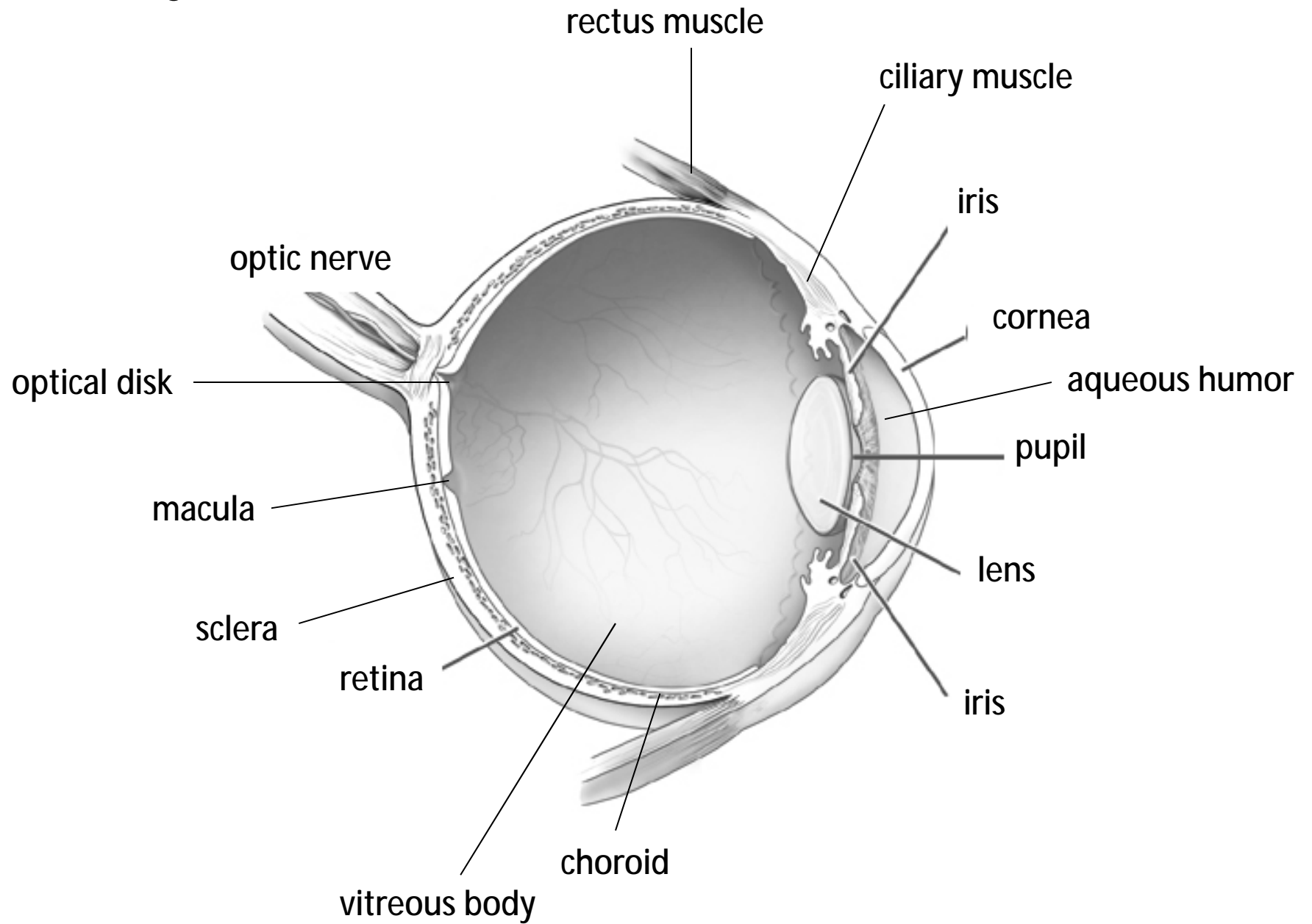
