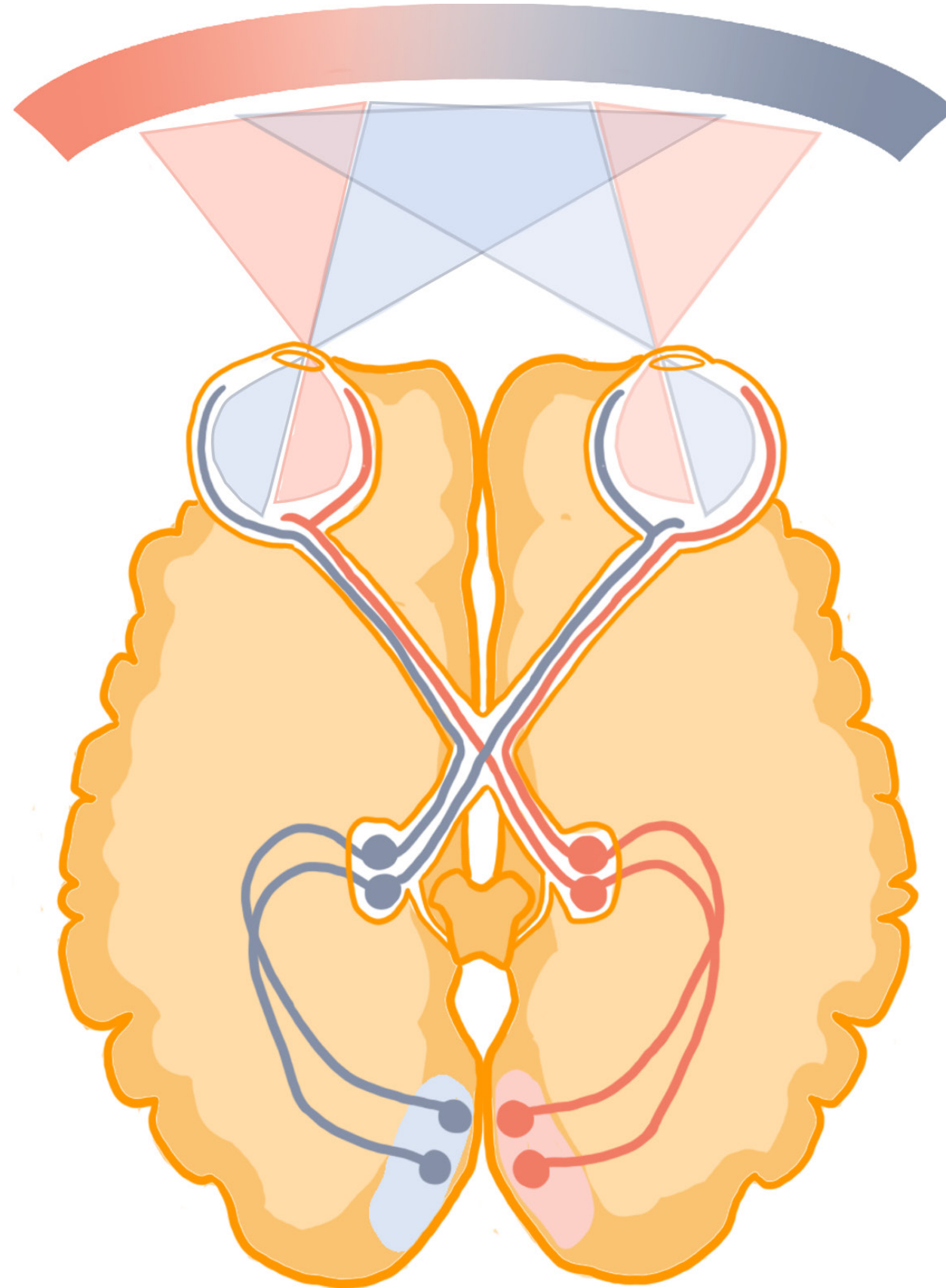


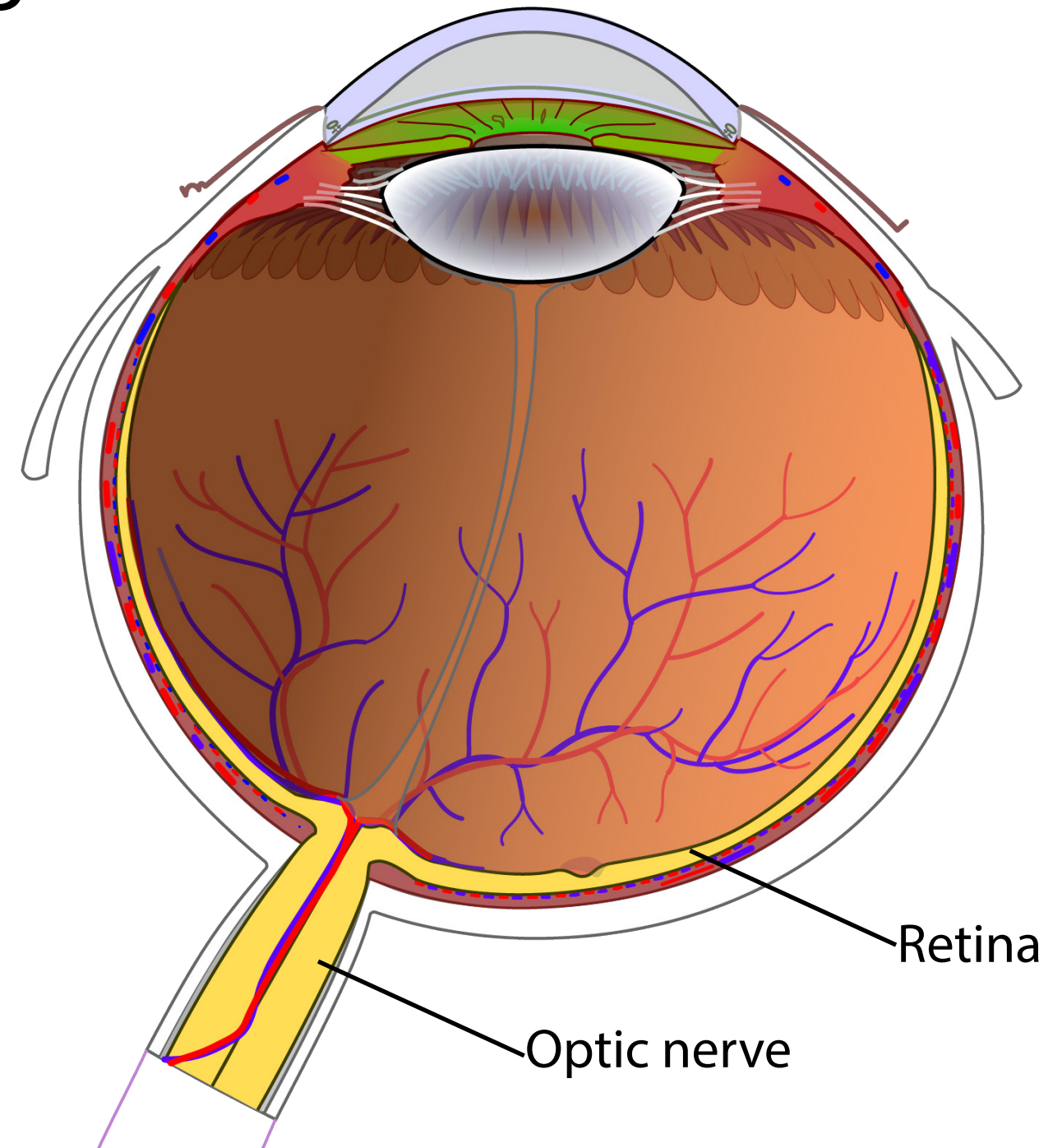
The Retina-Geniculate-Striate System



- Describe the key structures in the retina-geniculate-striate system.
- Neural signals from each retina arrive in both ipsilateral and contralateral cortex. Explain with a diagram.
