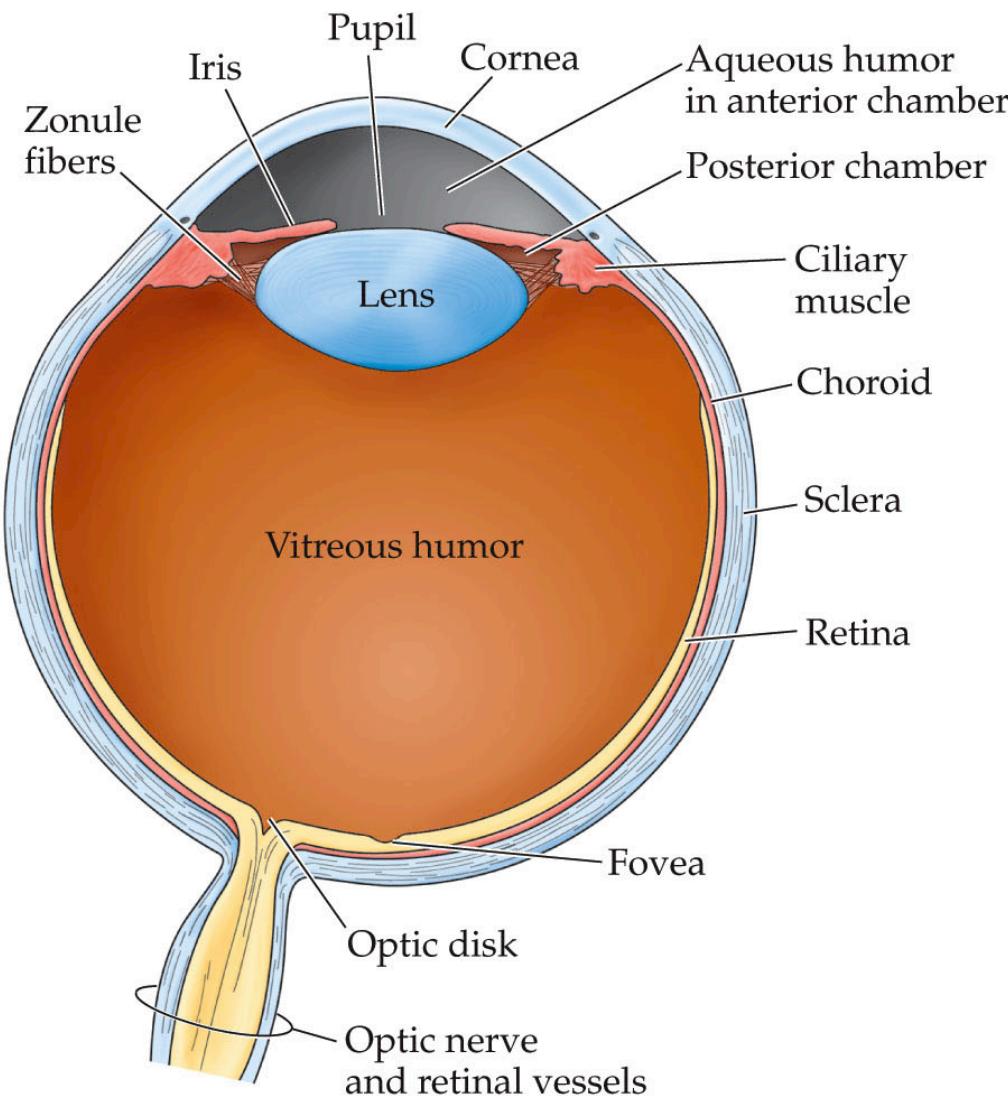


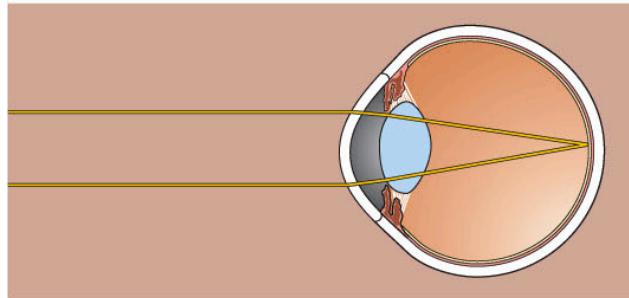
ANATOMY OF THE EYE



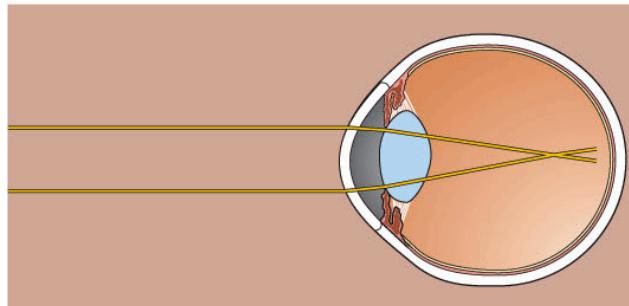
NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.1

OPTICS OF THE EYE

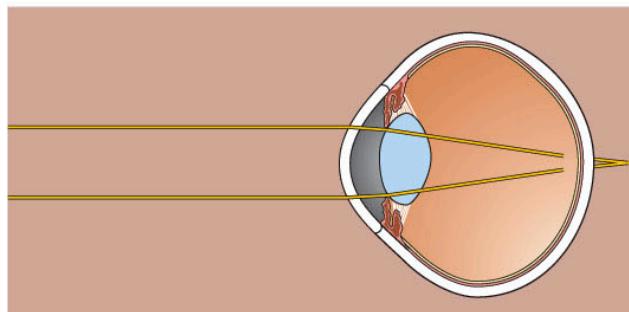
(A) Emmetropia (normal)



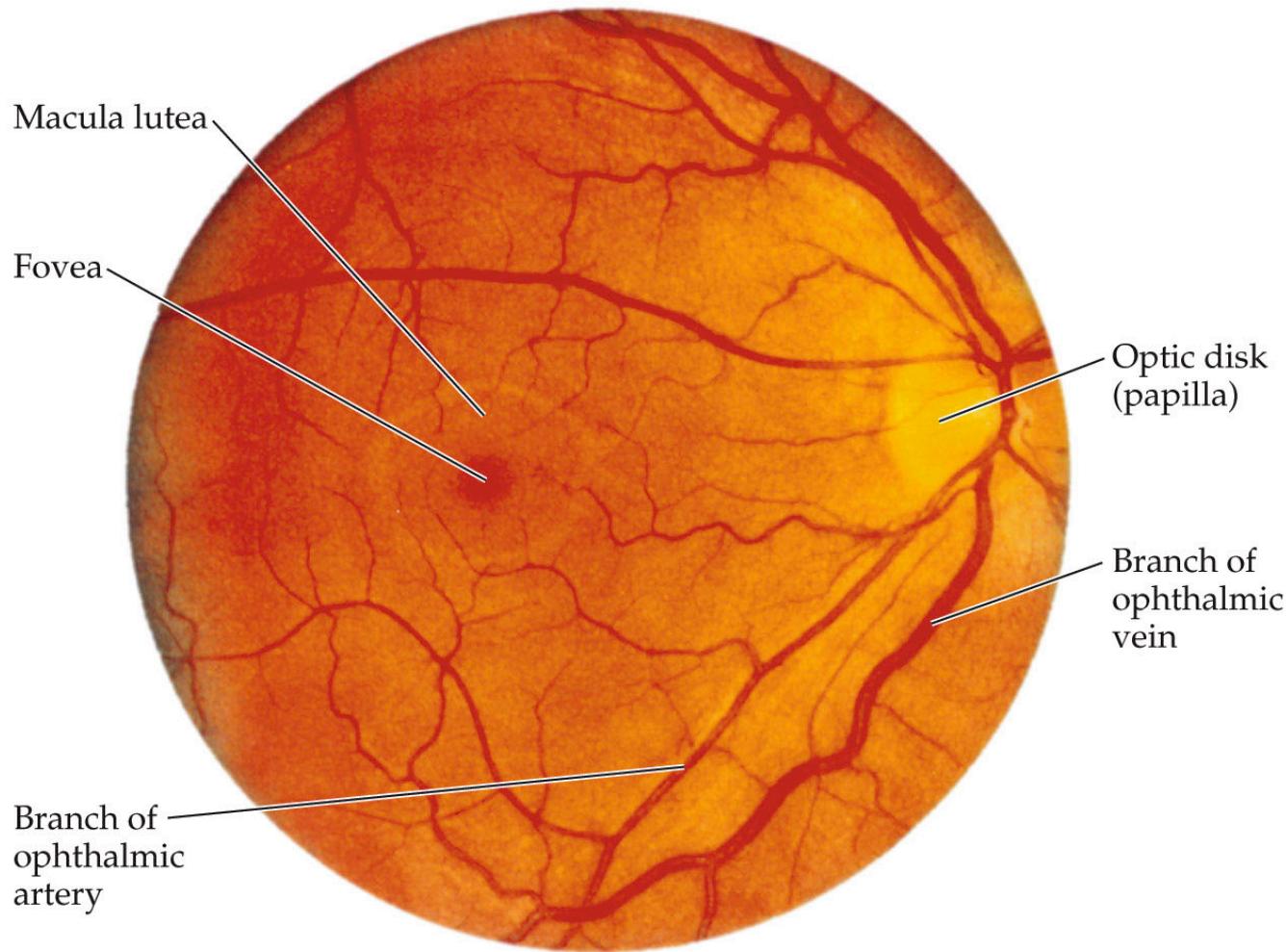
(B) Myopia (nearsighted)