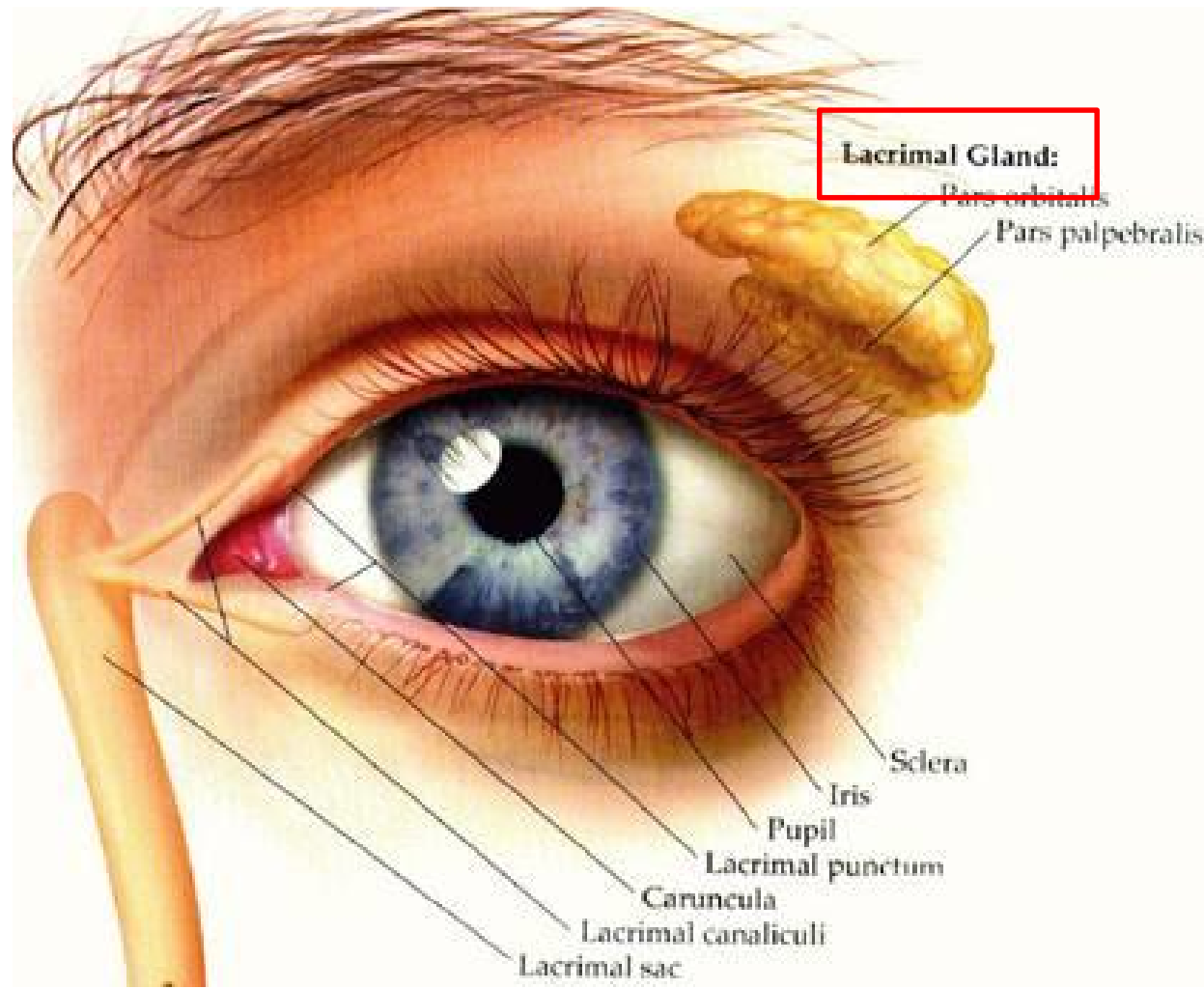