- Describe the receptive field properties of lateral geniculate and primary visual cortex neurons.

Learning Goals

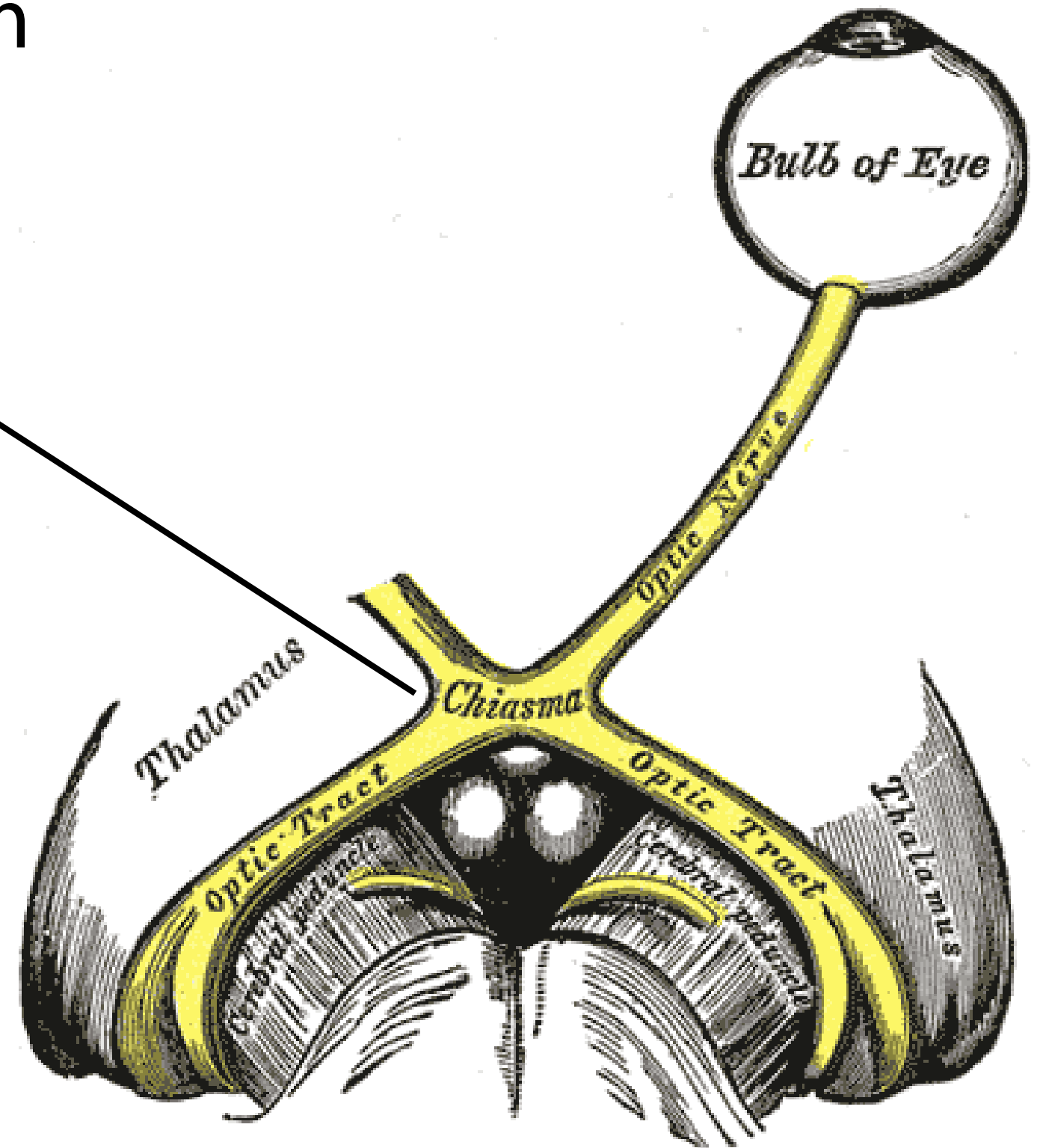
The axons from ganglion cells located in the retina leave the eyes as the **optic nerve**.



The spot where those ganglion cell axons leave your eye is a **blind spot**.