(C) Hyperopia (farsighted)



RETINAL SURFACE



NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.3

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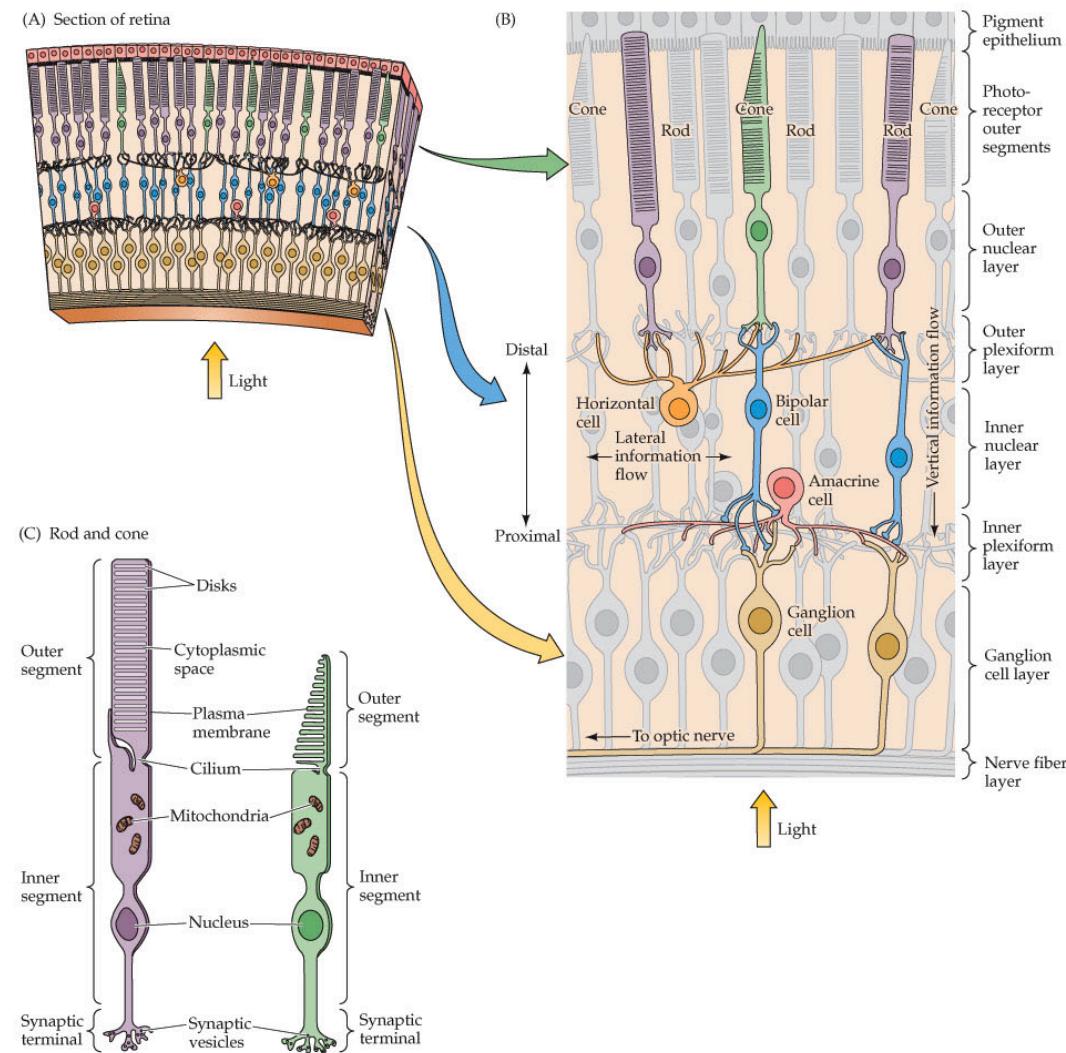
BLIND SPOT AT OPTIC DISK



A large black 'X' mark is centered within a thin black rectangular border.