Human eyes

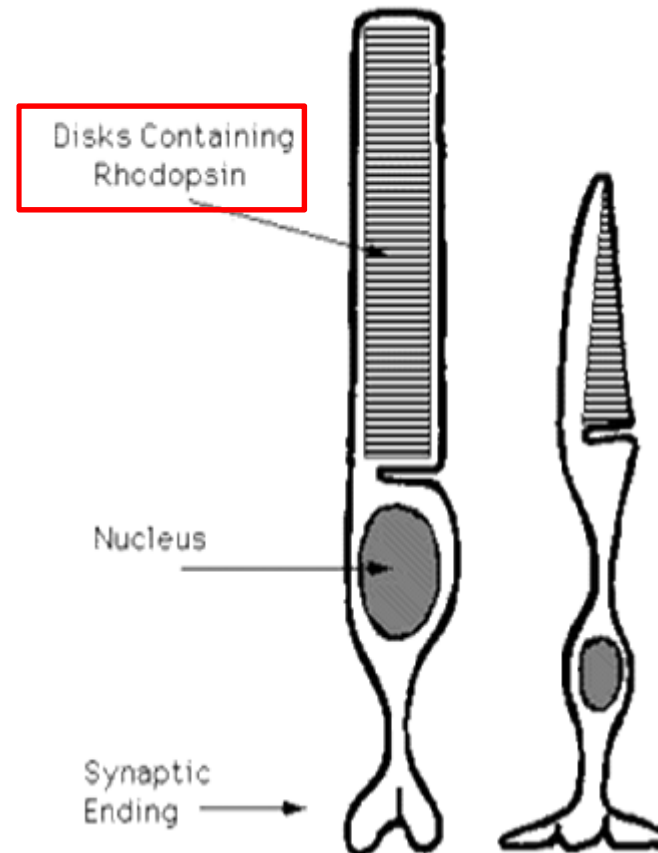
Human eye





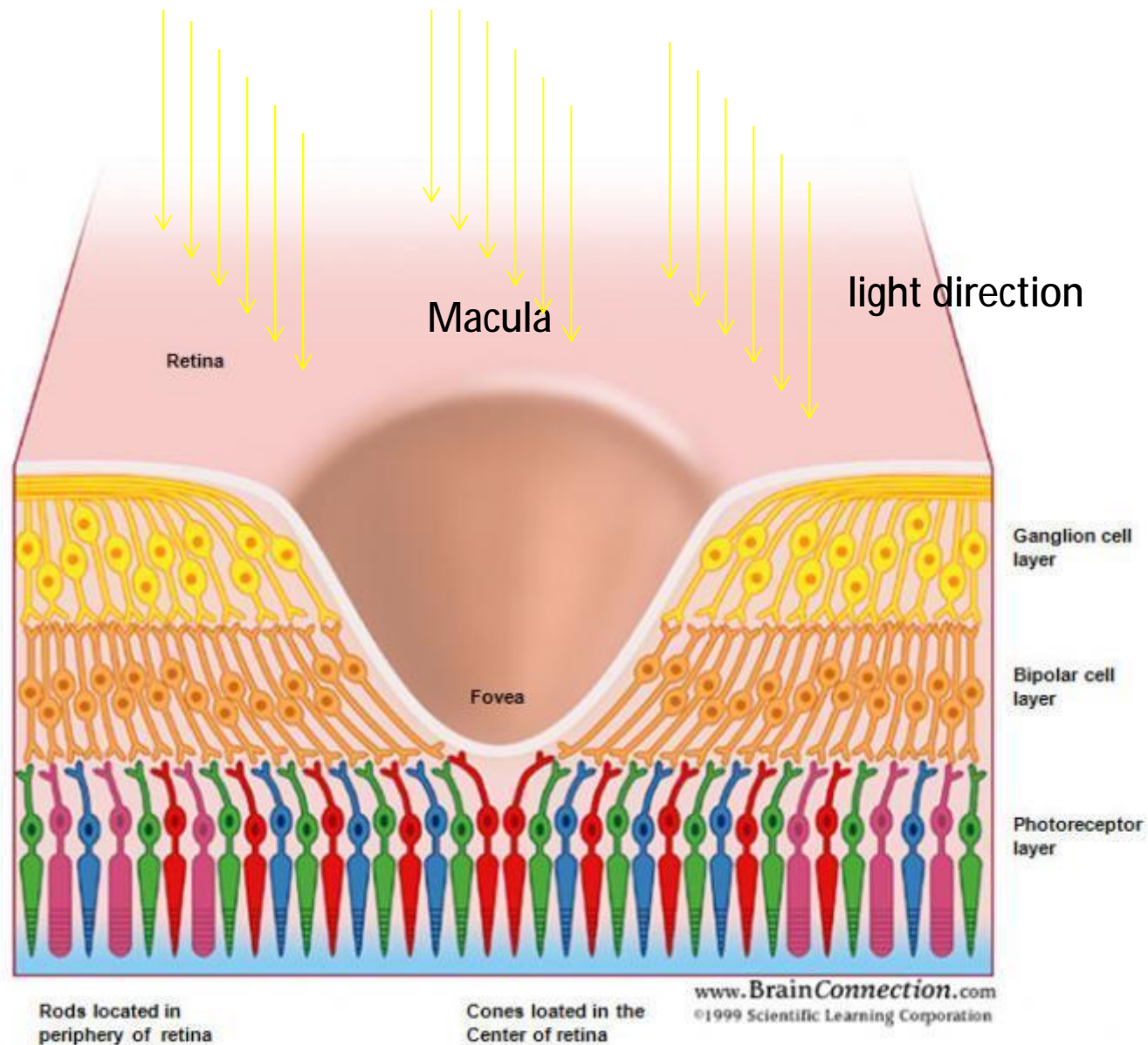
Rod cell

- photoreceptor cells that can function in less intense light than the other type of visual photoreceptor, cone cells.
- concentrated at the outer edges of the retina and are used in peripheral vision
- almost entirely responsible for night vision