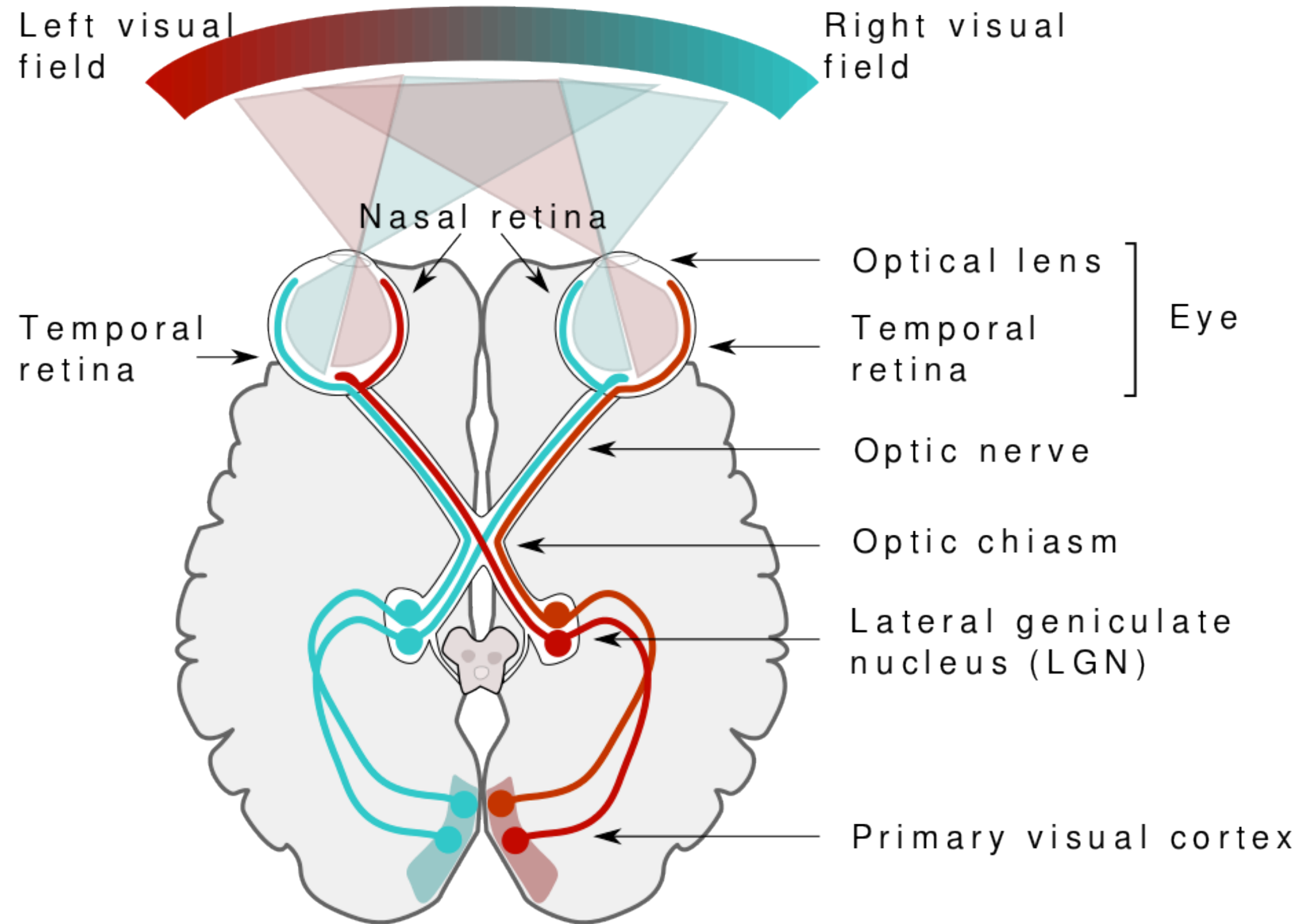
Ganglion Cell Axonal Projections

After leaving the eyes, the optic nerves come together to form the x-shaped **optic chiasm**.



