

ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN EYE

[Cross-Section Diagram Illustration Area]

Anatomical Layer	Components	Primary Biological Function
Fibrous Tunic	Sclera, Cornea	Outermost protective coat; maintains eye shape and provides refractive power via the cornea.
Vascular Tunic	Choroid, Ciliary Body, Iris	The middle "Uvea" layer; provides nourishment to the retina and controls light entry/lens focus.
Neural Tunic	Retina	Innermost sensory layer; contains photoreceptors (rods/cones) to convert light into neural signals.
Interior Segments	Vitreous & Aqueous Humor	Fluid-filled chambers that maintain intraocular pressure and transmit light to the posterior.