X

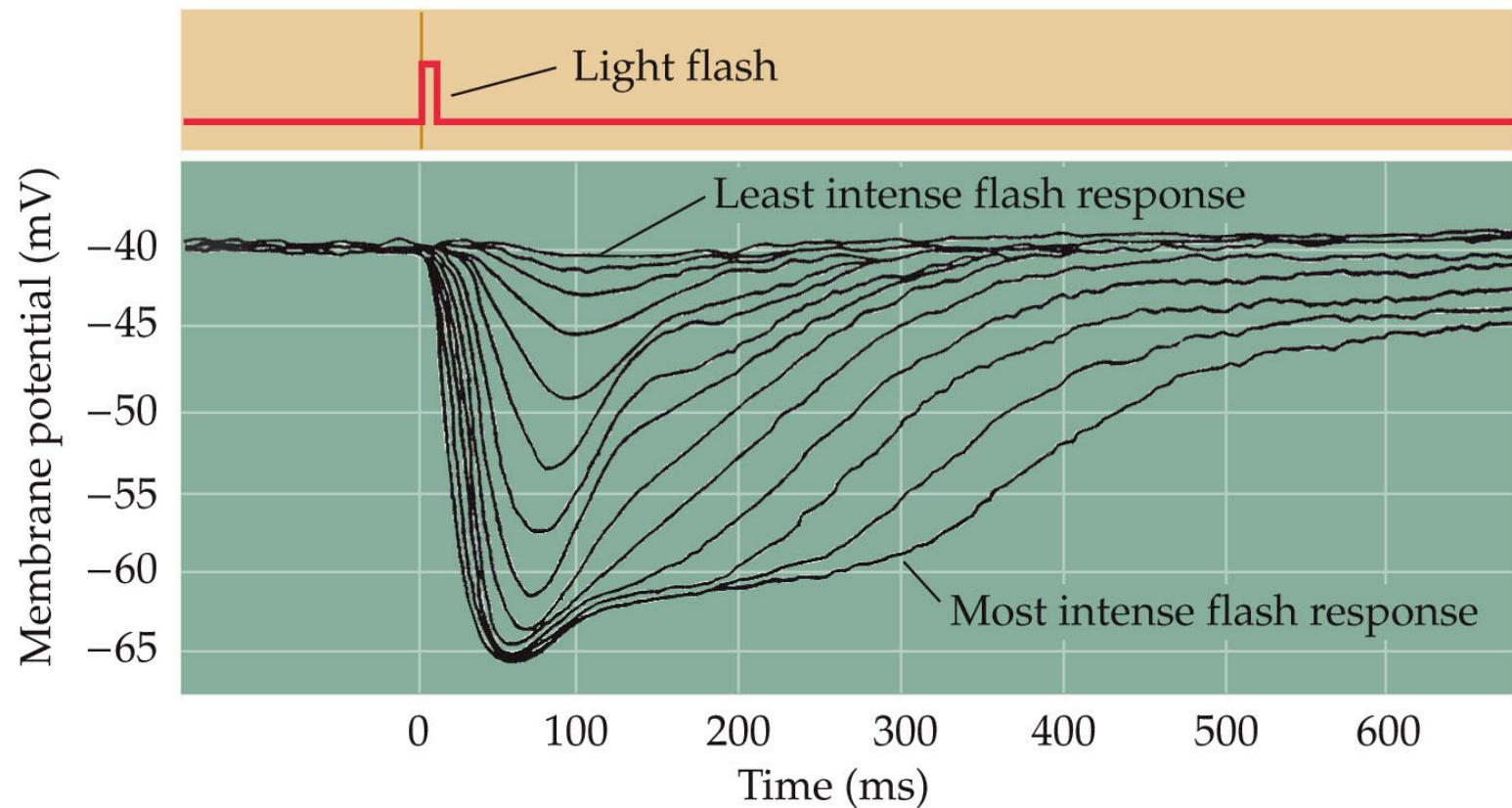
RETINAL CROSS-SECTION



NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.5

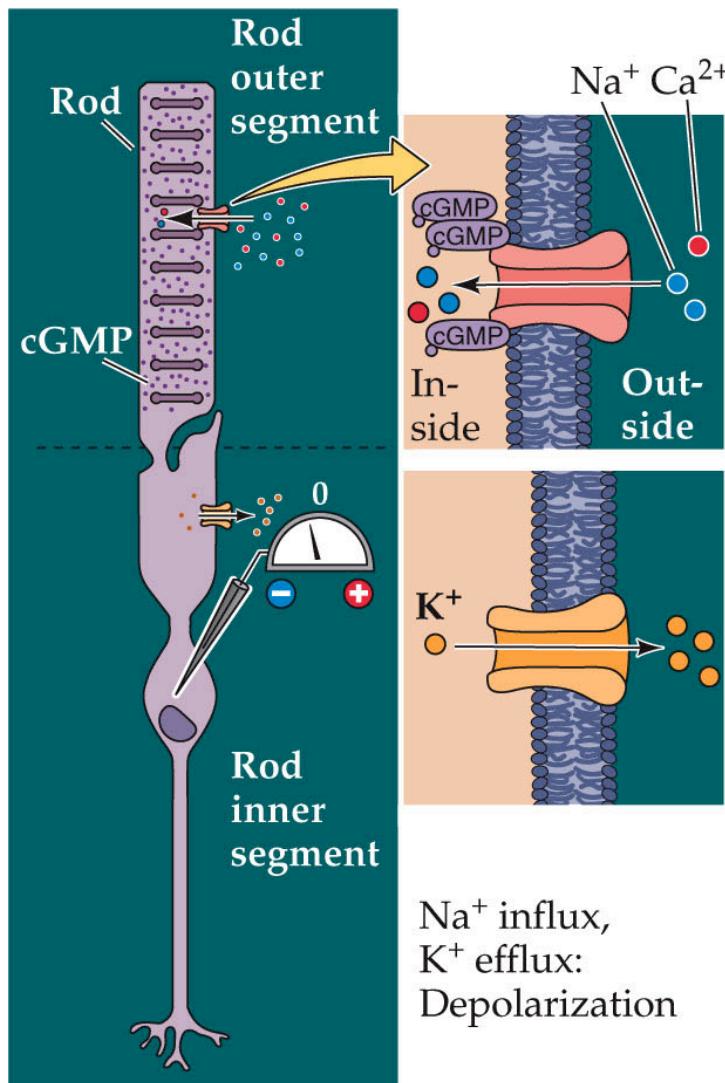
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RODS AND CONES HYPERPOLARIZE IN RESPONSE TO LIGHT