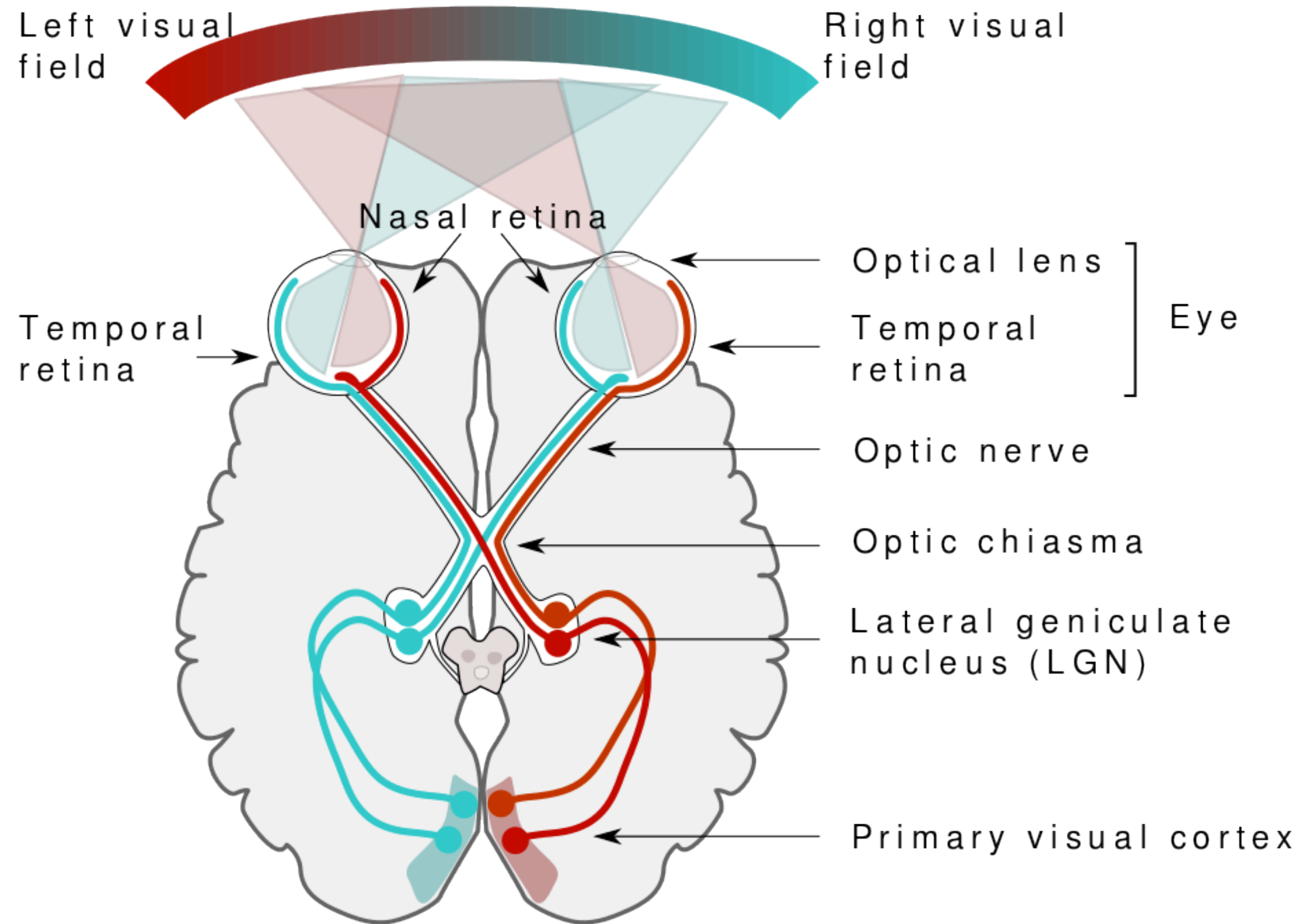
Ganglion Cell Axonal Projections

The axons of retinal ganglion cells in the nasal hemiretina of each eye project to the **contralateral lateral geniculate nucleus** (LGN) of the thalamus.