Cone cell

- photoreceptor cells which are responsible for color vision as well as eye color sensitivity
- they function best in relatively bright light
- there are three types, each with different pigment, namely: S-cones, M-cones and L-cones

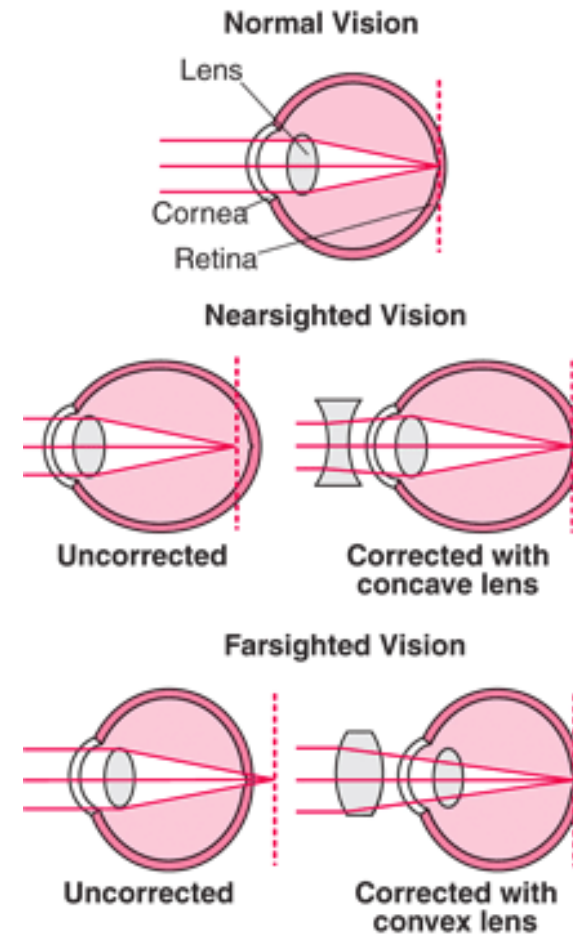
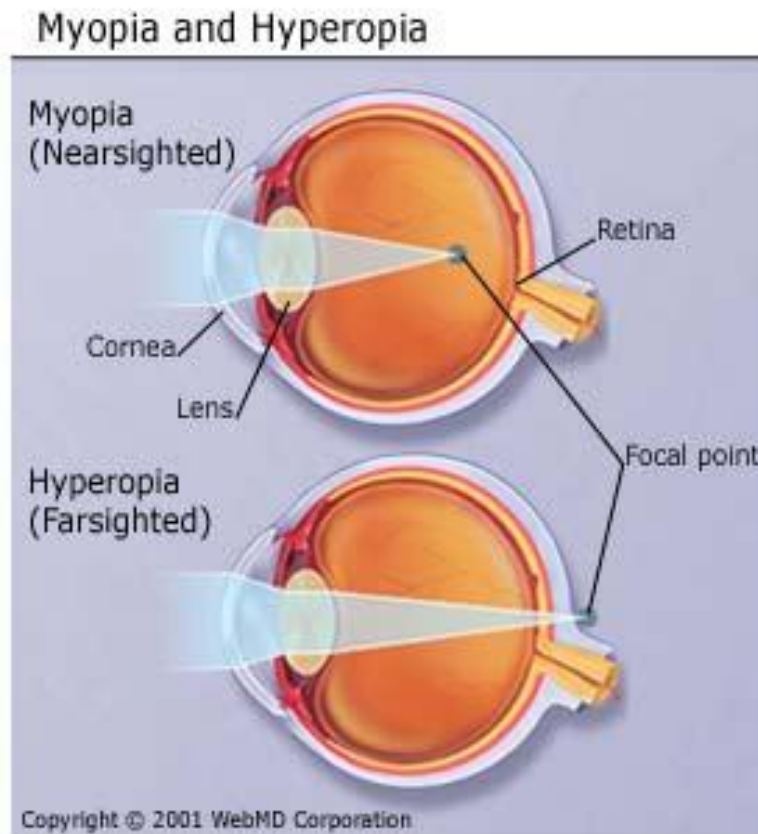