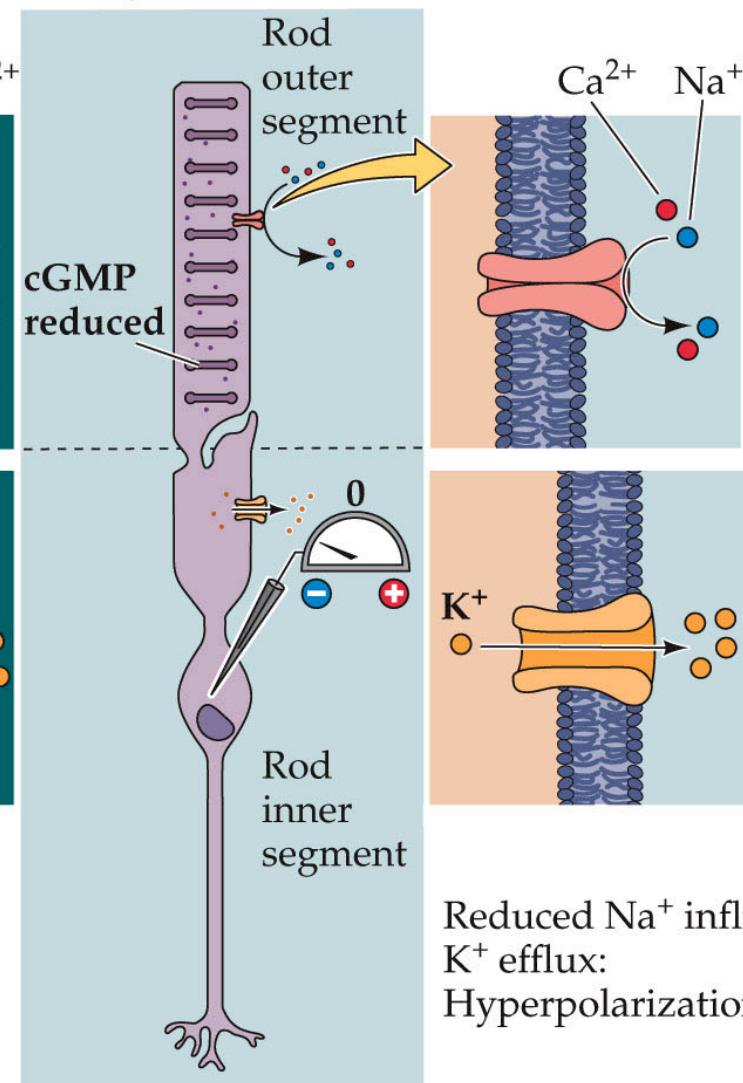


ELECTRICAL RESPONSE TO LIGHT

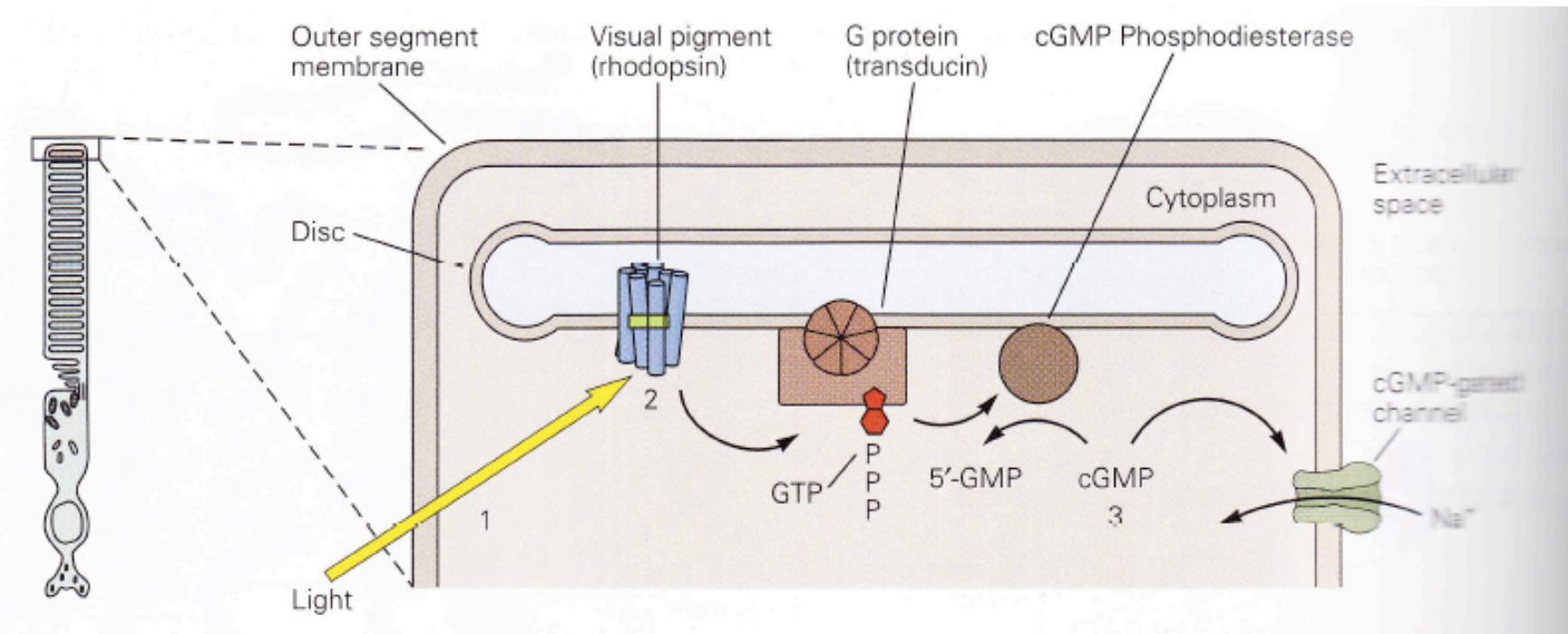
(A) Dark



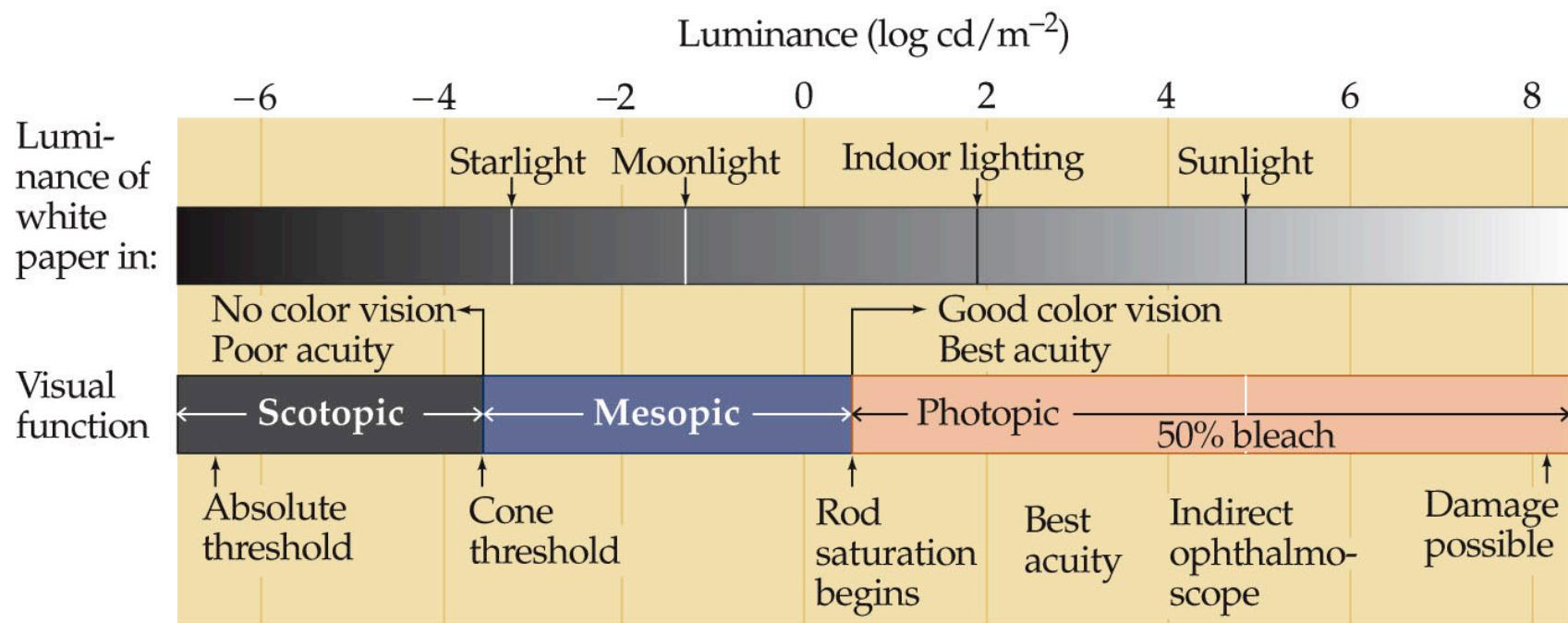
(B) Light



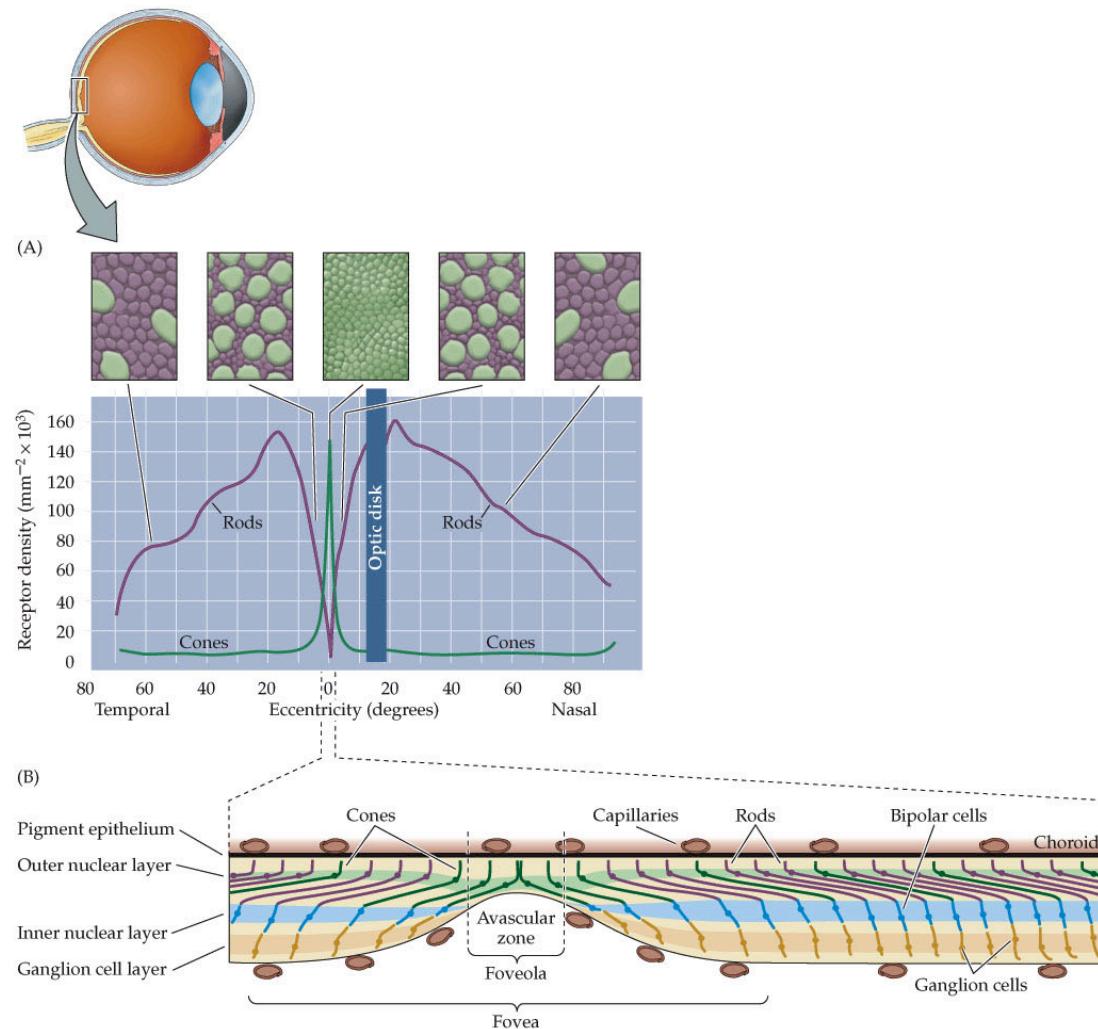
PHOTOTRANSDUCTION



LUMINANCE RANGE OF VISION



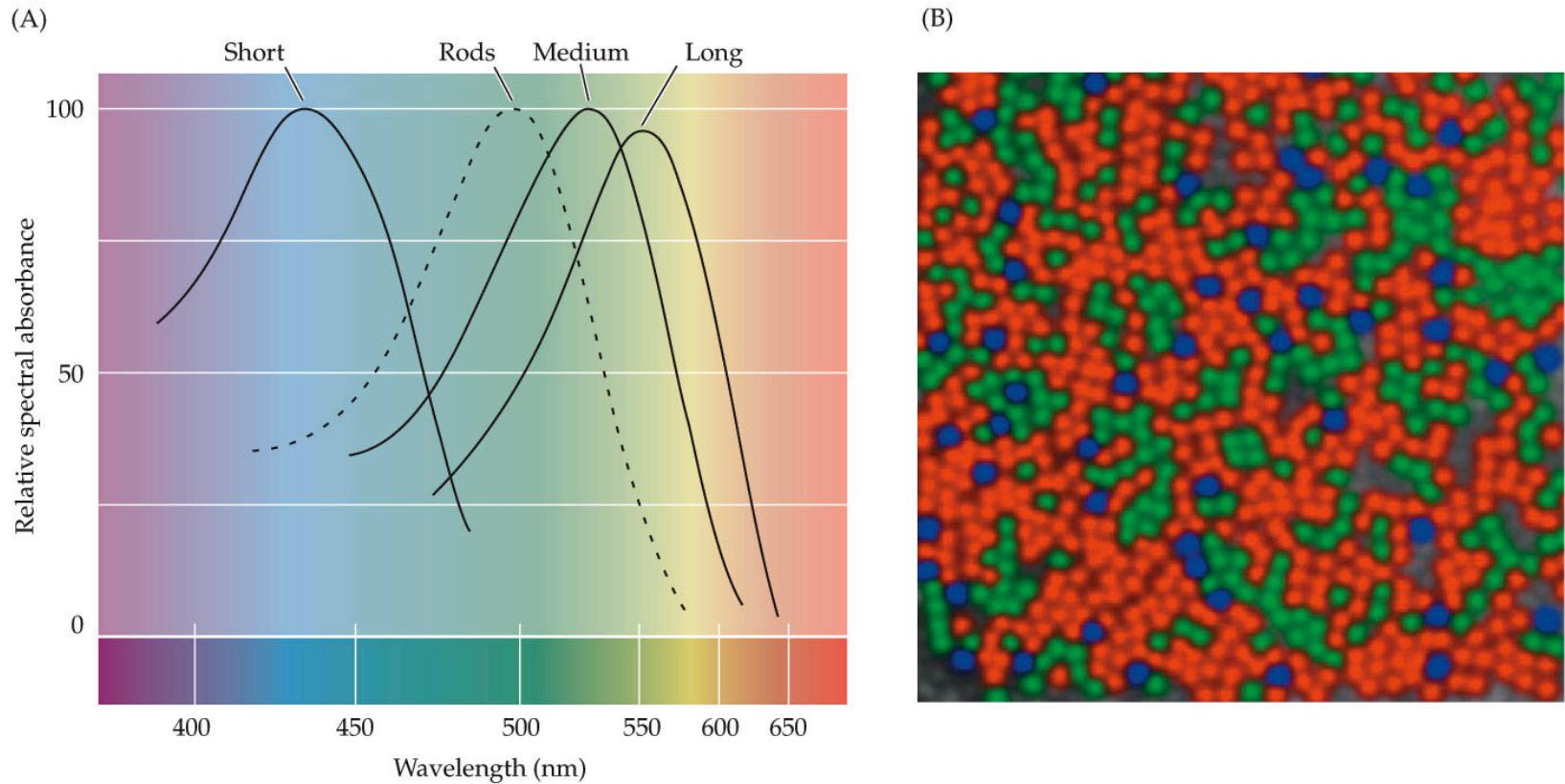
DISTRIBUTION OF RODS AND CONES



NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.13

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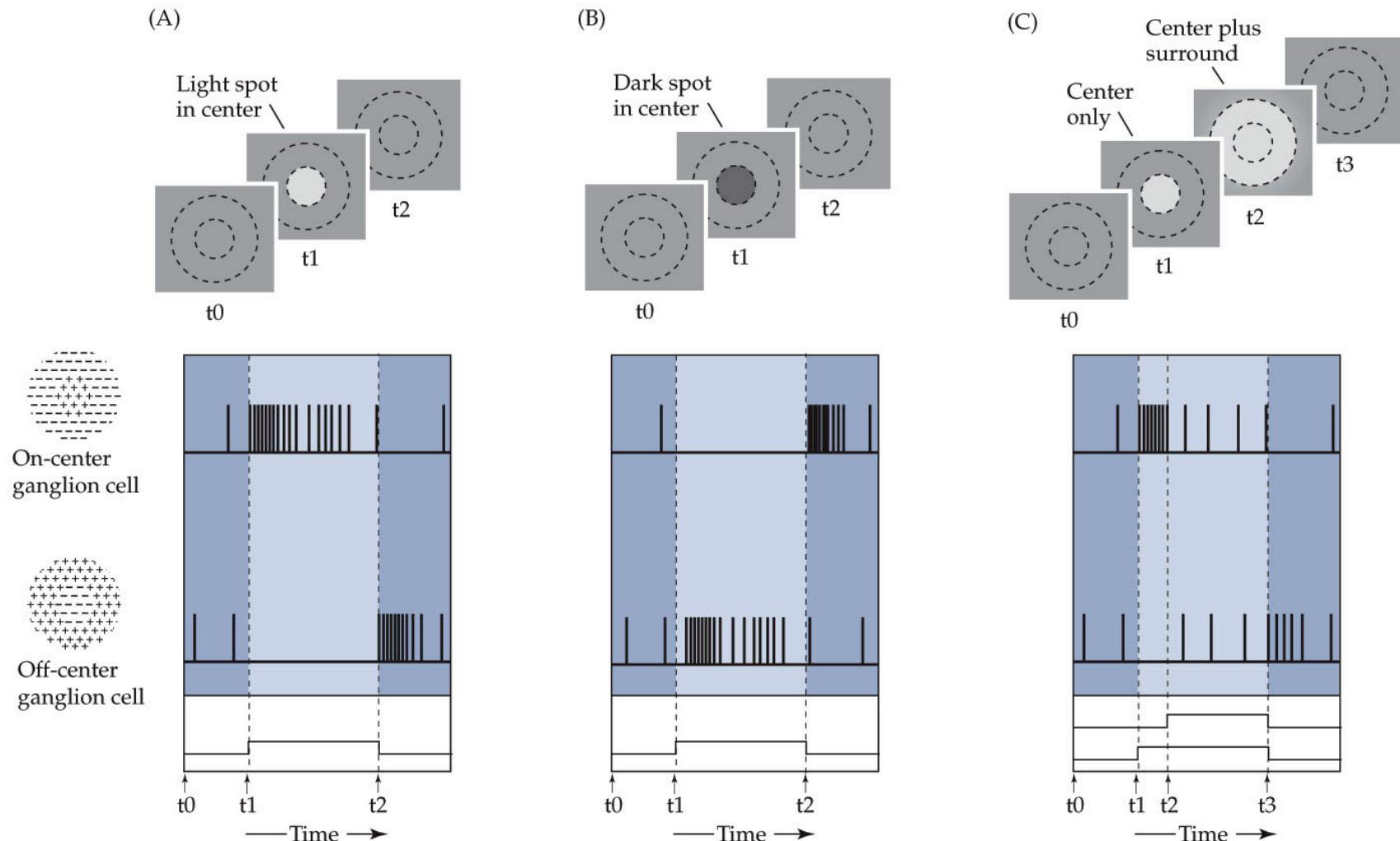
THREE CONE TYPES FOR COLOR VISION



NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.14

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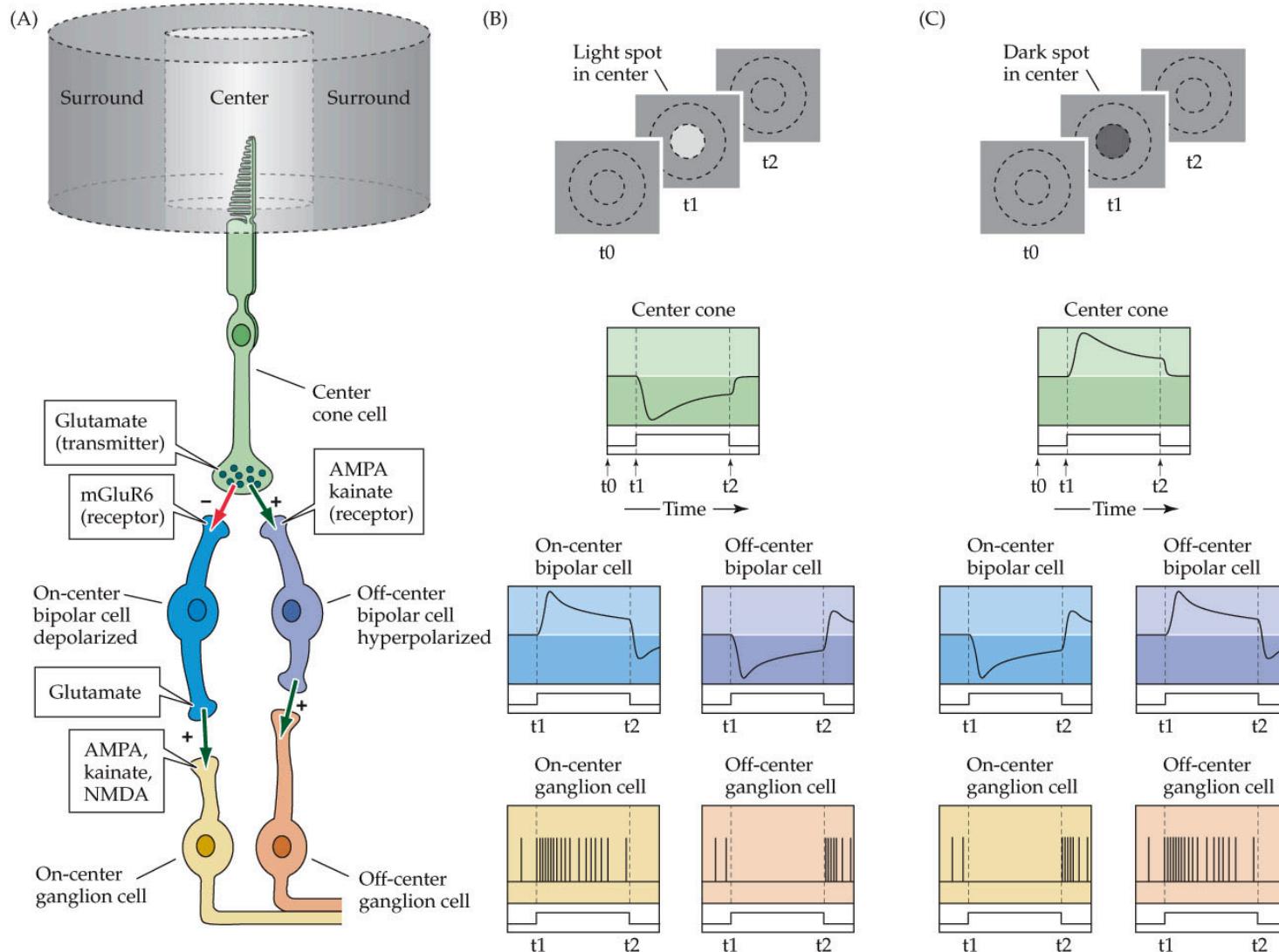
RETINAL PROCESSING OF LUMINANCE CONTRAST



NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.17

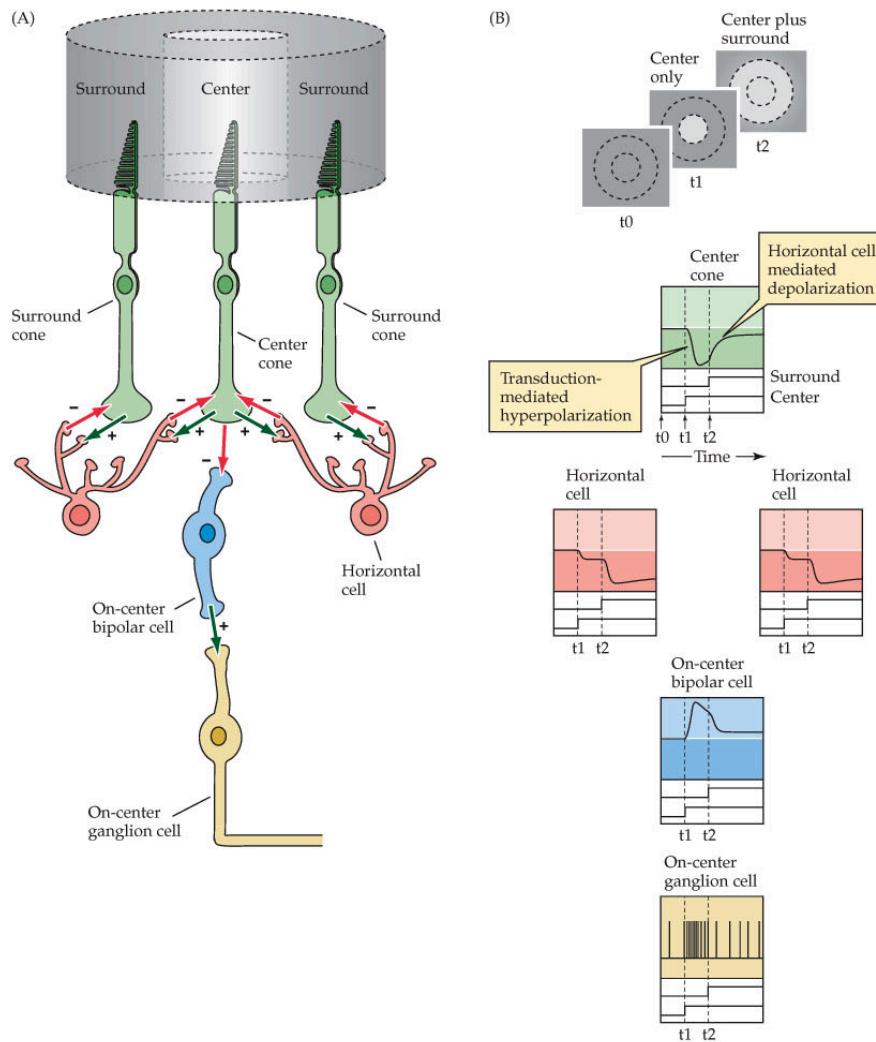
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ON VS. OFF DEPENDS ON BIPOLE CELL RECEPTORS



NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.18

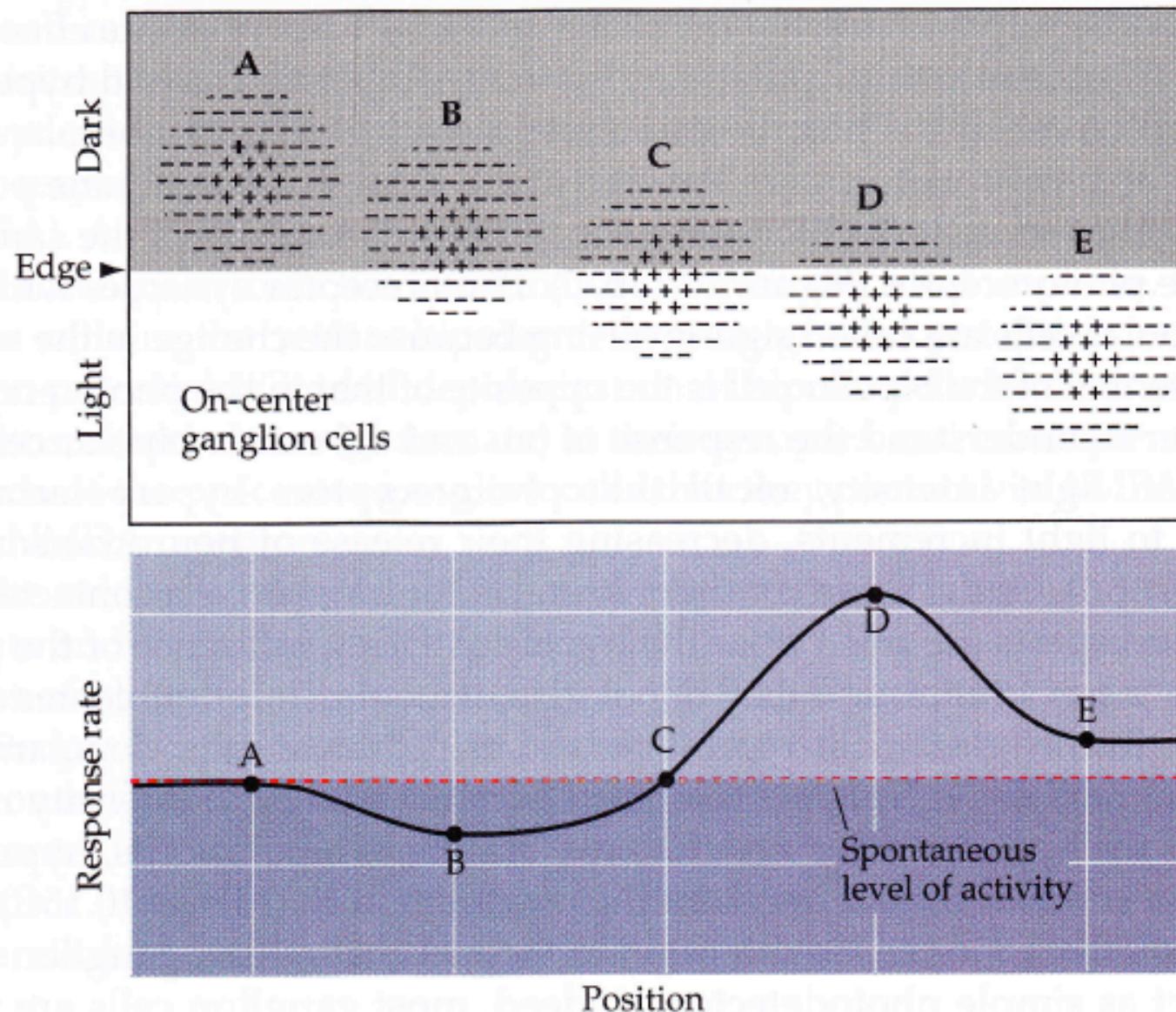
CENTER-SURROUND RECEPTIVE FIELD CIRCUITRY



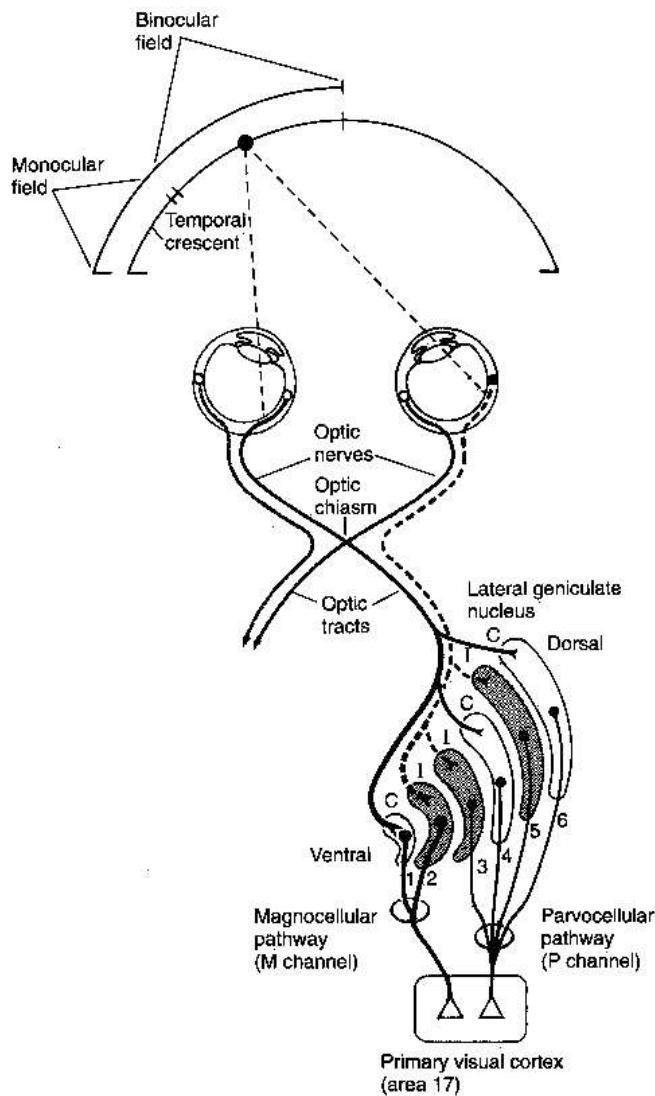
NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 11.21

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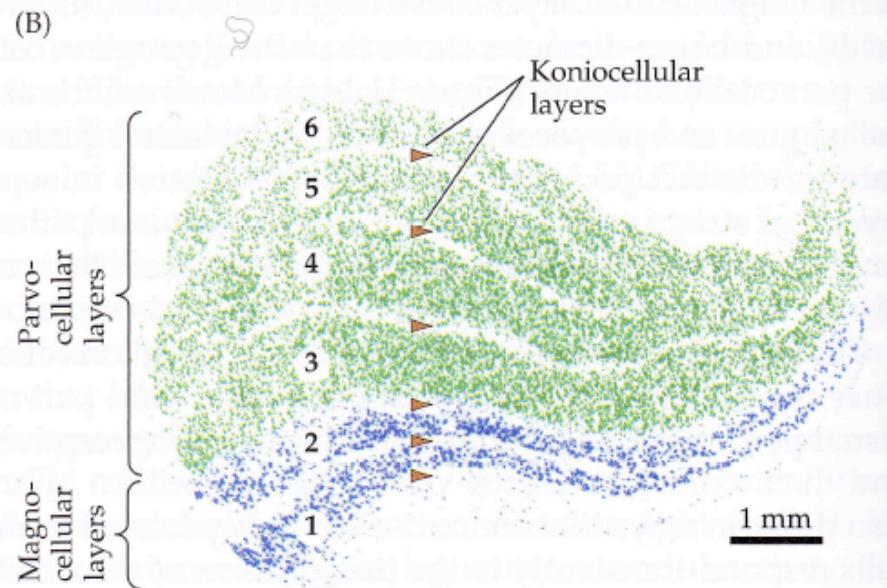
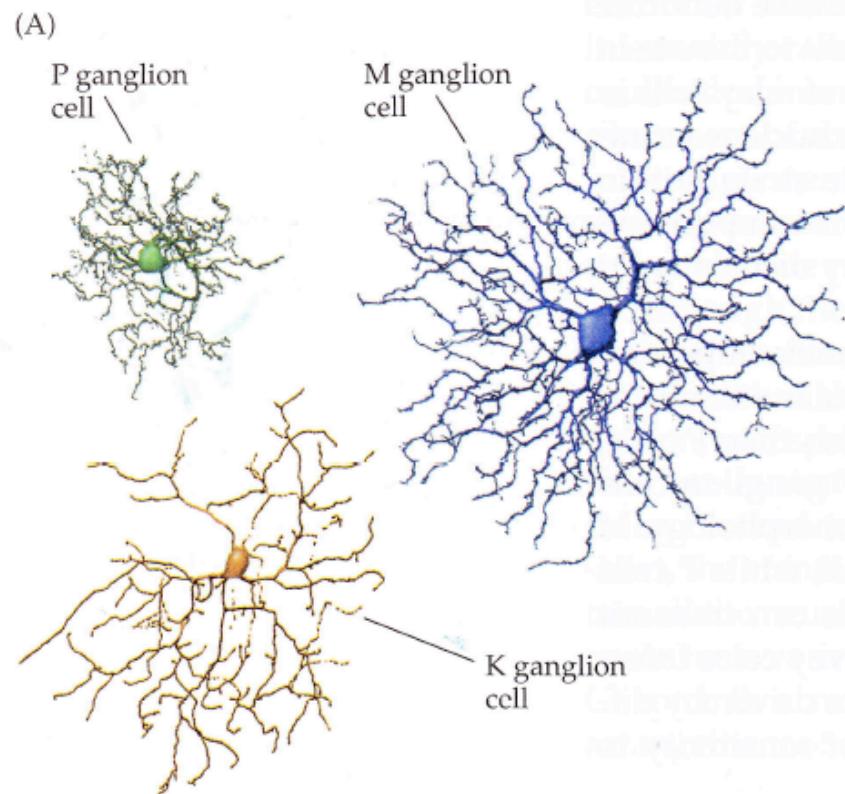
CENTER-SURROUND CELLS RESPOND TO EDGES



