



The Eye: A Natural History

By Simon Ings

Bloomsbury Publishing PLC. Paperback. Book Condition: new. BRAND NEW, The Eye: A Natural History, Simon Ings, * We spend about one-tenth of our waking hours completely blind * Only one per cent of what we see is in focus at any one time * You don't need eyes to see - blind volunteers have been taught to see through their chests Through a spellbinding mix of scientific research, mathematics, philosophy, history, myth, anecdote and language theory, Simon Ings brilliantly unravels the never-ending puzzle of how and why we see in the way that we do. With the help of a beguiling mix of illustrated visual conundrums and enigmas, Ings triumphs with a compelling dissection of the eye's age-old mysteries that is both seriously interesting and interestingly fun.



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The Eye was written in between the birth of his daughter (who makes several appearances in the text) and expeditions to Ladakh, Arabia's Empty Quarter, and Arctic Norway. His science features and interviews have featured on national radio (UK) and in magazines as diverse as New Scientist, Wired and Dazed and Confused.Â The Eye: A Natural History. Autor/in. Simon Ings. Many researchers have found the evolution of the eye attractive to study, because the eye distinctively exemplifies an analogous organ found in many animal forms. Simple light detection is found in bacteria, single-celled organisms, plants and animals. Complex, image-forming eyes have evolved independently several times. The earliest known fossil of complex eyes date from the Ediacaran, with the appearance of the stem mollusk *Clementechiton sonorensis*. Diverse eyes are known from the Burgess shale of 5. Human eyes are actually extremely sensitive to light - they can detect a single photon (particle of light) in a dark room, according to new research published in Nature Communications. 6. The 'red eye' effect in photos occurs when light from the flash bounces off the back of the eye, where there are lots of blood vessels in a layer called the choroid. 7. At the point where the optic nerve leaves the eye there aren't any light receptor cells. This creates a blind spot. Most of the time we don't see this empty, dark area though: our brain fills in the gap using information