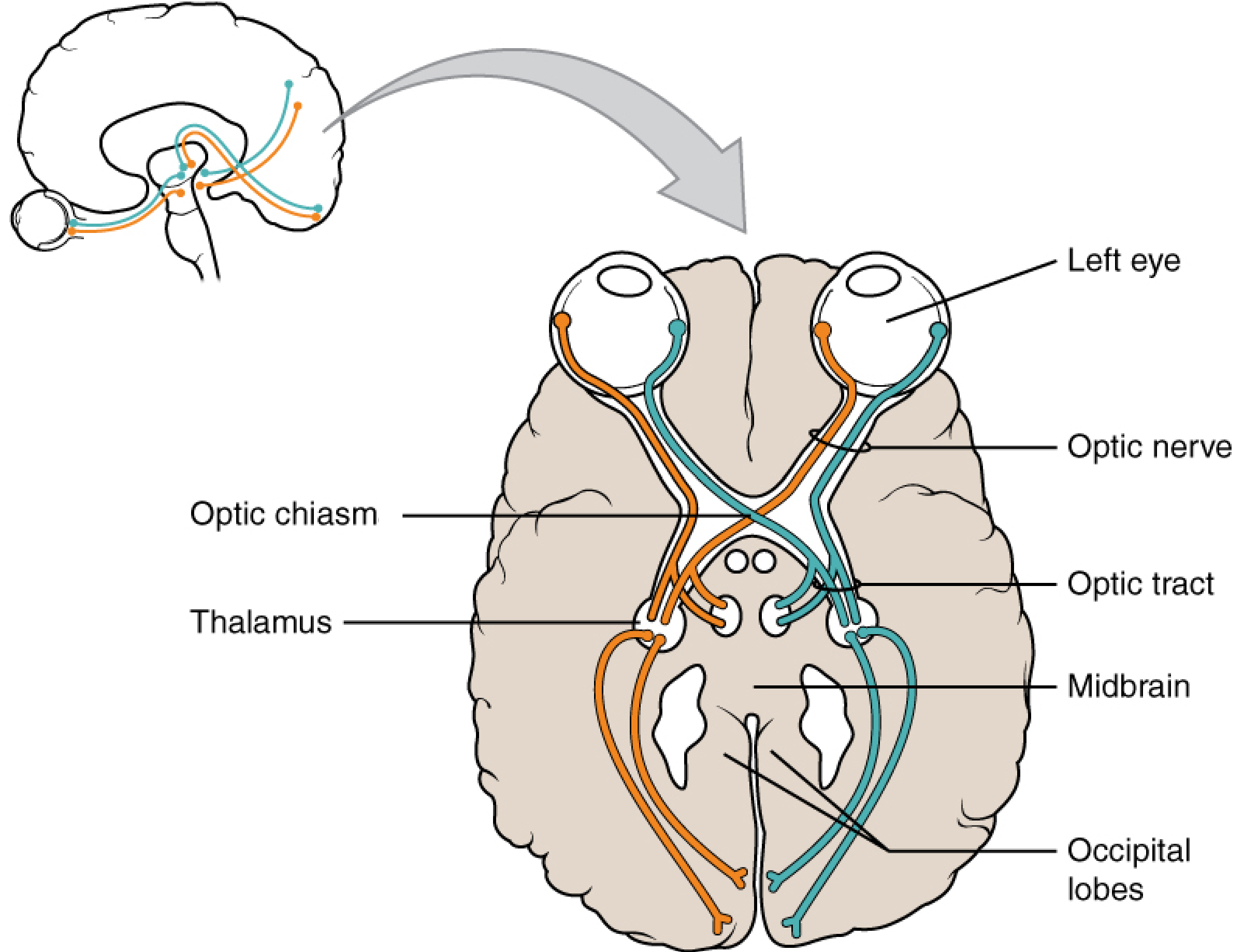


Ganglion Cell Axonal Projections

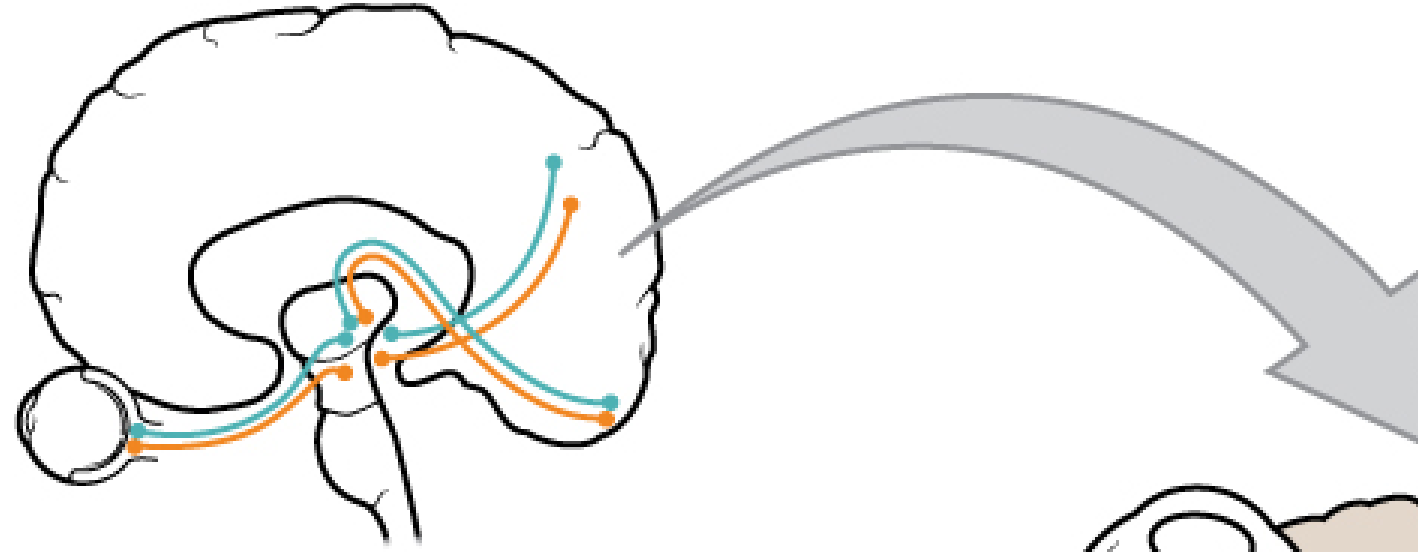
The axons of retinal ganglion cells in the temporal hemiretina of each eye project to the **ipsilateral LGN** of the thalamus.