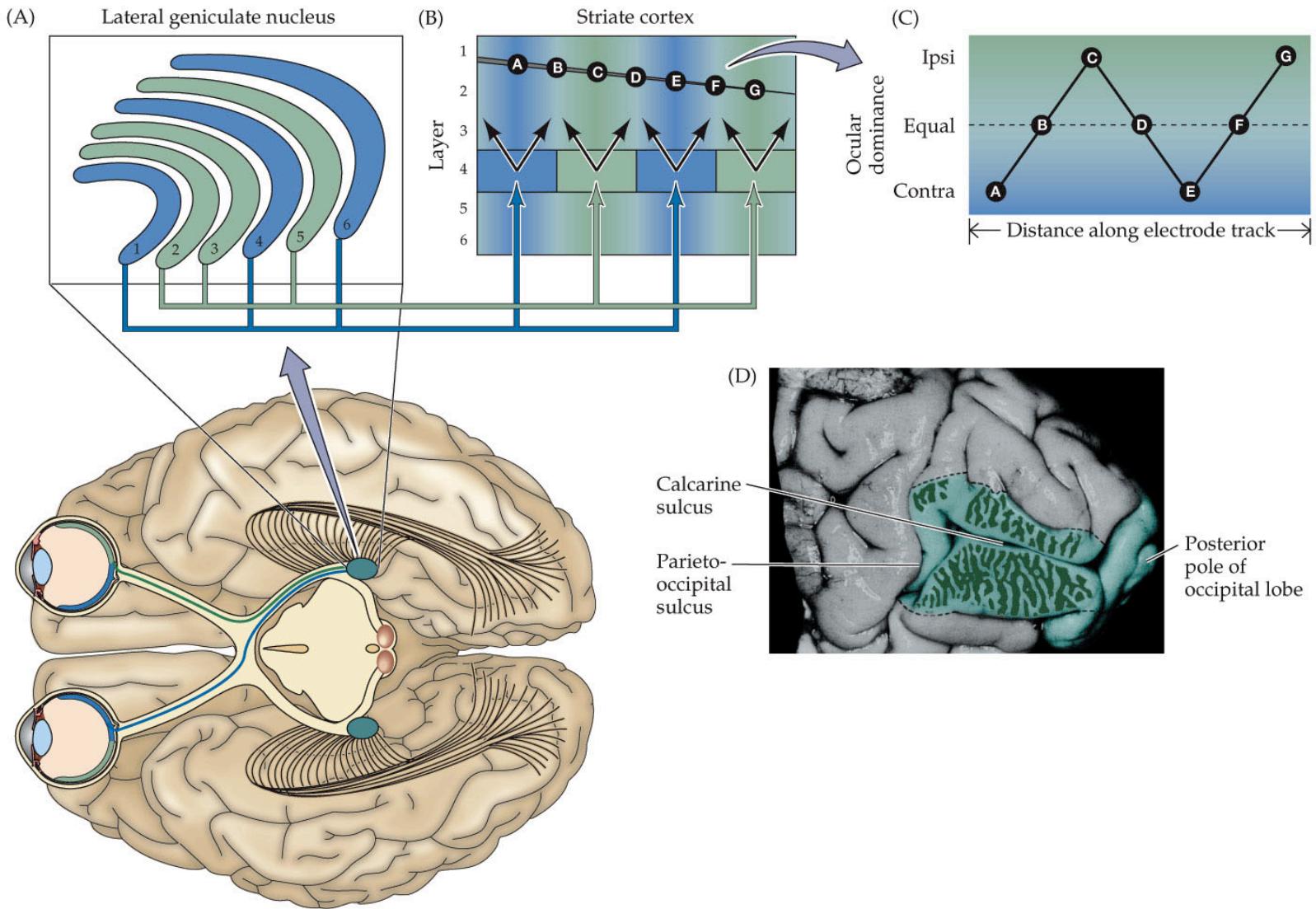
VISUAL INFORMATION IS RELAYED THROUGH LGN



P, M, AND K PATHWAYS



PROJECTION FROM LGN TO PRIMARY VISUAL CORTEX

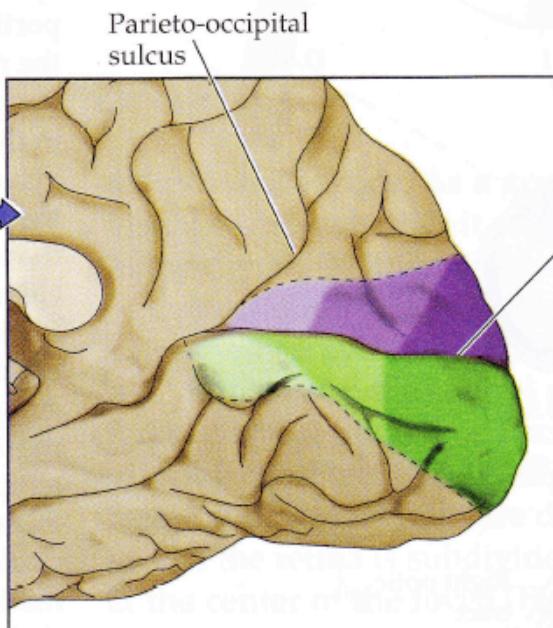
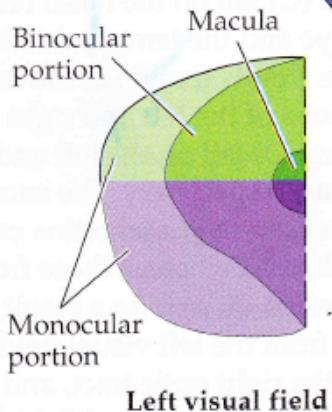
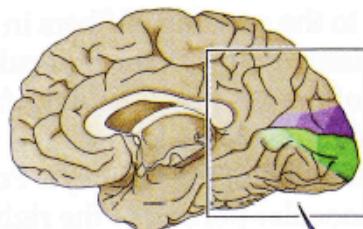


NEUROSCIENCE, Fourth Edition, Figure 12.13

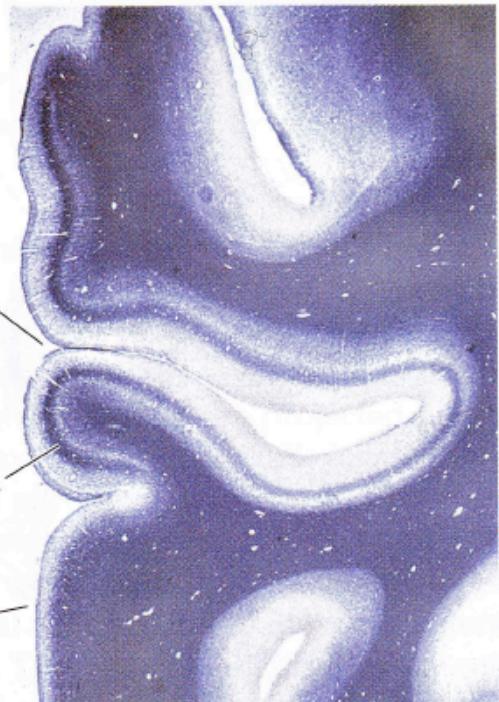
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RETINOTOPIC MAP IN V1

(A)



(B)



CHANNELS AND PATHWAYS