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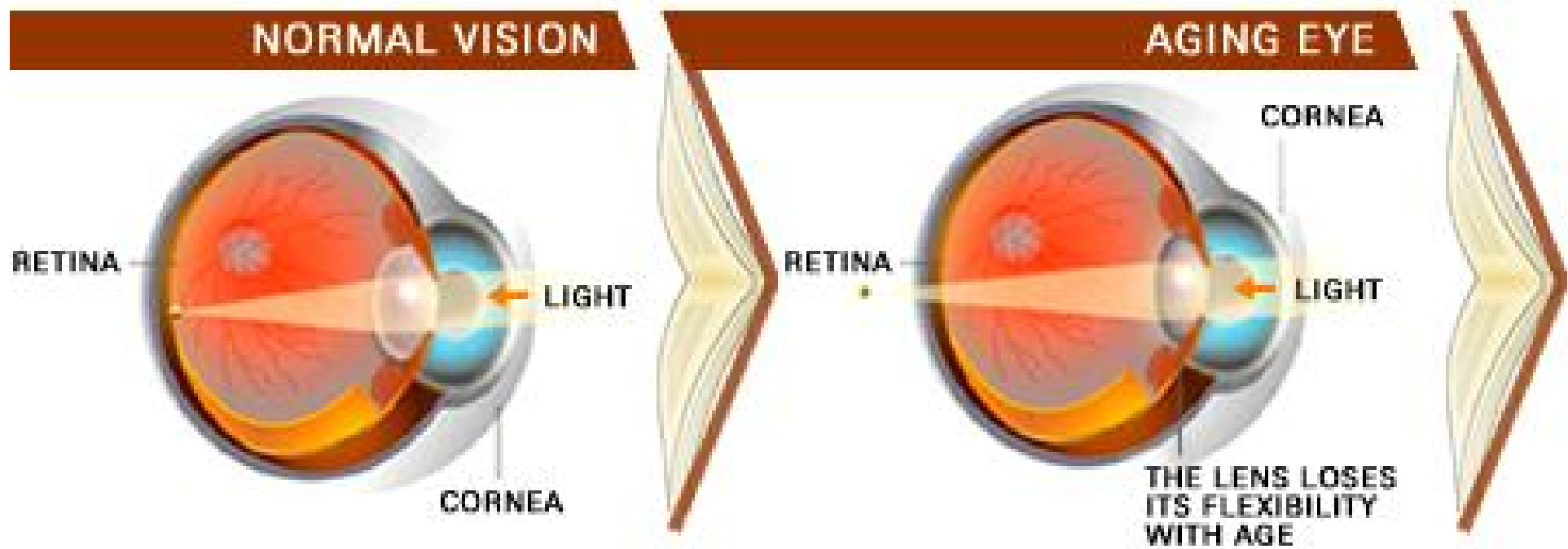
When the sunlight cross through retina it has to pass the layers of nerve cells before it reaches the photoreceptors sensitive for light.

