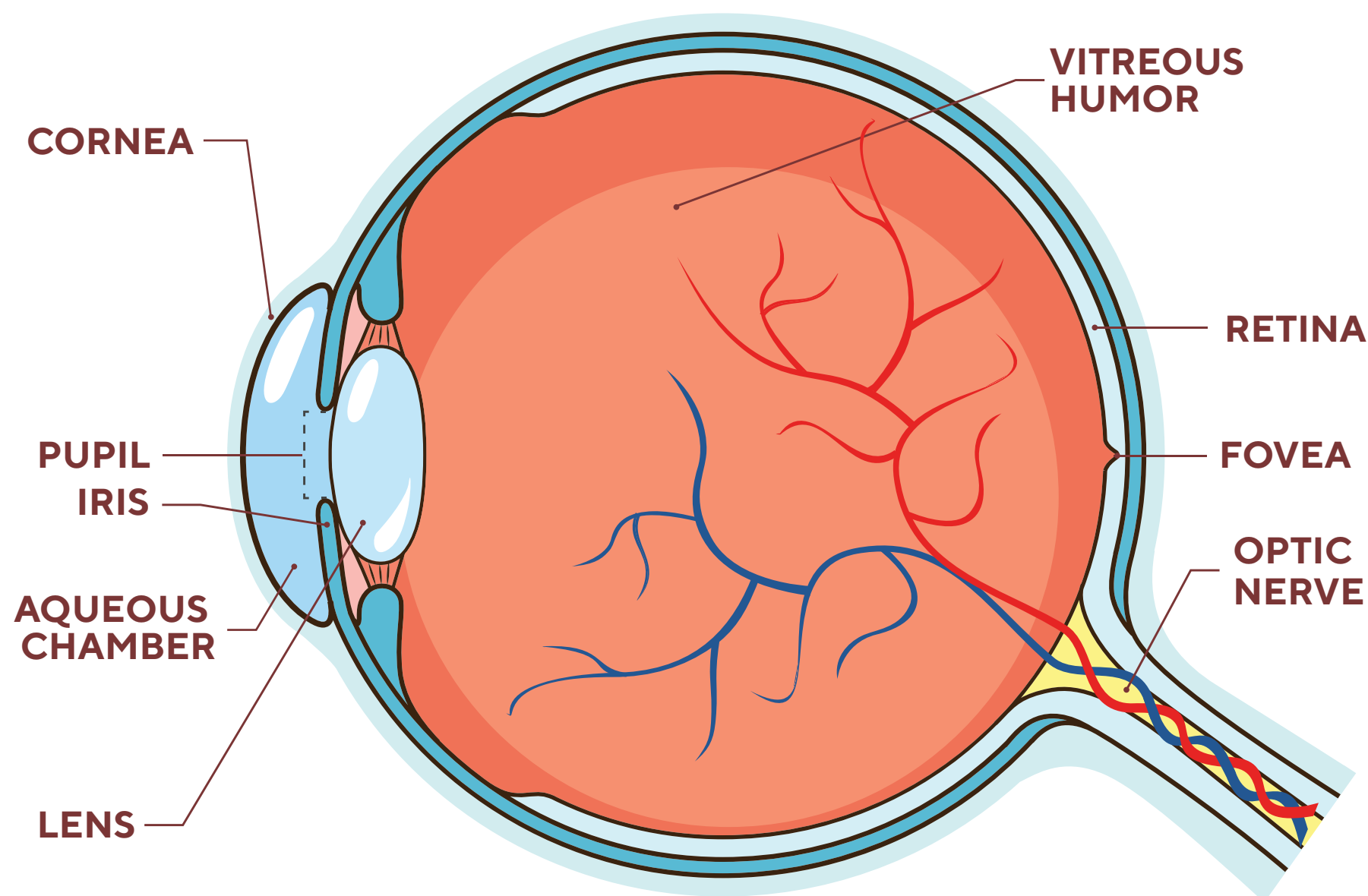


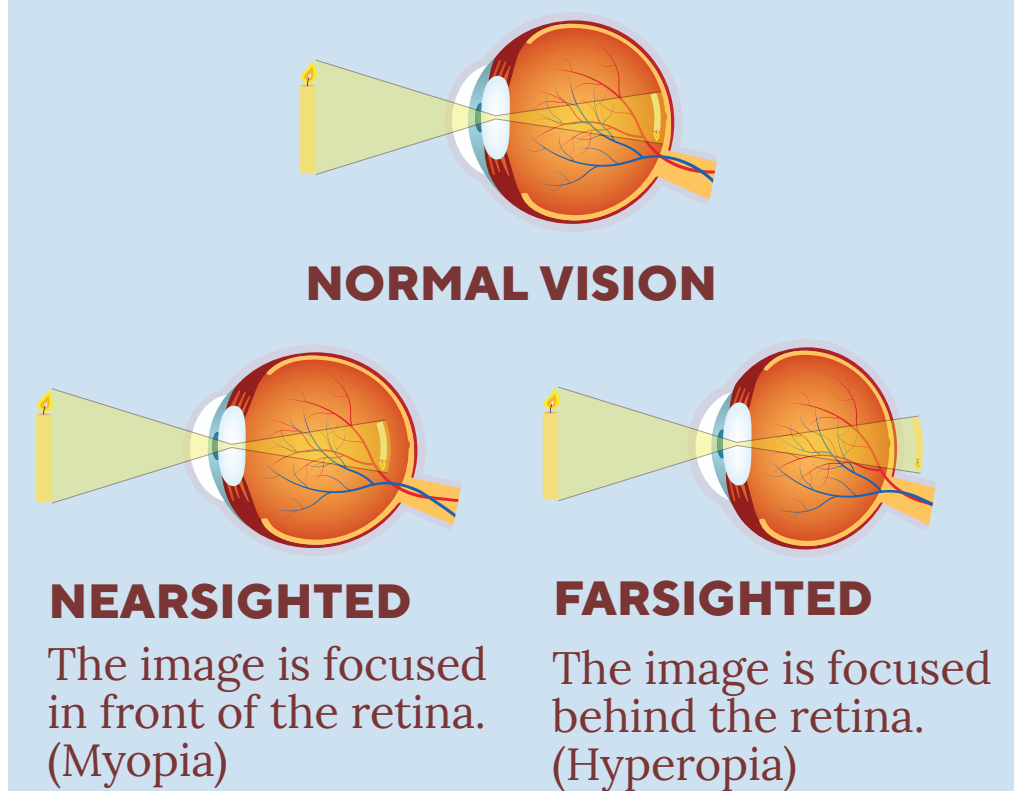
THE SCIENCE BEHIND the human eye

THE SCIENCE BEHIND THE HUMAN EYE

The human eye is an intricate part of the human anatomy. Many components make up the eye, such as the retina, optic nerve, lens and iris. This amazing organ helps us to interpret shapes, colors, and dimensions of objects by processing light. Some people have 20/20 vision and others may be nearsighted or farsighted. Explore the human eye and vision below!

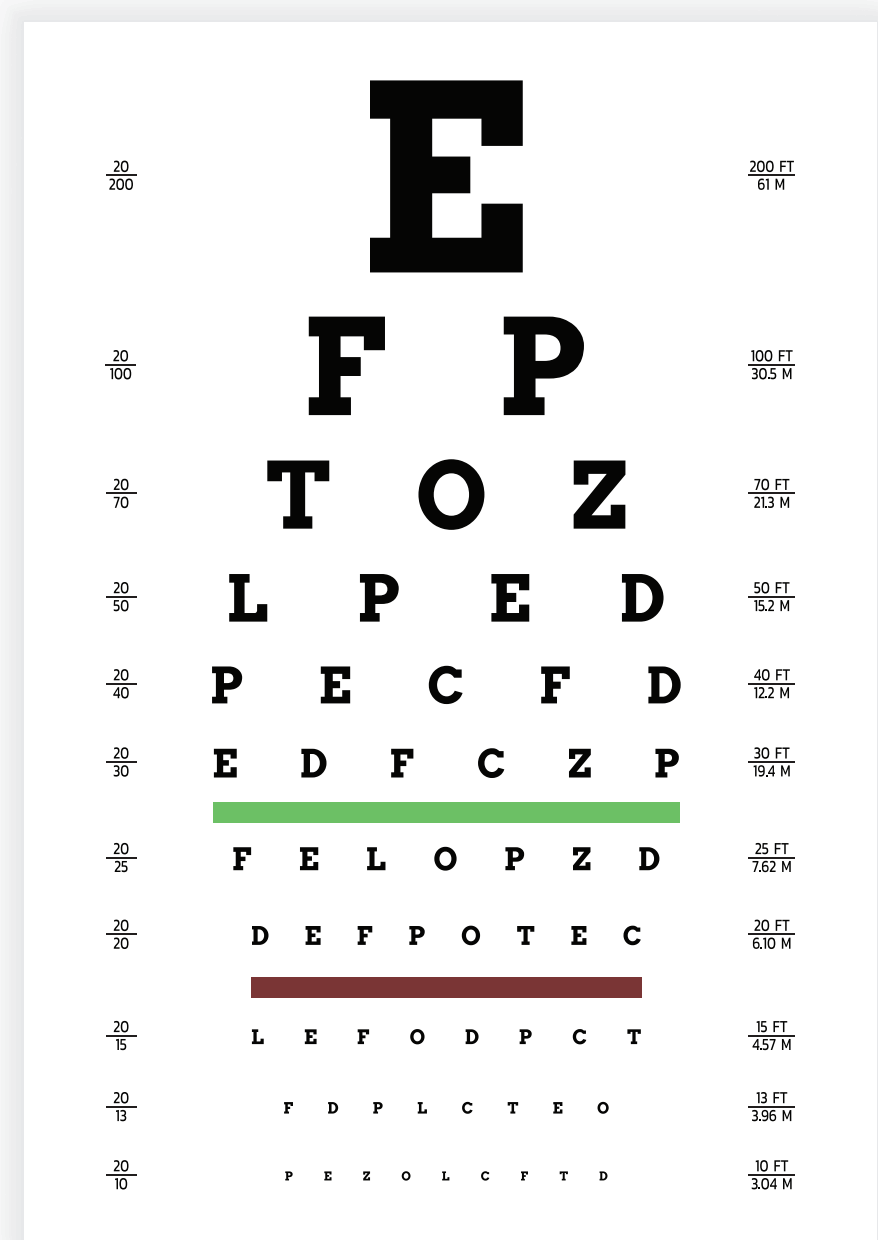


TYPES OF VISION



5 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE HUMAN EYE

- 1 Three types of cone cells in the retina—red, green or blue light sensitive—allow humans to perceive different colors.
- 2 Multiple genes influence the final color of the iris, which means that eye color is a polygenetic trait.
- 3 Astigmatism occurs when the cornea or lens has an irregular shape, creating multiple focal points resulting in blurred vision.
- 4 The lens in the eye bends the light rays entering through the pupil, so the image on the retina is upside down!
- 5 About 120 million photoreceptor rod cells in the human retina help you detect motion and see better in the dark.



WHAT IS 20/20 VISION?

20/20 vision means a person is capable of seeing what a normal person can see on a vision chart from 20 feet away. People can have vision that is even better than 20/20! For example, a person who has 20/15 vision can see from 20 feet what the average person can see from 15 feet away.