

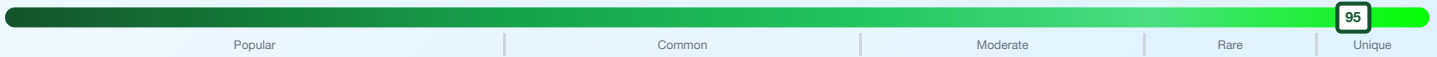
● Pupil ● Crypt ● Collarette ● Freckle ● Contraction Furrow ● Radial Furrow

YOUR IRIS STORY

This is a truly one-of-a-kind iris featuring 15 unique elements. The zigzag pattern of your collarette adds architectural interest. Dark openings in your iris stroma create unique shadowy patterns. Notably, your eye colors resemble the palette of Earth. Your iris stands out as exceptionally distinctive.

UNIQUENESS SCORE

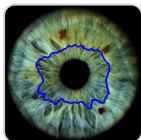
95 Unique



TOP 5 COLORS IN YOUR IRIS

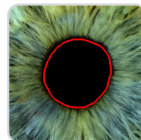


IRIS ANATOMY



Collarette

The collarette is the wavy border that circles your pupil, dividing your iris into inner and outer zones. This delicate zigzag line is formed before birth and stays with you for life, making it part of your personal eye signature.



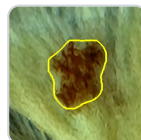
Pupil

Your pupil is the dark opening in the center that controls how much light enters your eye. Its size constantly changes based on light and emotion, working together with your unique iris patterns.



Crypt

Crypts are tiny dark holes in your iris where the tissue is thinner, letting you peek into deeper layers of your eye. Like fingerprints, the pattern of these little openings is completely unique to you.



Freckle

Iris freckles are small clusters of color pigment that appear as tiny dots on your eye's surface. Each freckle's size and placement is random, creating a pattern that belongs only to you.

Did You Know?

Fascinating facts about eyes and irises

1 No two irises in the world are alike

Not even identical twins have the same iris pattern — it's more unique than a fingerprint.

2 Your iris has around 250 features, fingerprints have about 40

This is why iris recognition is so secure.

3 Iris patterns stabilize around age 2 and barely change afterward

They stay almost identical your entire life (except for color shifts).

4 Eye color is determined by melanin — not pigments of blue or green

Blue and green eyes have no blue or green pigment. It's light scattering (Rayleigh scattering), similar to the sky.

5 Babies often start with blue or gray eyes

Melanin develops over months or years, darkening the true color.

6 Hazel eyes literally change with lighting

Hazel irises contain a mix of melanin layers that reflect different wavelengths, making the color shift between brown, green, and gold.

7 Around 1% of the world has heterochromia

Two different eye colors (or split colors) — extremely rare and naturally occurring.

8 Iris muscles are the fastest in your body

Your pupil adjusts to light in less than half a second.

9 Your iris has more than 12 distinct structural patterns

Crypts, furrows, spokes, freckles, collarettes — each forming a unique "map."

10 Eyes can show different colors depending on emotions

Pupil dilation changes how dark the iris appears, and surrounding muscles subtly shift color intensity.

11 The human eye can distinguish around 10 million colors

But some people with tetrachromacy can see even more.

12 Brown is the most common eye color — blue is much rarer

Worldwide prevalence: Brown ~70–80%, Blue ~8–10%, Hazel ~5%, Green ~2–3%, Gray ~2–3%, Amber ~5%.

13 People with lighter eyes are more sensitive to bright light

Less melanin means less natural protection.

14 Your pupils expand when you look at someone you love

It's an unconscious physiological reaction linked to attraction.

15 The iris is one of the most innervated parts of the body

This is why it reacts instantly to changes in light and emotion.

16 Twelve percent of people dream only in black and white

But all of them still see color perfectly in real life.

17 The average blink lasts about 1/10th of a second

You blink about 15–20 times per minute.

18 Blue eyes originated from a single genetic mutation

All blue-eyed people share a common ancestor from 6,000–10,000 years ago.

19 The eye is the only place you can see the nervous system directly

The iris and retina are literal extensions of your brain.

20 If the Earth were the size of an eye, the pupil would be Antarctica

Fun scale comparison that people love.