Sight disorders

Myopia vs. hyperopia

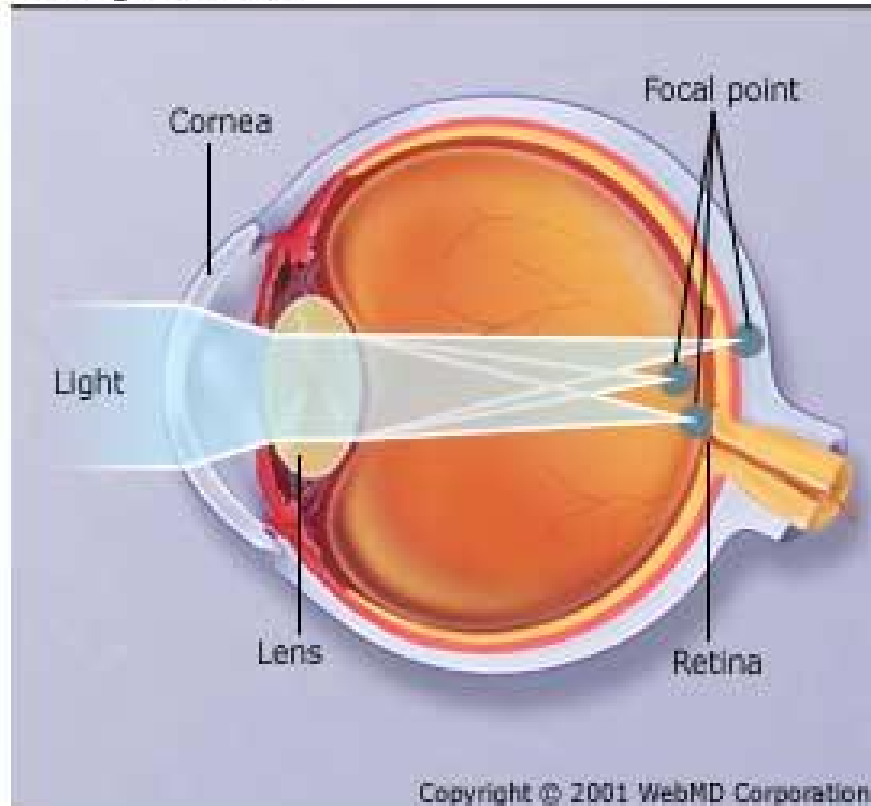


Presbyopia

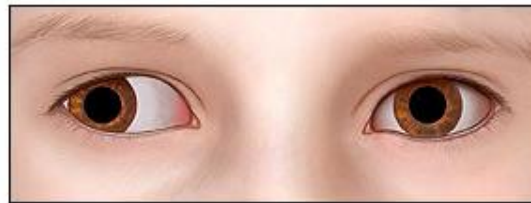
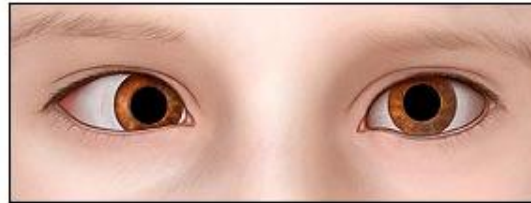


