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| Source 1 |
| Reference information |
| Jane B. Reece  Lisa A. Urry  Michael L. Cain  Steven A. Wasserman  Peter V. Minorsky  Robert B. Jackson  Campbell Biology  9th Edition  2011  San Francisco, CA |
| Notes |
| * Page 1141 * Visual receptors in diverse animals depend on light absorbing pigments * Ability to detect light has a role in interaction of nearly all animals with their environment. * Although animals use a diverse set of organs for vision, the underlying mechanisms for capturing light is the same… * Light detectors in the animal kingdom range from simple clusters of cells that detect only the direction and intensity of light to complex organs that form images. These diverse light detectors all contain photoreceptors, cells that contain light absorbing pigment molecules. * Page 1142 * Among invertebrates, single-lens eyes are found. Single lens eye works somewhat like a camera. They have a small opening, the pupil, through which light enters. Like a camera’s adjustable aperture, the iris contracts or expands, changing the diameter of the pupil to let in more or less light. Behind the pupil, a single lens focuses light on a layer of photoreceptors. Similar to a camera’s focusing action, muscles in an invertebrate’s single lens eye move the lens forward or backward, focusing on objects at different distances. |

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