to accommodate a continuous range to see objects at various distances. Their accommodation is tonic. This means that most objects at most distances will be foggy until the infant is a little older.

A 6-week-old infant can start accommodating to see objects at a variety of distances. Although some newborns can fix and follow with horizontal tracking. This ability is more clearly recognizable by the sixth week of life if a bright target or light is used. Infants of 6 weeks can usually track vertically and circularly as well. The infant becomes more interested in patterns and will watch mobiles, although a human face is still the best object for stimulating an infant to fixate. The parent’s or primary caregiver’s face is the best of all. Normally, fix-and-follow movements are not smooth in young infants. If a child cannot fix and follow by 3 or 4 months, particularly during periods of heightened attention, the child should be evaluated by an ophthalmologist.

Eye contact normally begins at 6 weeks of age, although up to 8 weeks is still normal. An infant older than 8 weeks who responds to a parent’s voice but does not make eye contact should be referred to an ophthalmologist.

By 12 weeks of age, accommodation and convergence are more fully developed, and infants begin to focus on their hands, which helps them learn hand-eye coordination and recognize distances as they start to grab at objects they can see. These skills help the infant build an understanding of 3-dimensional space and orientation.