

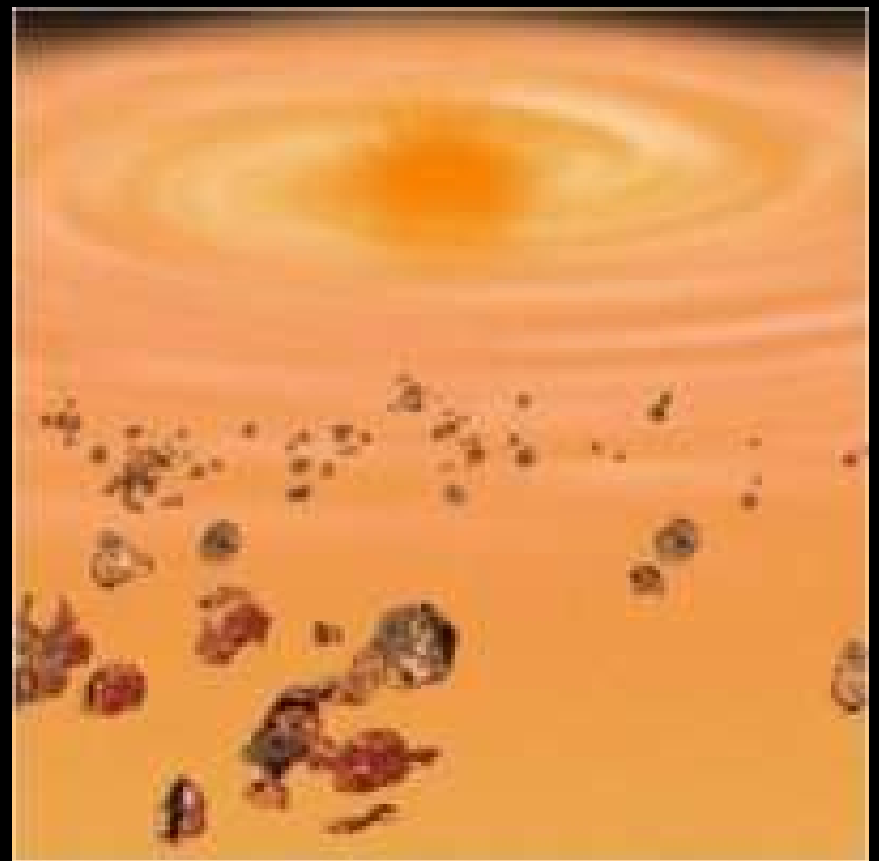


La Terre et son histoire







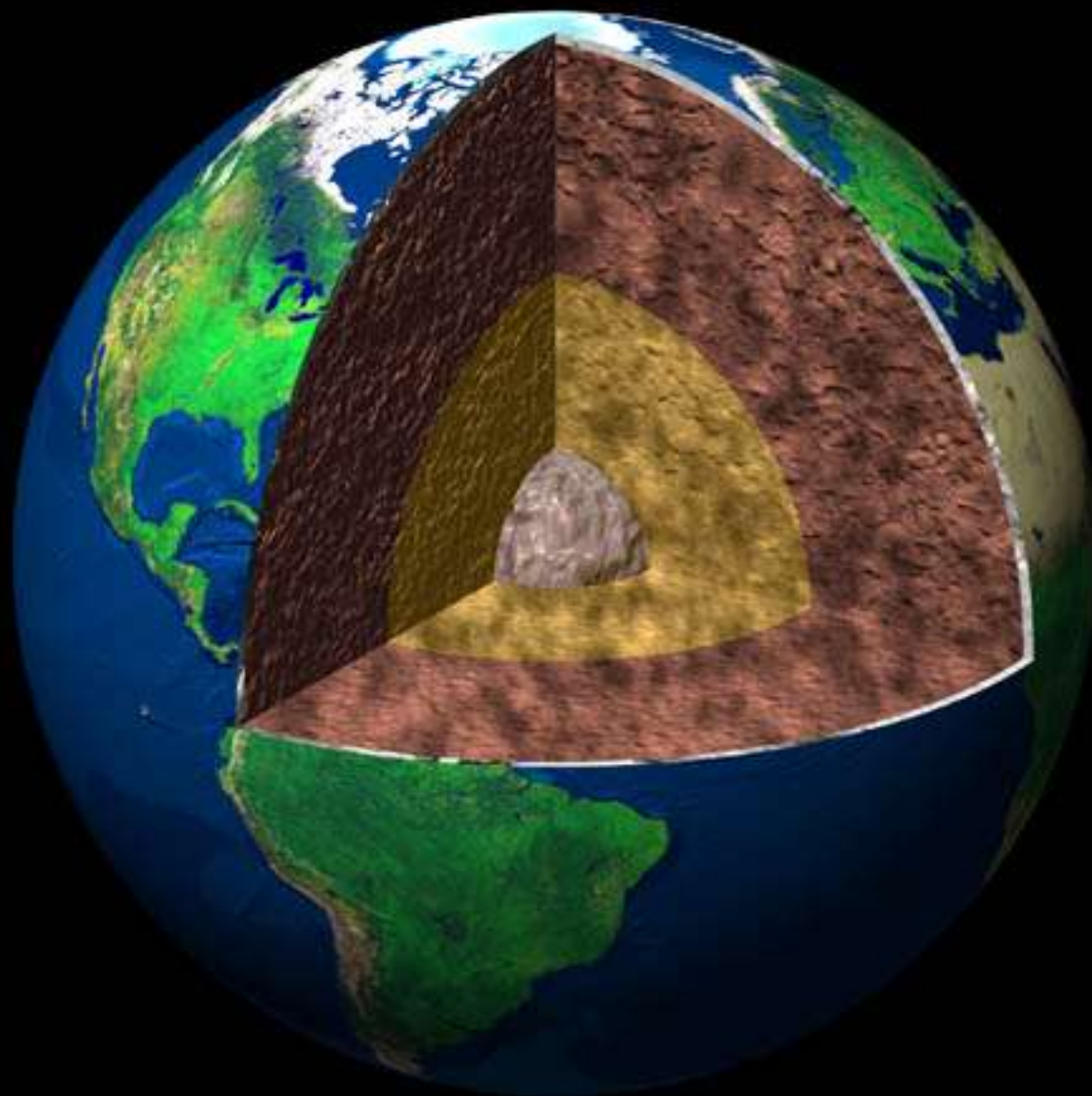


