

Table 1.3 Differences between stereoscopic and monocular vision

Stereoscopic vision	Monocular vision
Both eyes located in <input type="text"/> the head .	Both eyes located at the <input type="text"/> the head .
A <input type="text"/> field of vision.	A <input type="text"/> field of vision.
Fields of vision overlap to a great extent. Overlapping fields of vision produce vision in three dimensions.	Fields of vision do not overlap or overlap only <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> images formed in the overlapping fields of vision allow the distance, size and depth of objects to be estimated accurately.	<input type="text"/> images formed in the non-overlapping fields of vision prevent the distance, size and depth of objects from being estimated accurately.
The ability to estimate <input type="text"/> accurately helps animals to hunt.	A wide field of vision helps animals to detect their enemies coming from any direction.
Humans and most <input type="text"/> have stereoscopic vision.	Most <input type="text"/> have monocular vision.

front of

sides of

narrow

wide

slightly.

predators

Three dimensional

Two dimensional

distance

prey