

ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN EYE

Structural Layers and Functions Reference Chart

[Cross-Section Illustration Placement]

1. Fibrous Tunic (Outer Layer)

Structure	Description & Function
Sclera	The "white" of the eye. Provides structural strength and protection.
Cornea	Clear front window. Responsible for the majority of light refraction.

2. Vascular Tunic (Middle Layer / Uvea)

Structure	Description & Function
Choroid	Pigmented vascular layer. Provides oxygen and nourishment to the retina.
Ciliary Body	Contains muscles that control lens shape and produces aqueous humor.
Iris	Colored part of the eye. Regulates light entry by adjusting pupil size.

3. Neural Tunic (Inner Layer)

Structure	Description & Function
Retina	Contains photoreceptors (rods/cones) that convert light into signals.

Structure**Description & Function****Fovea Centralis**

Small pit in the macula providing the sharpest central vision.

Optic Disc

The "blind spot" where ganglion cell axons exit to form the optic nerve.

Internal Components**Crystalline Lens**

Flexible transparent structure that focuses light onto the retina.

Vitreous Humor

Clear gel filling the space between the lens and the retina.

Additional Observations / Clinical Notes: