ANATOMY OF THE EYE DIAGRAM KEY

1. Iris: muscle operated diaphragm which adjusts aperture for changing light intensity.

2. Cornea: transparent layer of tissue, the eye's main focusing element, cornea takes a wide divergent light rays and bends them through the pupil.

3. Pupil: the dark round opening in the center of the iris.

4. Lens: makes delicate adjustments in the path of light rays in order to bring the light into focus on the retina.

5. Zonules: suspensory ligaments holding the lens in place.

6. Sclera: The white visible part of the outer eye forms the lateral and posterior outer eye, fibrous membrane that maintains shape of eye and attachment to the extra ocular muscles of the eye.

7. Retina: the membrane containing photoreceptor nerve cells (rods and cones) that lines the back wall of the eye. The photoreceptor nerve cells change the light rays into electric impulses and sends them through the optic nerve.

8. Optic Nerve transports electric impulses from the retina to the brain where an image is perceived.

9. Macula: Part of the retina composed of closely spaced cone cells, responsible for clear sharp central vision; an eye affected by macular degeneration will not have clear central vision or see colors clearly.