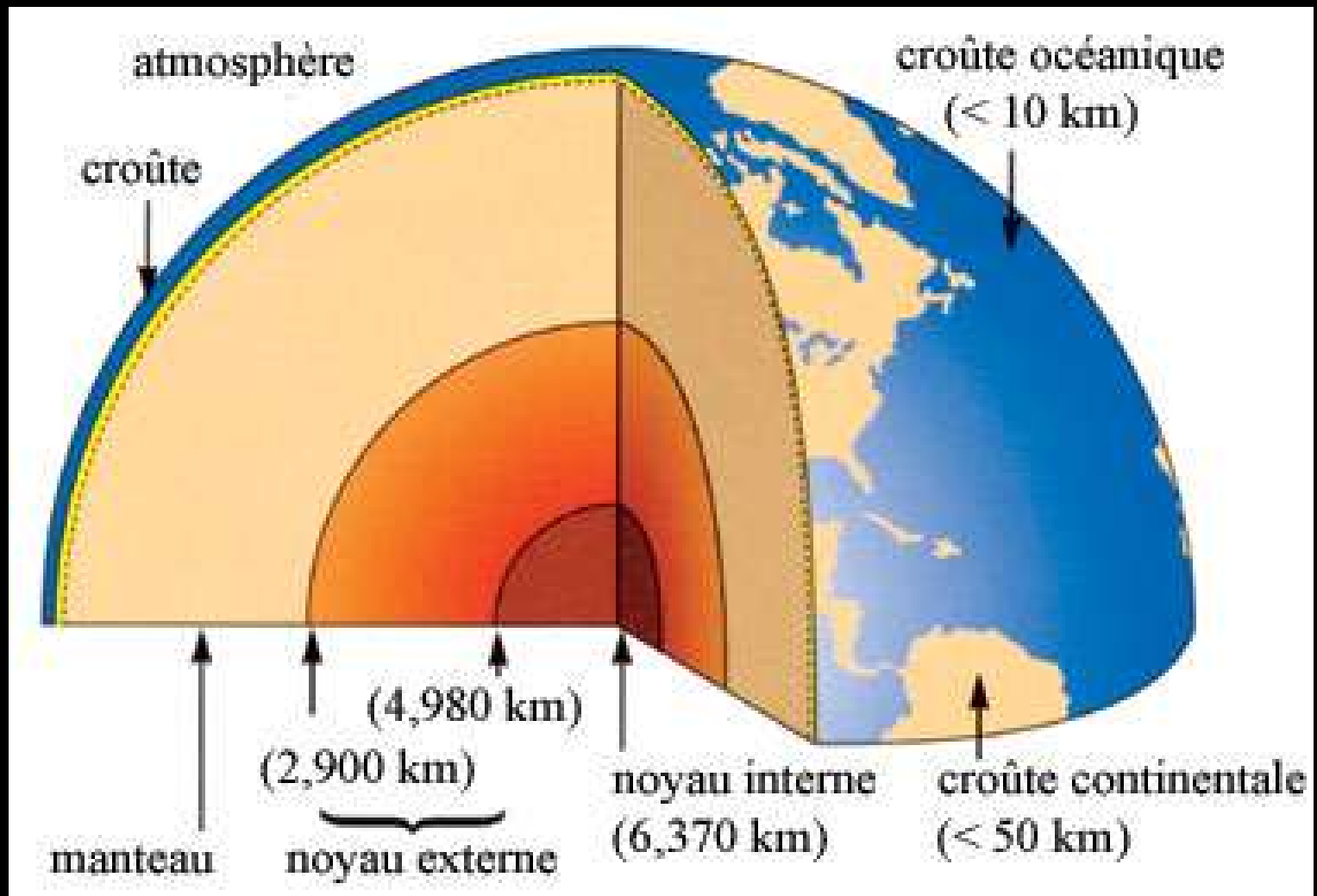


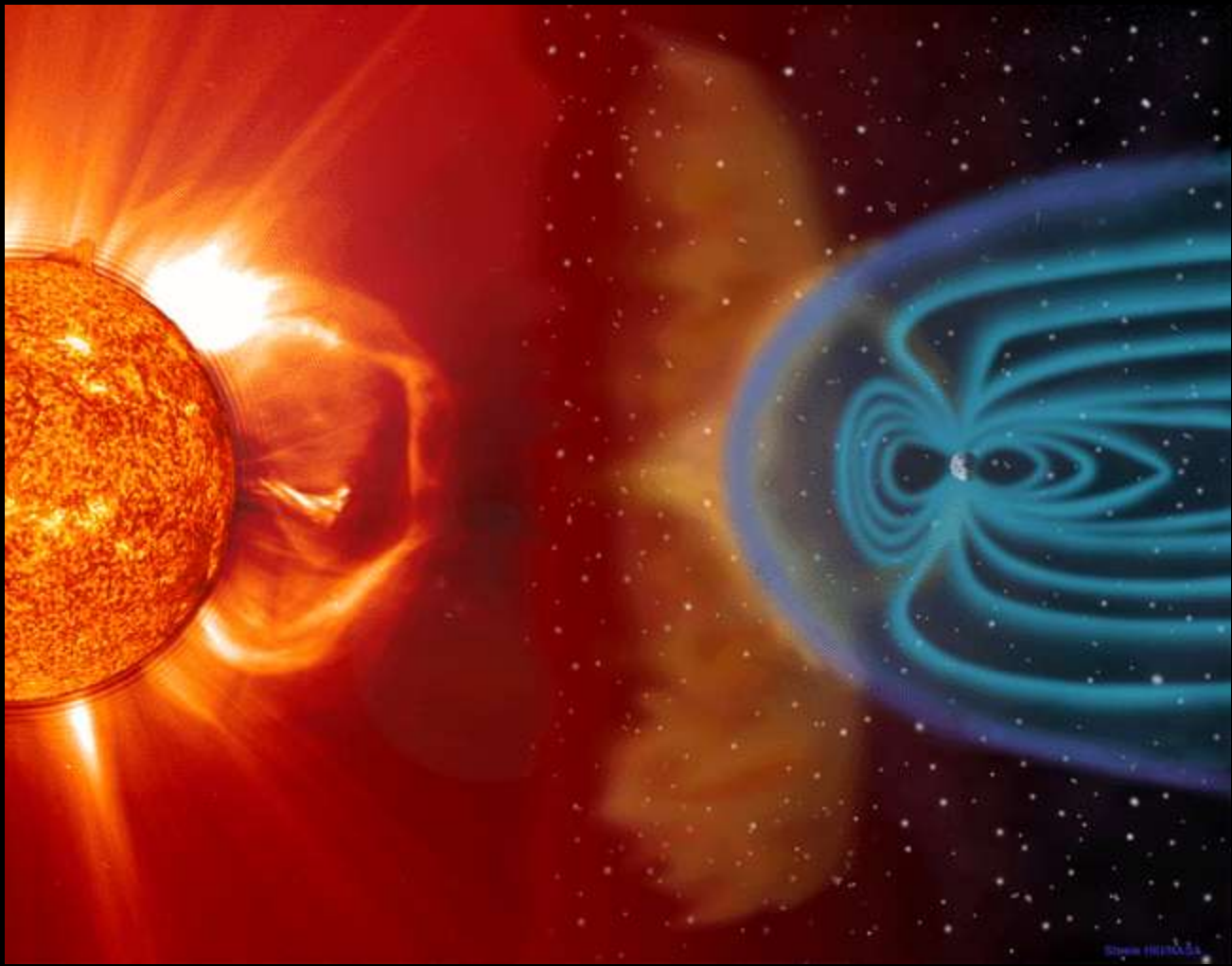




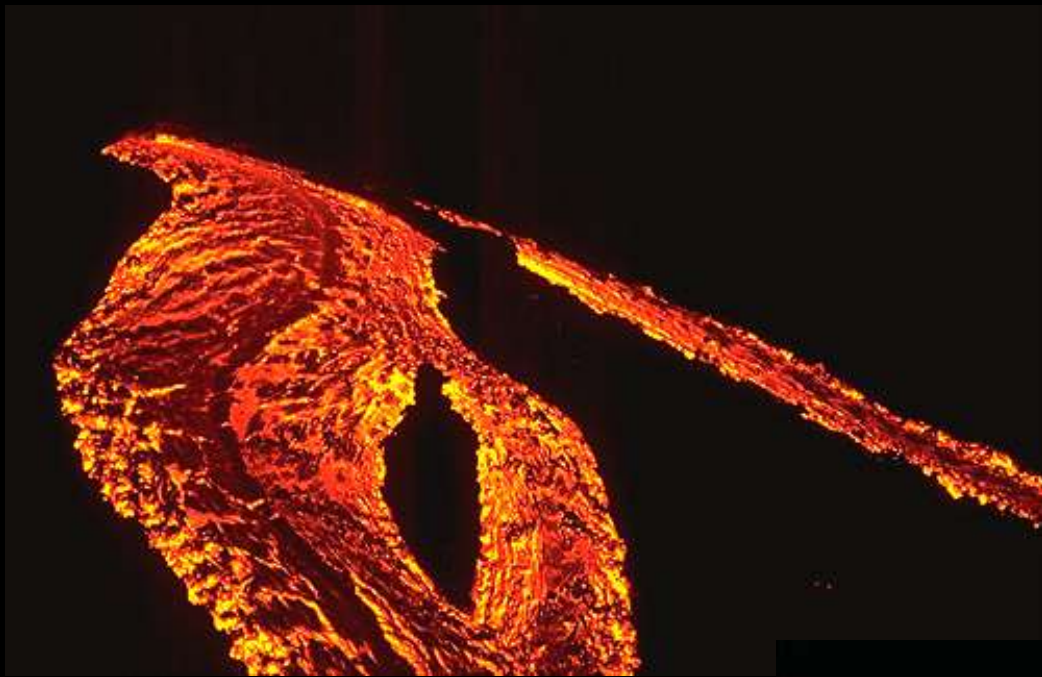










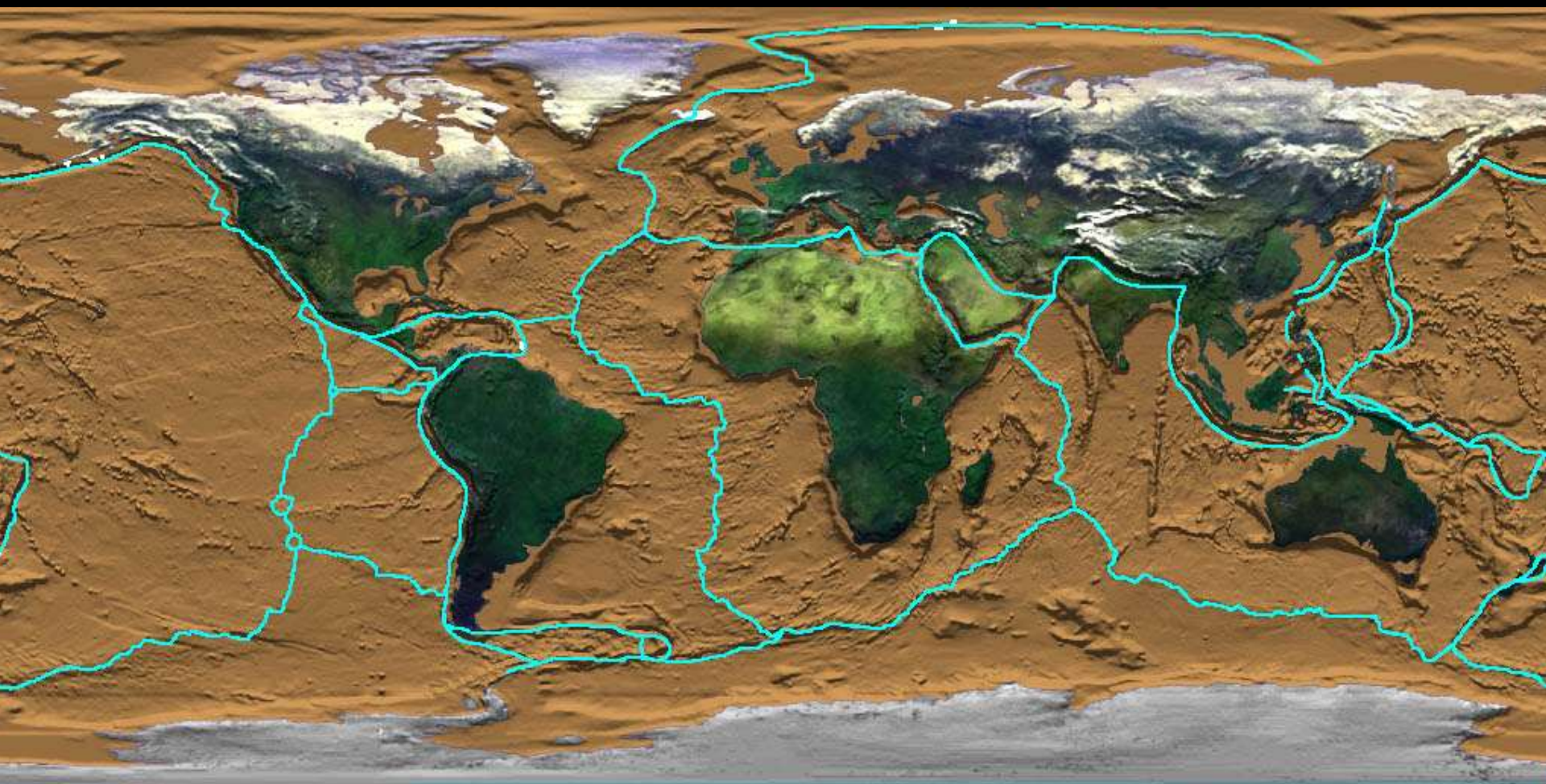


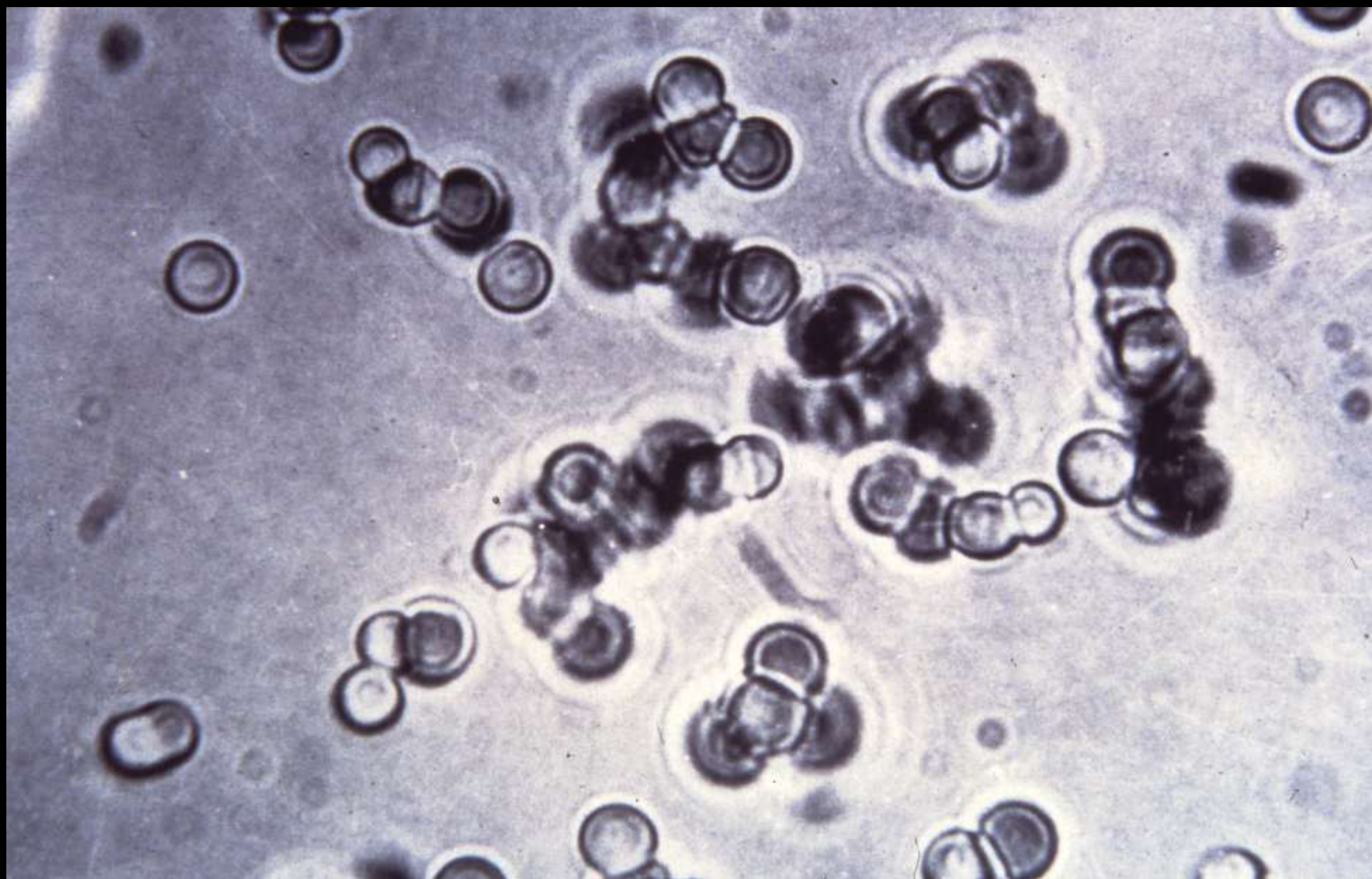


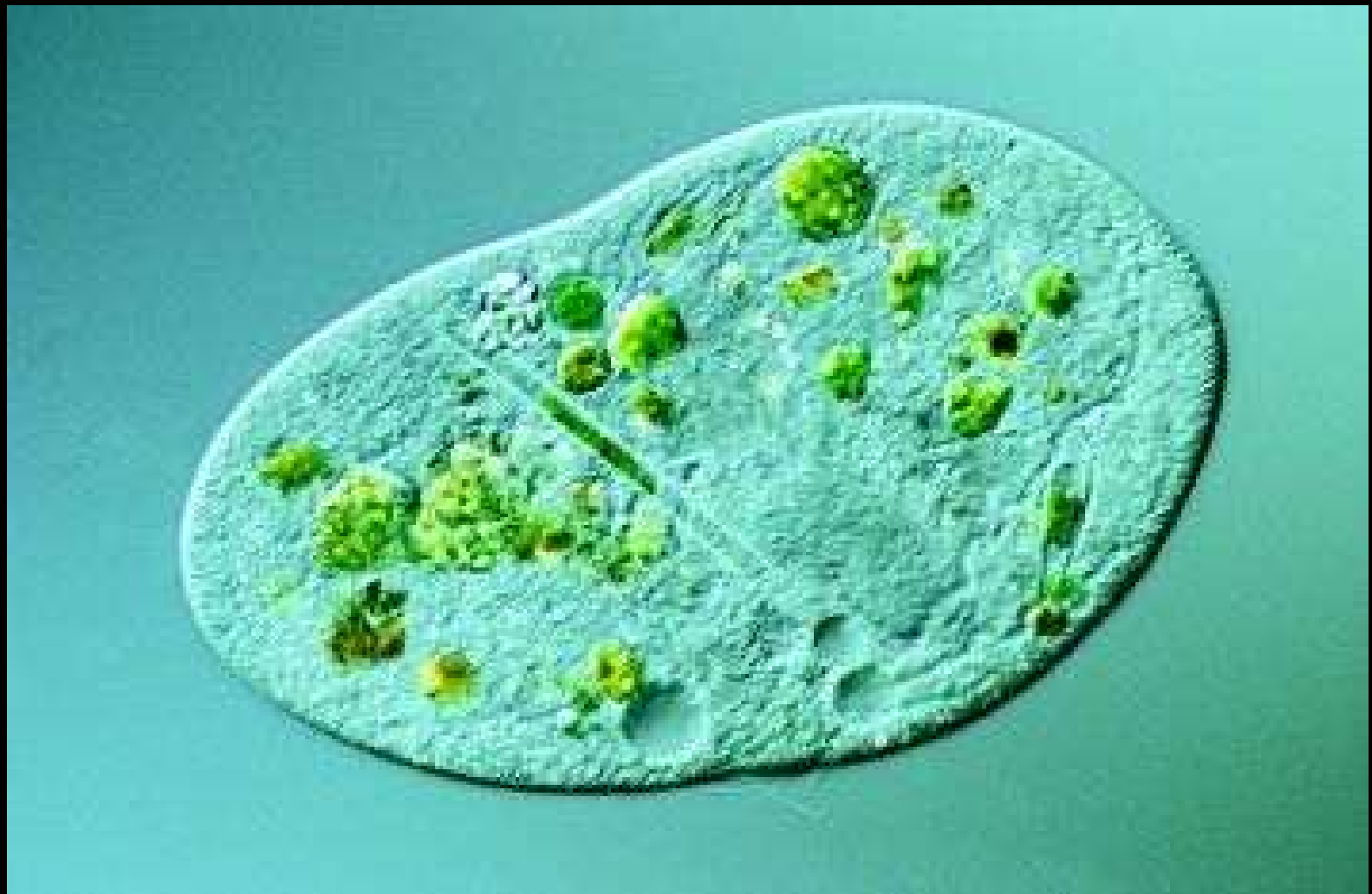


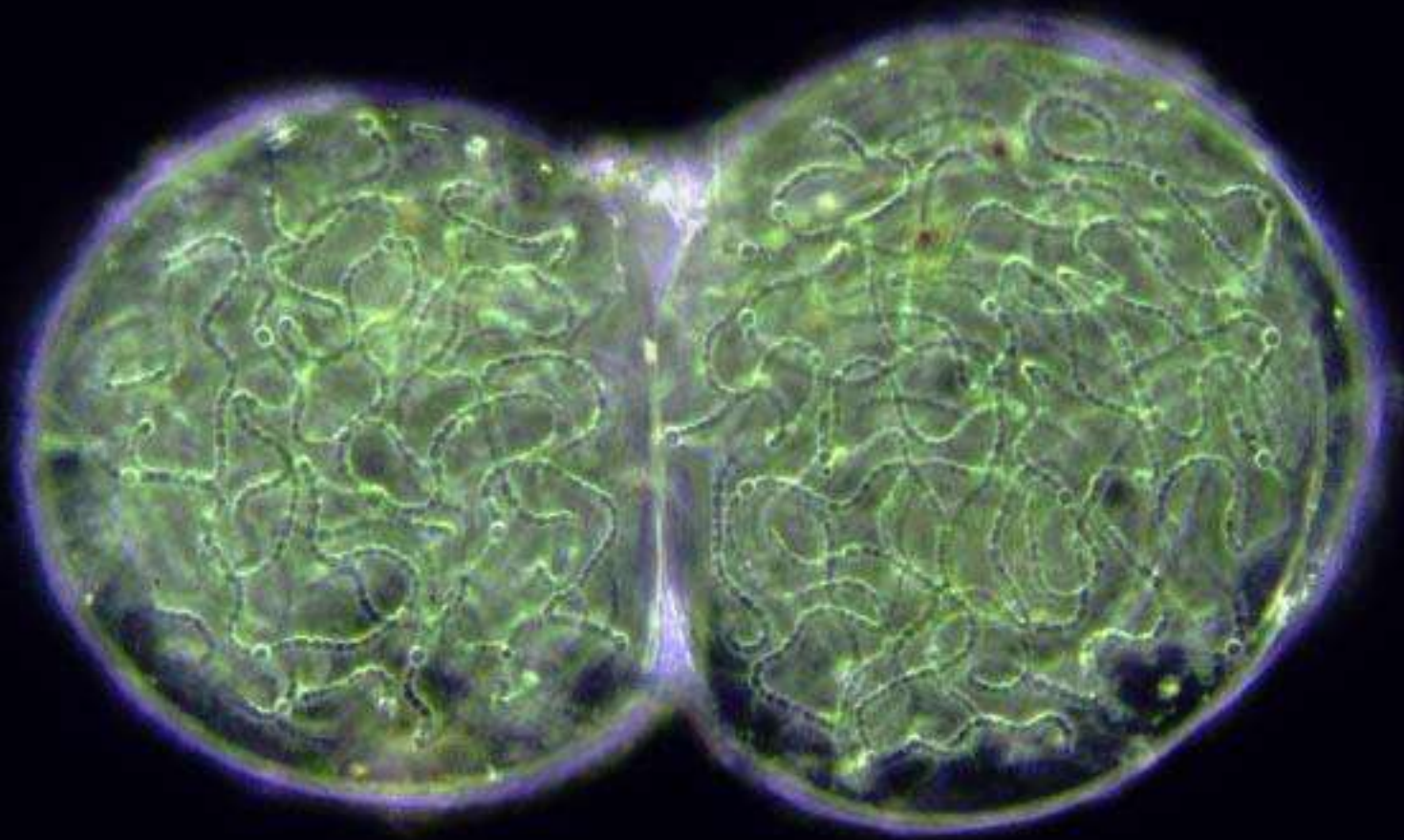










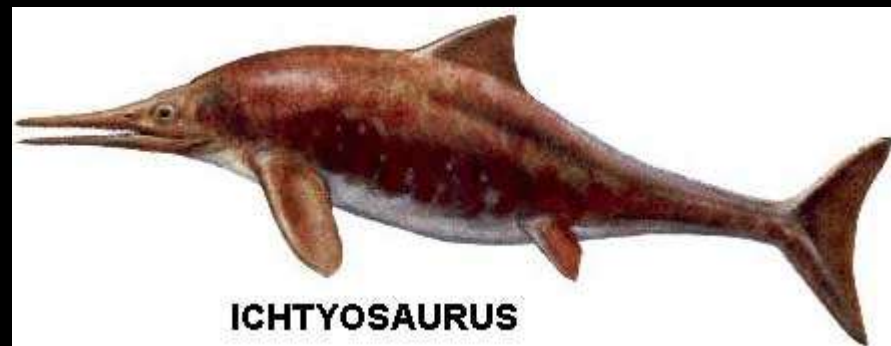






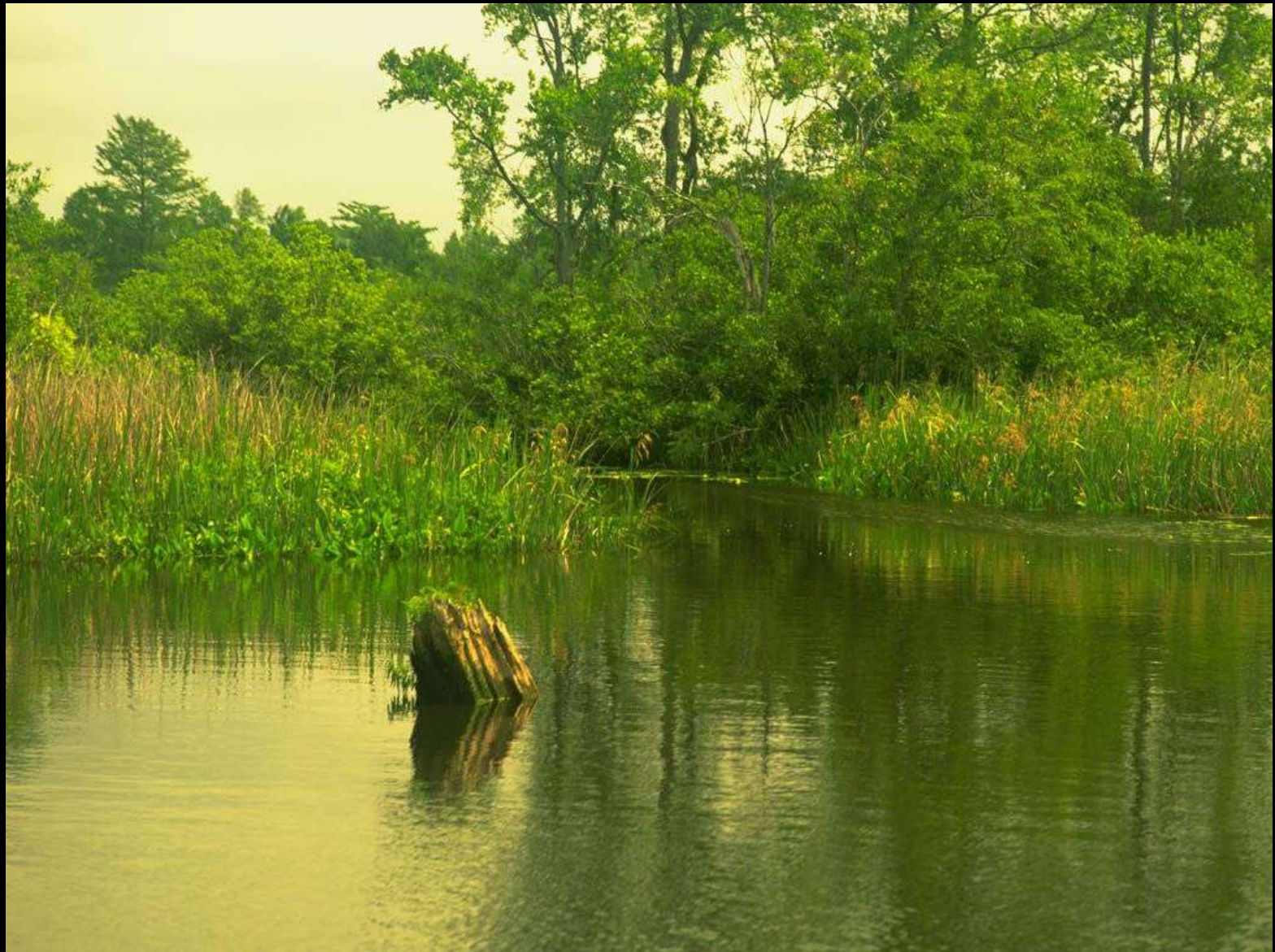






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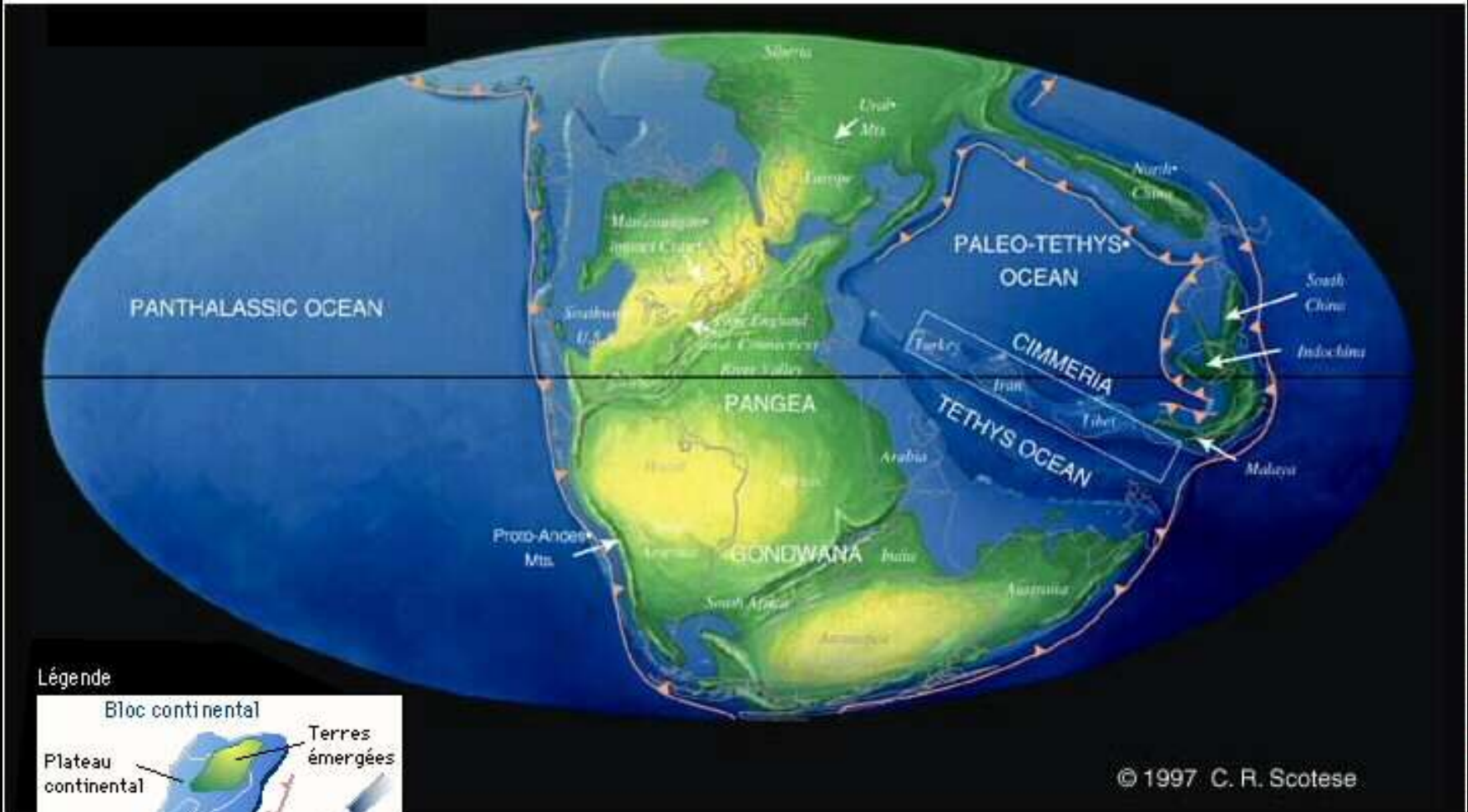






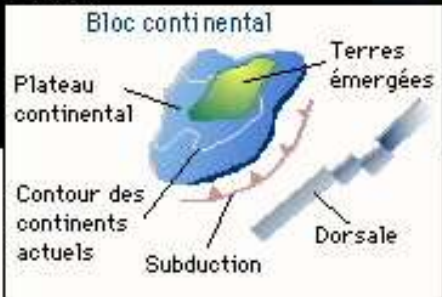


Début du Trias (237 Ma)

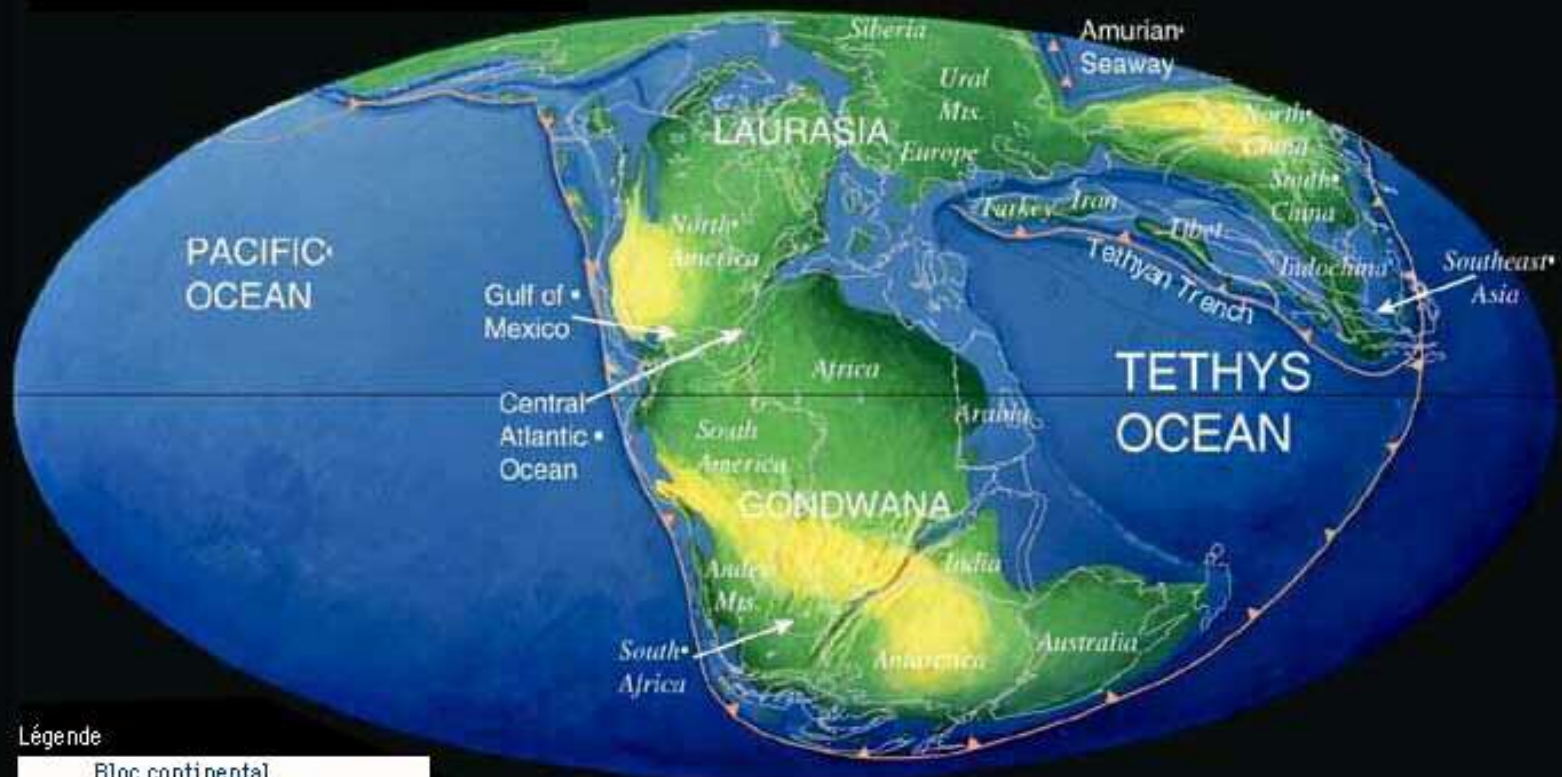


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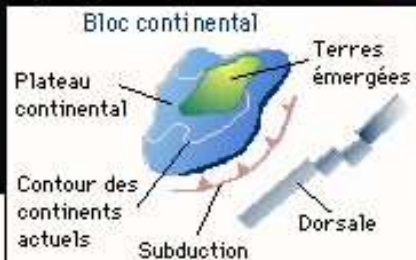
Légende



Début du Jurassique (195 Ma)

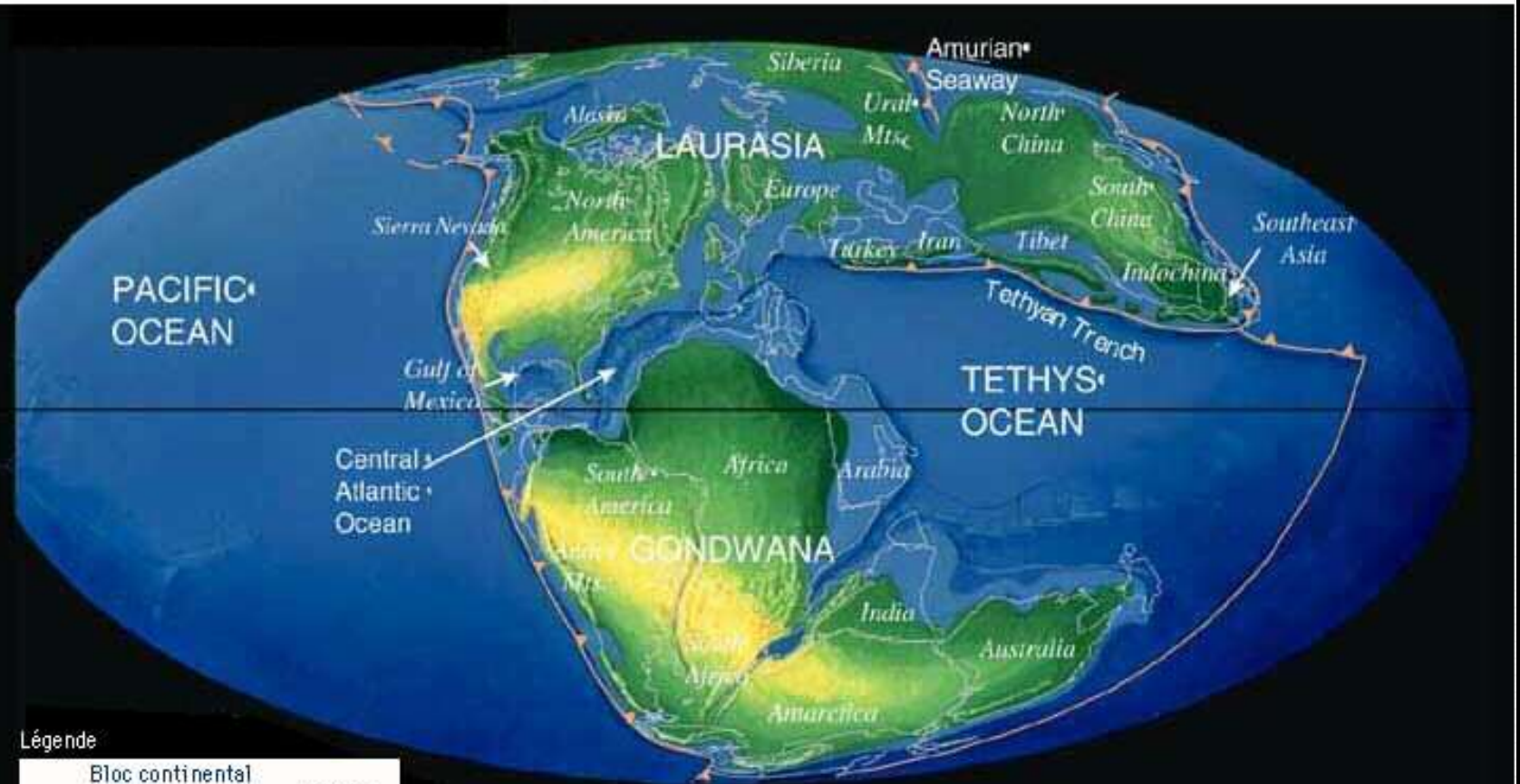


Légende

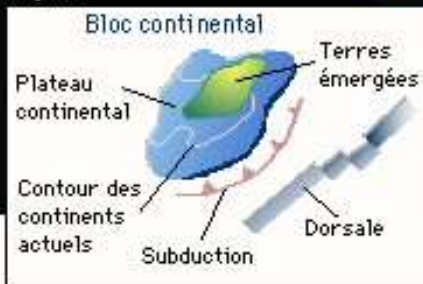


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Fin du Jurassique (152 Ma)