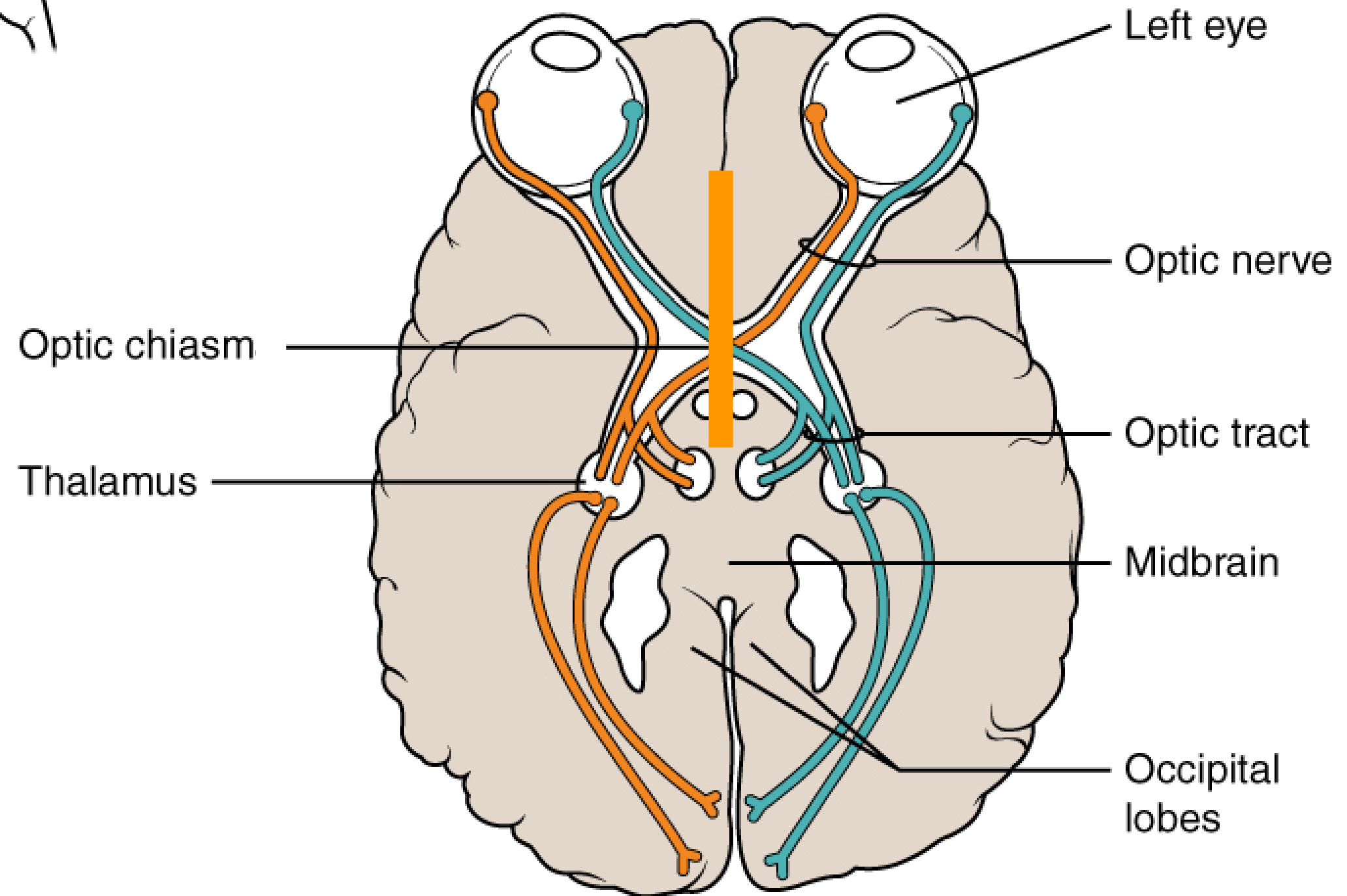
Ganglion Cell Axonal Projections



Ganglion Cell Axonal Projections

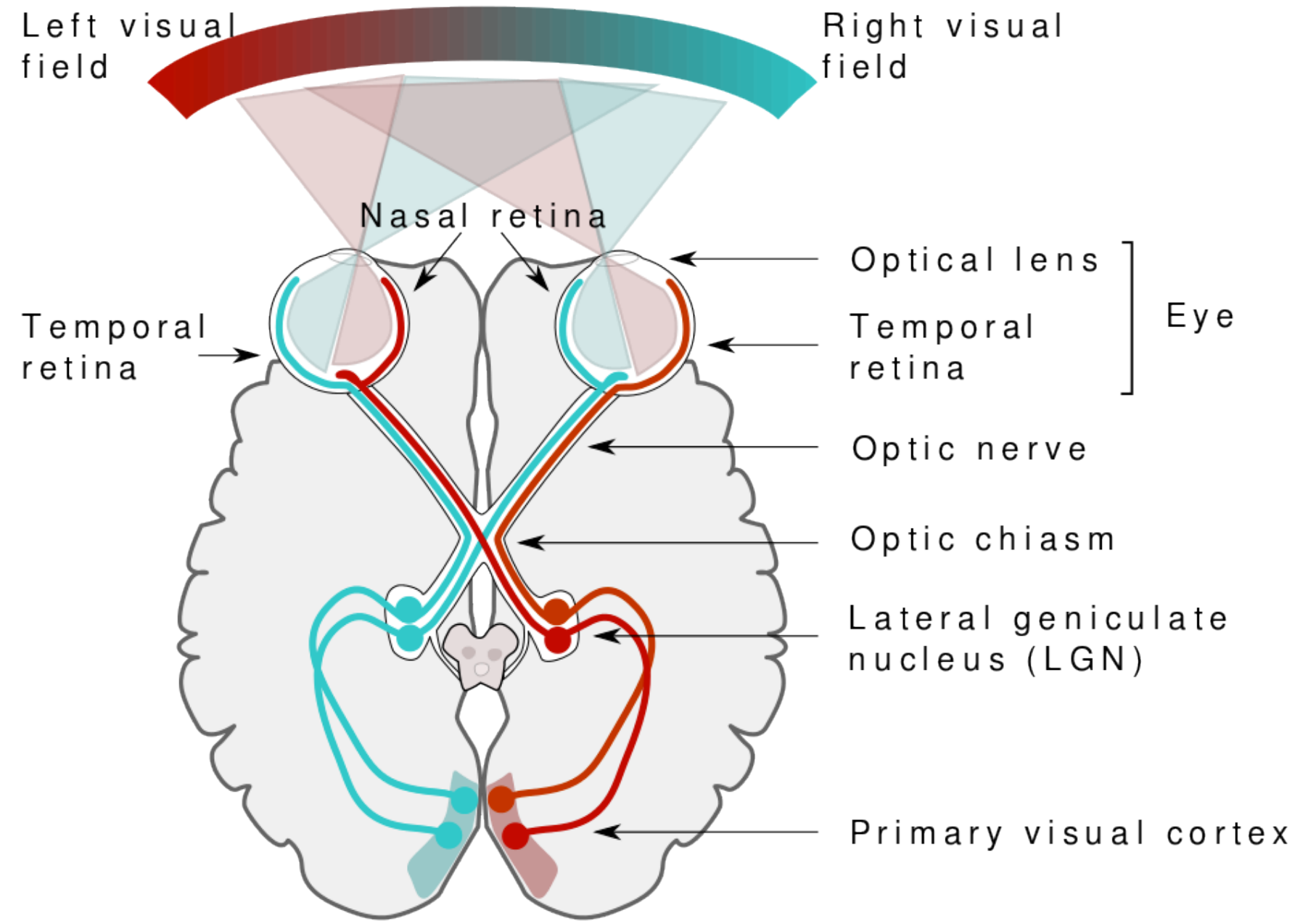
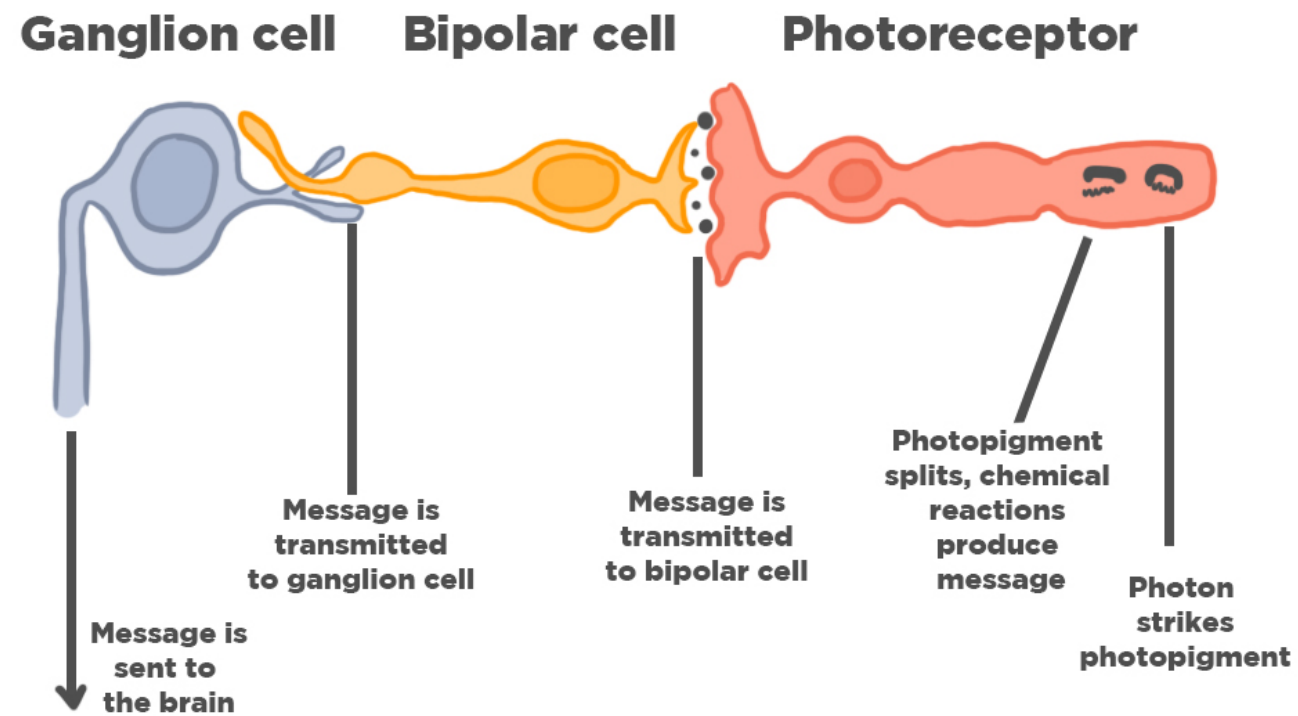


Blind in the nasal
hemiretinas.



