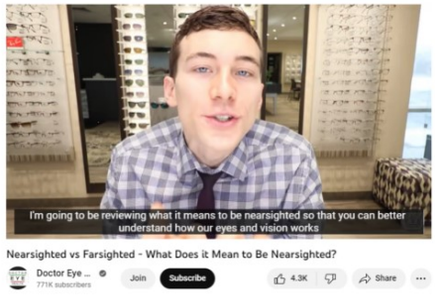
When light stimulates the nerve cells in the retina, messages are sent along the optic nerve to the brain. The optic nerves from the two eyes join inside the brain. The brain uses information from each optic nerve to combine the vision from the two eyes allowing you to see one image.

How Your Eyes Work - YouTube

What Happens Inside Your Eyes - YouTube

Vision: Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #18 (youtube.com)

How Your Eyes Make Sense of the World | Decoder - YouTube



Near-sightedness is a condition in which one can see near objects but cannot see far objects clearly. Light focuses IN FRONT of the retina rather than on the retina.

Far-sightedness is a condition of the eye where distant objects are seen clearly but near objects appear blurred. This blur is due to incoming light being focused behind, instead of on, the retina due to insufficient accommodation by the lens.