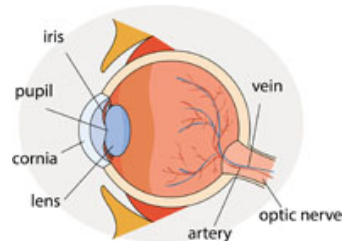
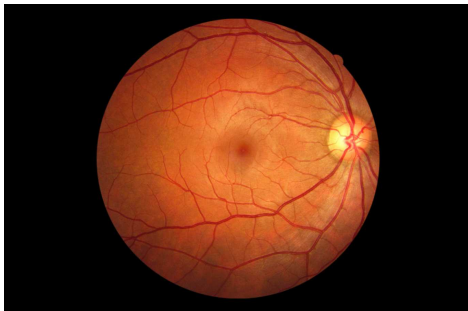


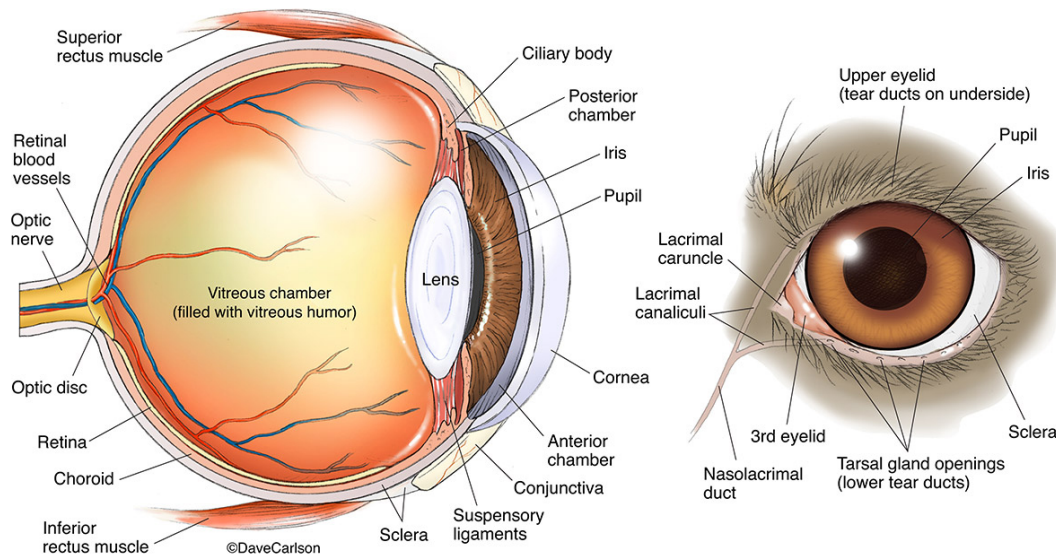
Inside the eye

The retina is the light sensitive membrane that covers the back of the eye.
This membrane consists of millions of nerve cells which gather together behind the eye to form a large nerve called the optic nerve.



The two main functions of the lens of the eye are to focus light onto the retina and to help the eye focus on objects at various distances

The optic nerve transfers visual information from the retina to the vision centers of the brain by way of electrical impulses.



[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.