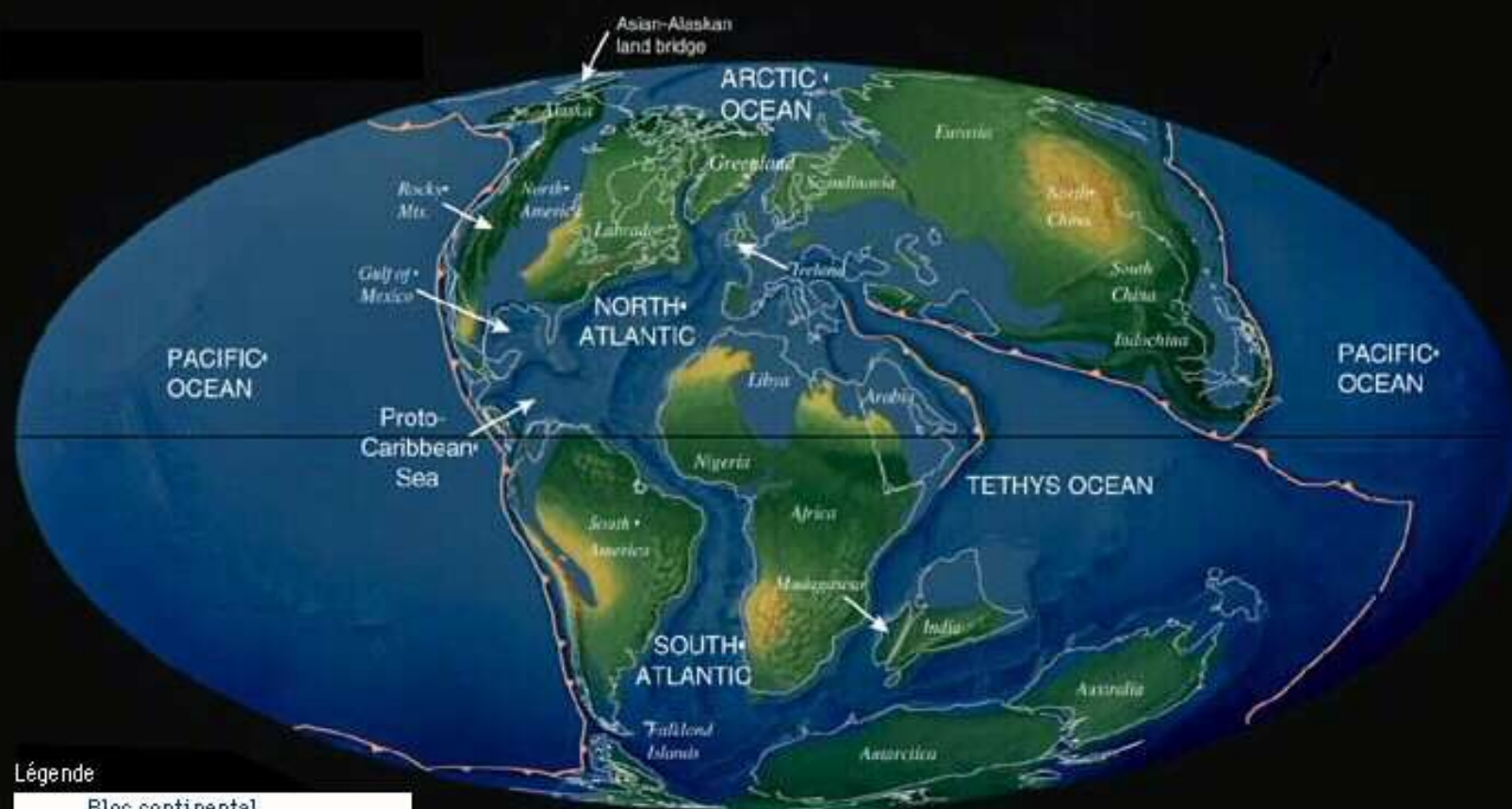


Légende

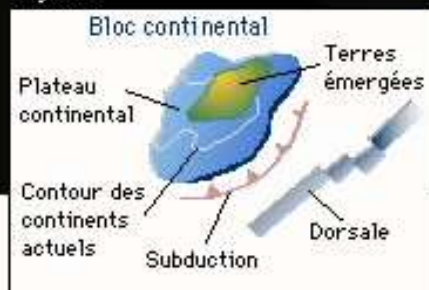


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Fin du Crétacé (94 Ma)

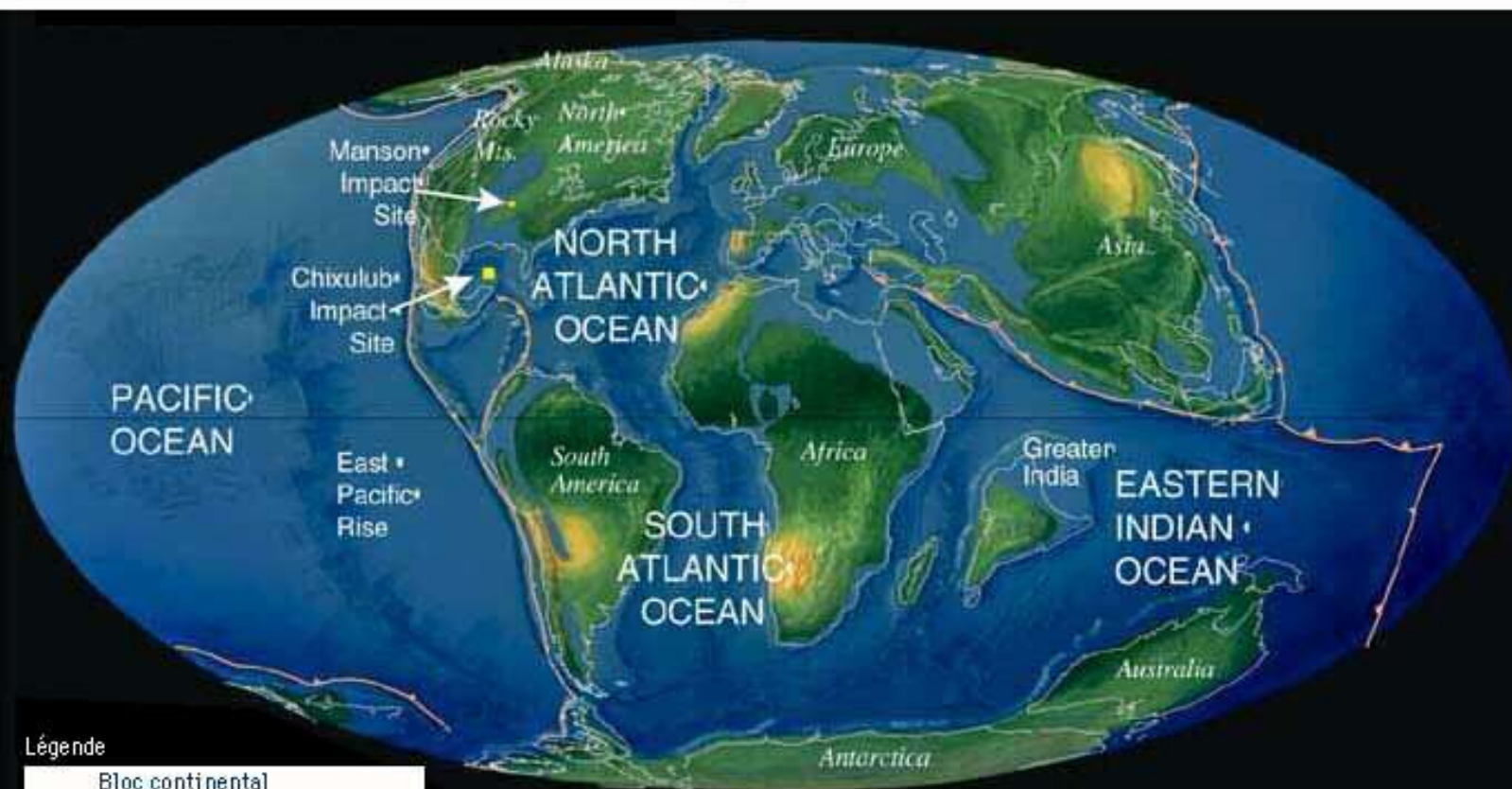


Légende

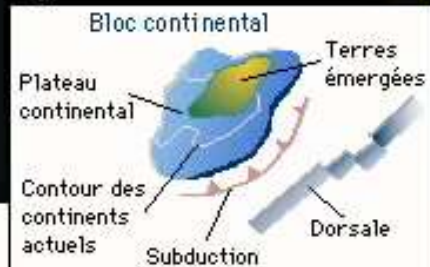


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Frontière Crétacé/Tertiaire (66,4 Ma)