Astigmatism

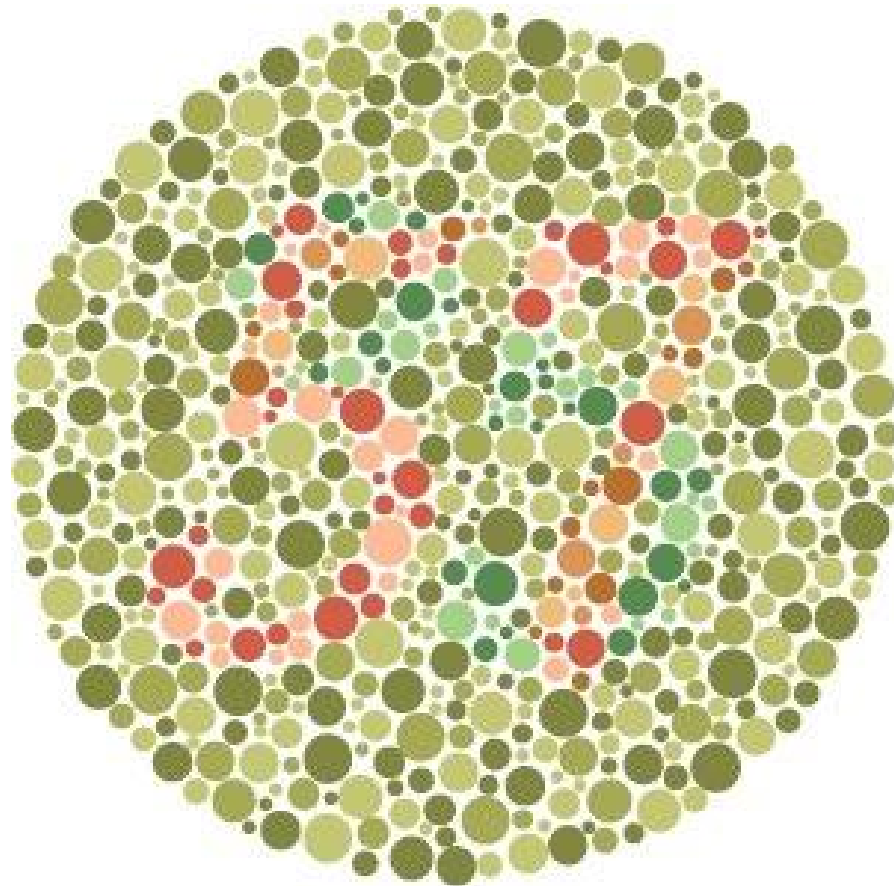
Astigmatism



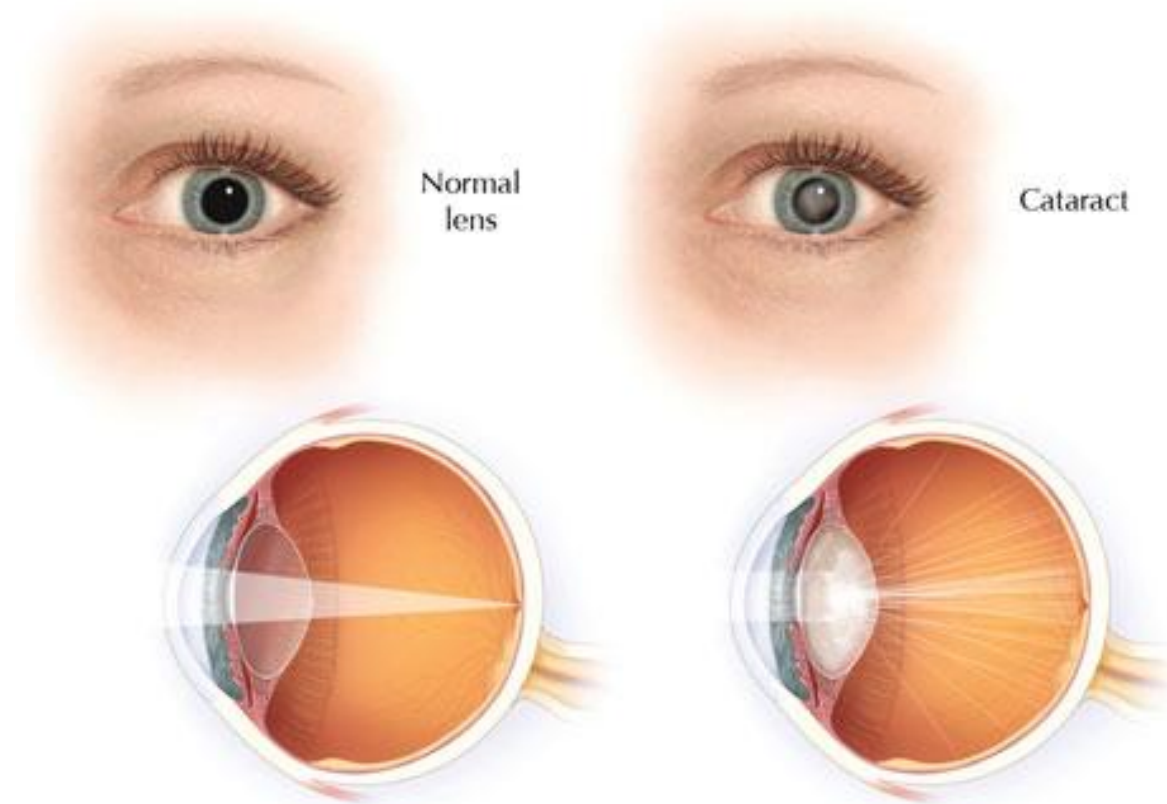
Strabismus („crossed eyes“)



