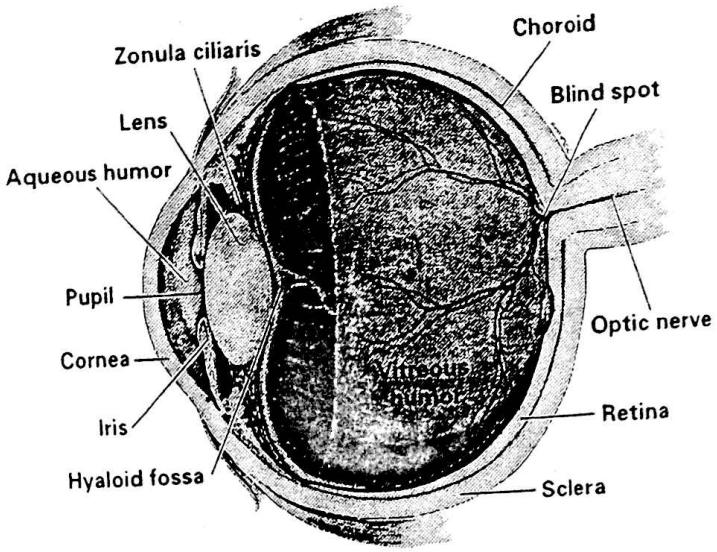
Sheep Eye Dissection Lab



Glossary

Aqueous humor - clear fluid filling the area between the lens and the cornea, composed mostly of water; helps maintain the shape of the eyeball.

Blind spot - area of the retina where the receptor cells converge to form the optic nerve.

Choroid - thin, dark sheet of tissue between the retina and the sclera.

Cones - receptor cells of the retina that are responsible for perceiving color.

Cornea - transparent covering that allows light to enter the eye; on a preserved specimen, the cornea is cloudy.

Hyaloid fossa - indention in the center of the vitreous body that supports the lens.

Iris - diaphragm that regulates the size of the pupil.

Lens - biconvex transparent structure that focuses the light coming in through the cornea and pupil.

Optic nerve - bundle of nerve cells that send signals from the eye to the brain.

Pupil - opening through which light enters the eye.

Retina - light-sensitive portion of the eye composed of receptor cells called cones and rods.

Rods - receptor cells of the retina that are responsible for perceiving difference in light intensity.

Sclera - outer covering of the eyeball; a tough, opaque sheet of connective tissue that protects inner structures of the eyeball and helps maintain rigidity.

Tapetum - iridescent portion of the choroid tissue.

Vitreous body - the cavity between the retina and the back of the lens.

Vitreous humor - viscous fluid that fills the vitreous body; helps maintain the shape of the eyeball.

Zonula ciliaris - ligaments that suspend the lens and stretch it to focus vision.