



Night Vision in Animals

Animals **navigate darkness using a complex mix of eye structures and light-sensitive cells.** Unlike humans, many animals can detect light waves that escape our notice.

- Among vertebrates, there are two key types of light-sensitive cells: rods and cones. Rods work great in low light (like night vision), while cones handle daylight and colors.
- Day-active creatures have more **cone cells for sharper images** but may struggle in dim light. Whereas, nocturnal animals mainly rely on **rod cells in their retinas**, packed with a light-sensitive pigment called **rhodopsin**. This pigment helps them see better in the dark by regenerating slowly when light is scarce.

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