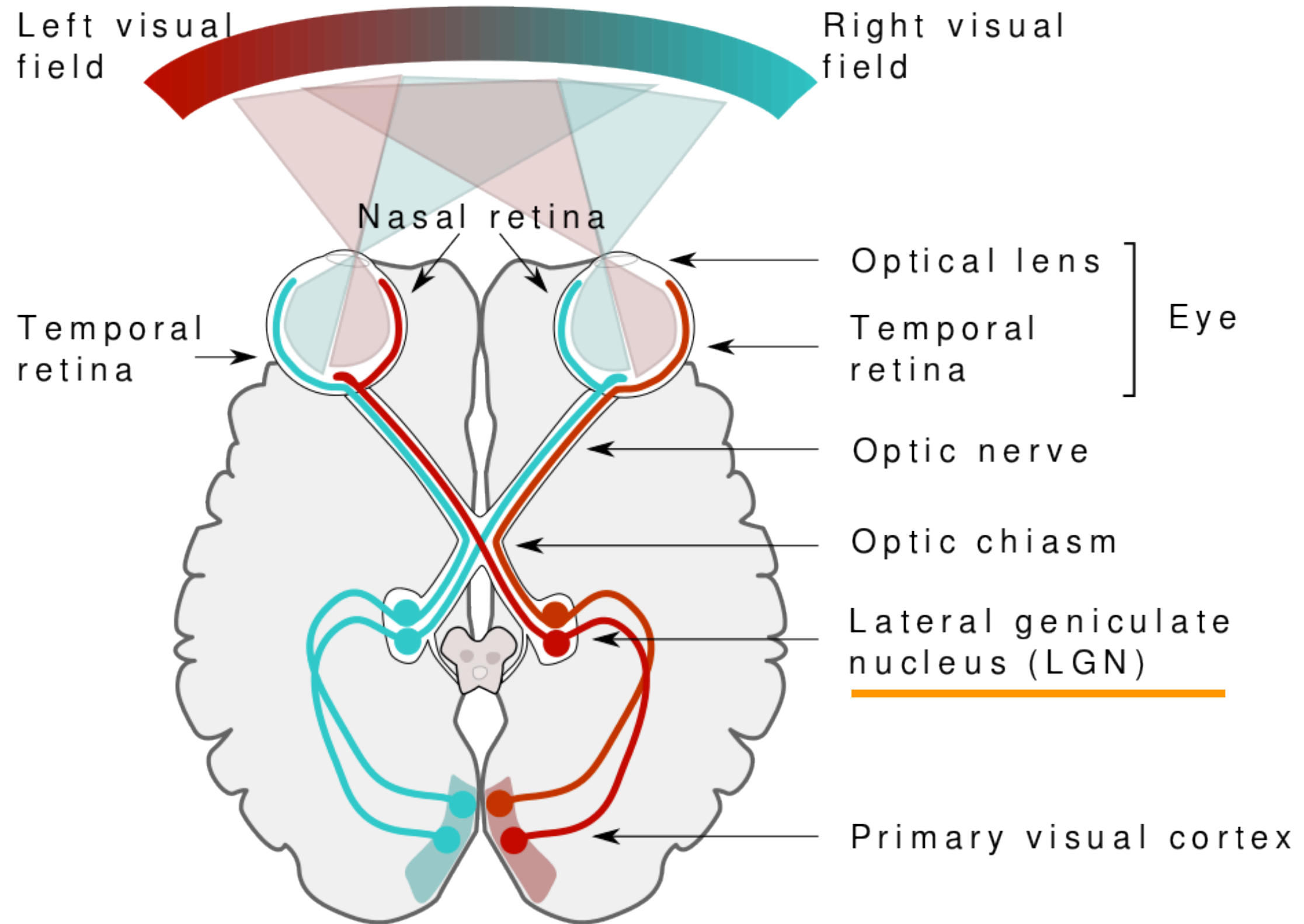
Ganglion Cell Axonal Projections

Retinal photoreceptors transduce light into a neural signal. Retinal ganglion cells integrate that information via center-surround antagonism.