Colour blindness



Cataracts

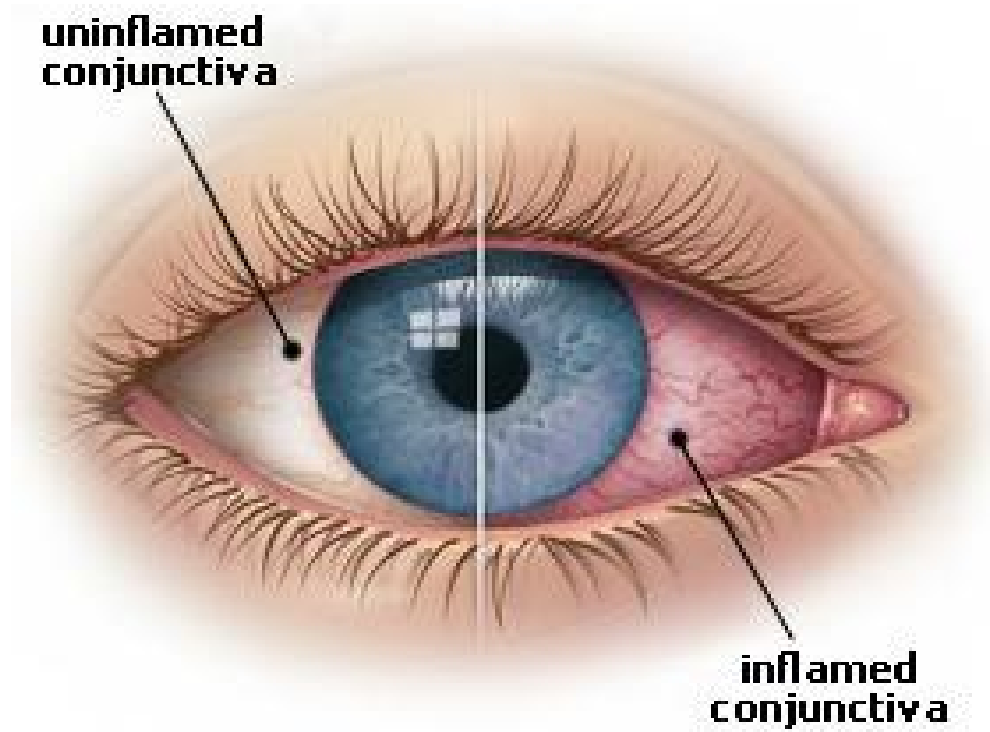


A normal lens is crystal clear. As a cataract develops, precisely arranged protein fibers in your lens lose their transparency. A cataract scatters light and prevents a sharp, focused image from reaching your retina.

Glaucoma



Conjunctivitis ("pink eye")



Seeing, function of the eye

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_5dEO-LRV-g