Cornea (KOR-nee-uh)
The clear outer part of the eye's focusing system located at the front of the eye.

Aqueous humor - a clear fluid that helps the cornea keep its rounded shape.

Choroid (KOR-oyd)
A layer of blood vessels that feeds the retina.
Tapetum lucidum - part of the choroid, this colorful, shiny material behind the retina is found in animals with good night vision and reflects light back through the retina.

Eyelid
The skin-covered structure that protects the front of the eye; limits light entering the eye; spreads tears over cornea.

Iris
The colored part of the eye; regulates the amount of light entering the eye.

Lens
The clear part of the eye behind the iris that helps to focus light on the retina. Allows the eye to focus on both far and near objects.

Macula (MAK-yoo-luh)
The small sensitive area of retina that gives central vision; contains the fovea.

Optic nerve
The bundle of over one million nerve fibers that carries visual messages from the retina to the brain.

Pupil
The opening at the center of the iris. The iris adjusts the size of the pupil and controls the amount of light that can enter the eye.

Retina (RET-in-nuh)
The light-sensitive tissue lining the back of the eyeball; sends electrical impulses to the brain.

Sclera (SKLEH-ruh)
The tough, white outer coat of the eye.

Vitreous Humor (VIT-ree-us)
The clear gel filling the inside of the eye.