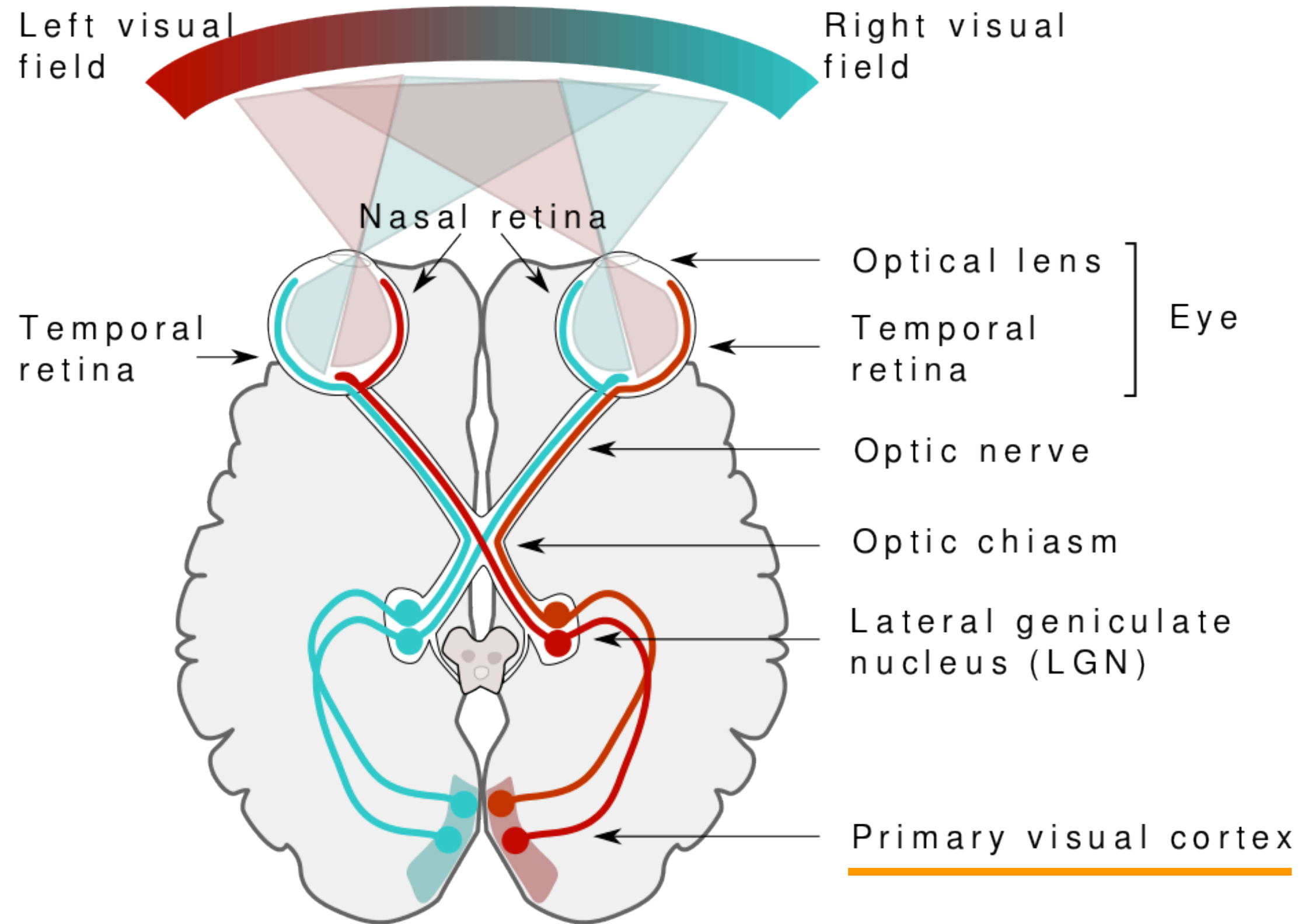
Retina-Geniculate-Striate System

Cells in the **LGN of the thalamus** also have center-surround antagonism--similar to that seen in the ganglion cells.



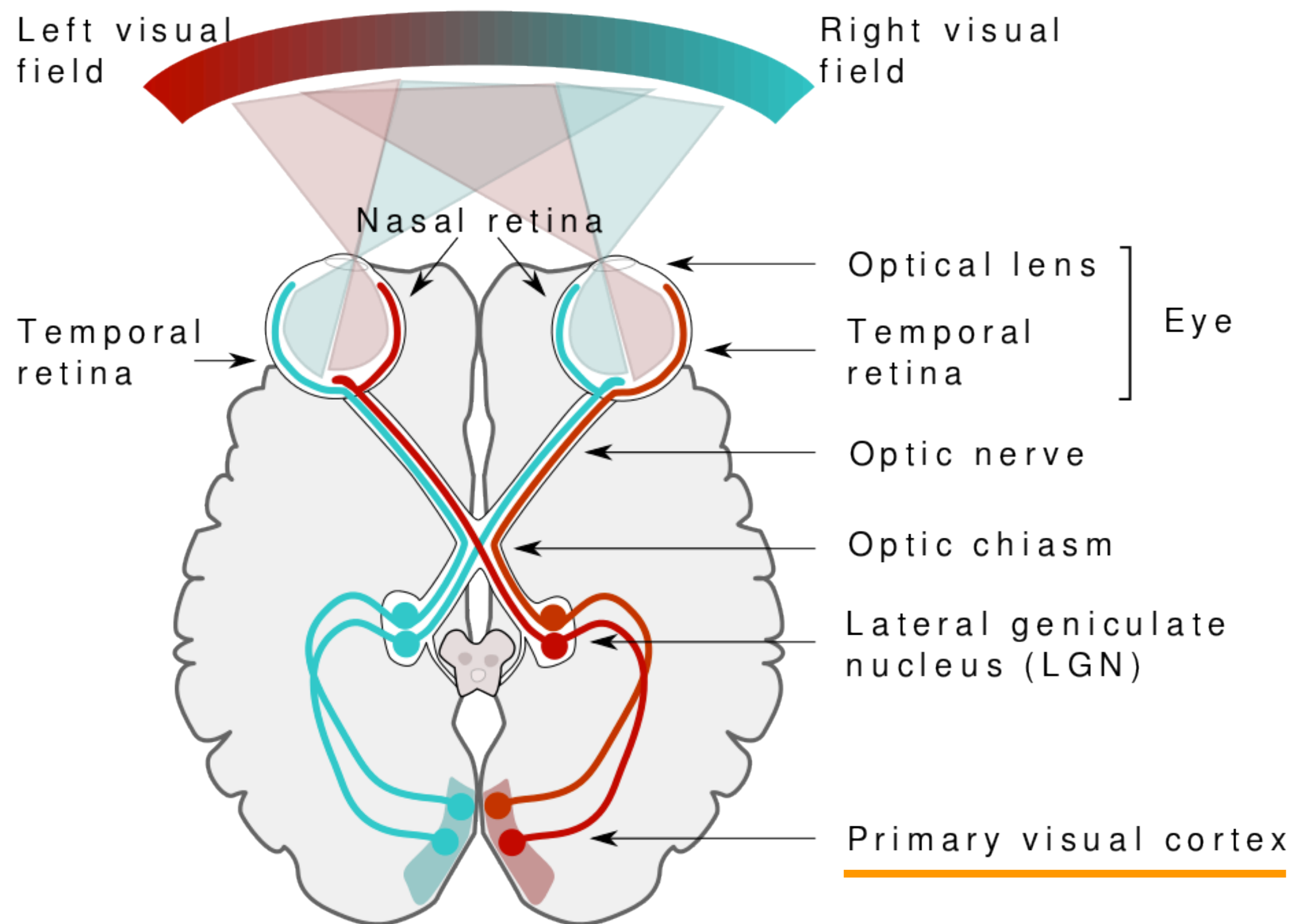
Retina-Geniculate-Striate System

Cells in lower layer IV of the **Primary Visual Cortex** (V1) also have center-surround antagonism, similar to that seen in LGN cells and retinal ganglion cells.



Retina-Geniculate-Striate System

Cells in V1, outside of lower layer IV, are sensitive to more complex sorts of information: They are sensitive to orientation, length, width, direction of motion, and binocular disparity.



Retina-Geniculate-Striate System