Légende

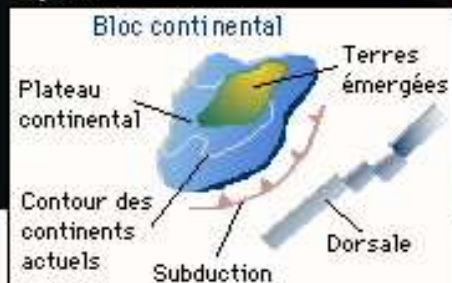


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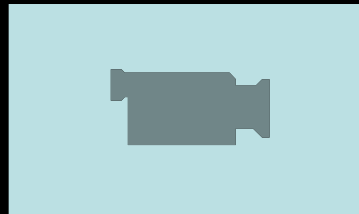
Milieu de l'Éocène (50,2 Ma)

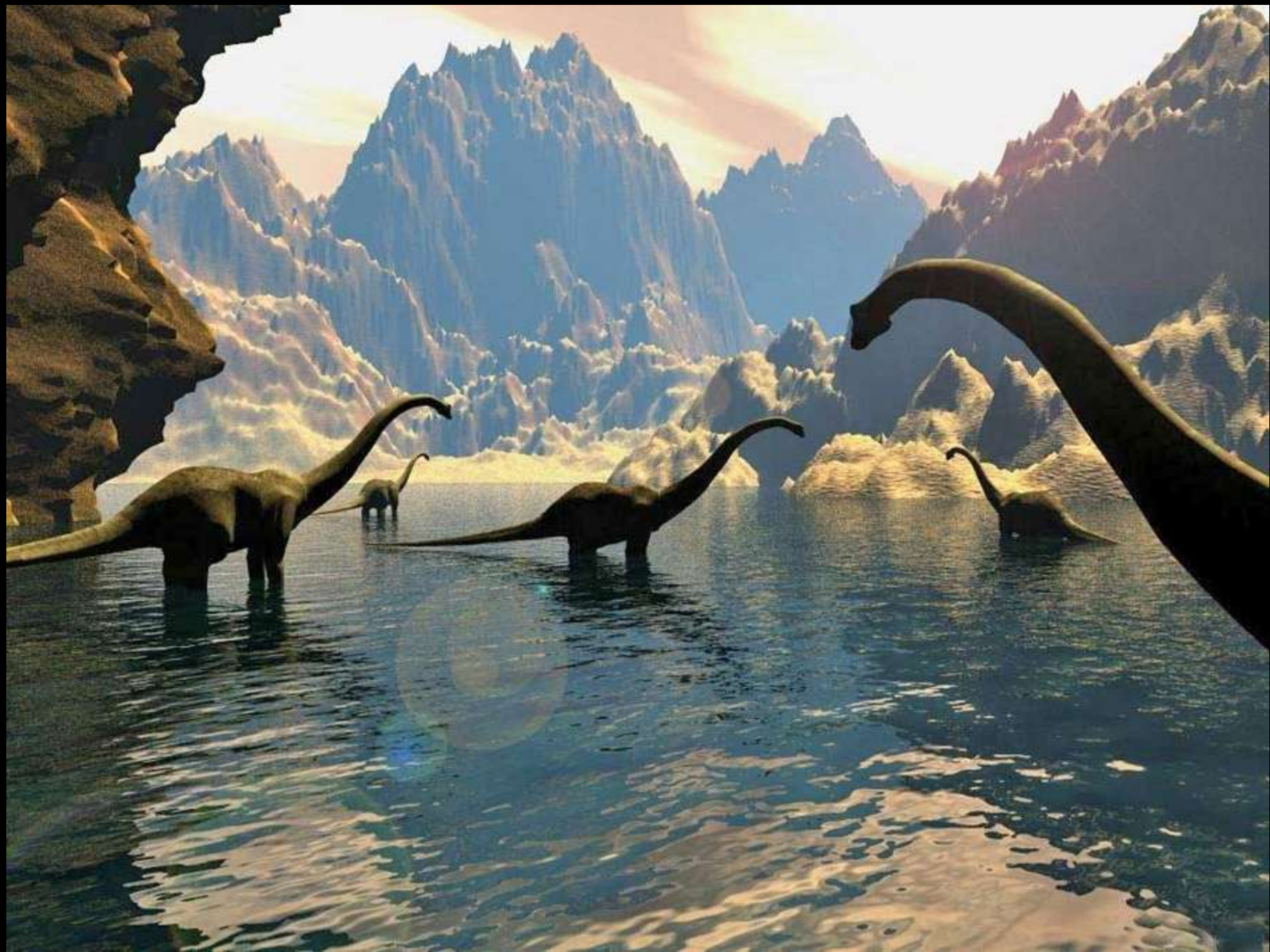


Légende



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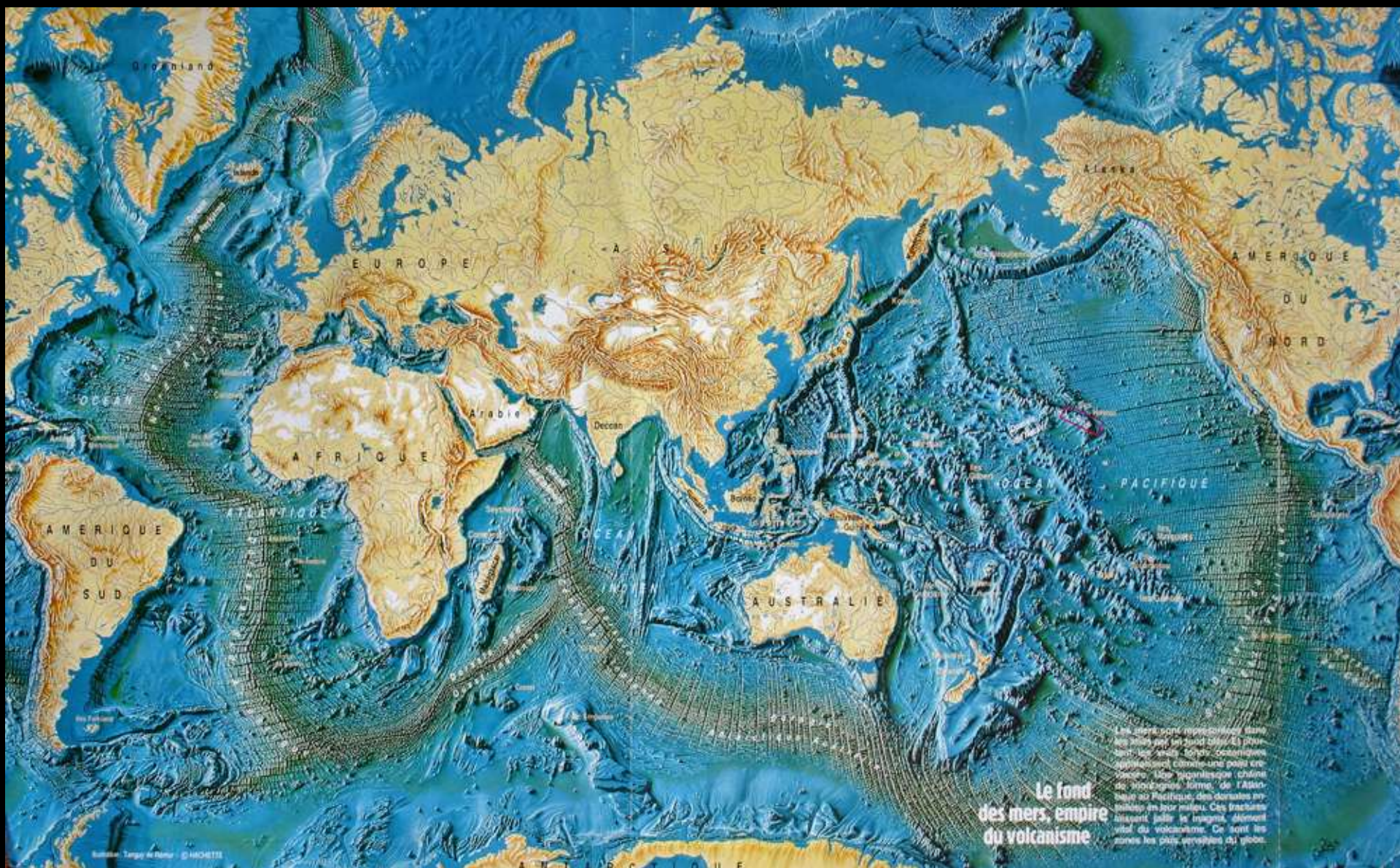






Le paysage terrestre et son évolution





Le fond des mers, empire du volcanisme

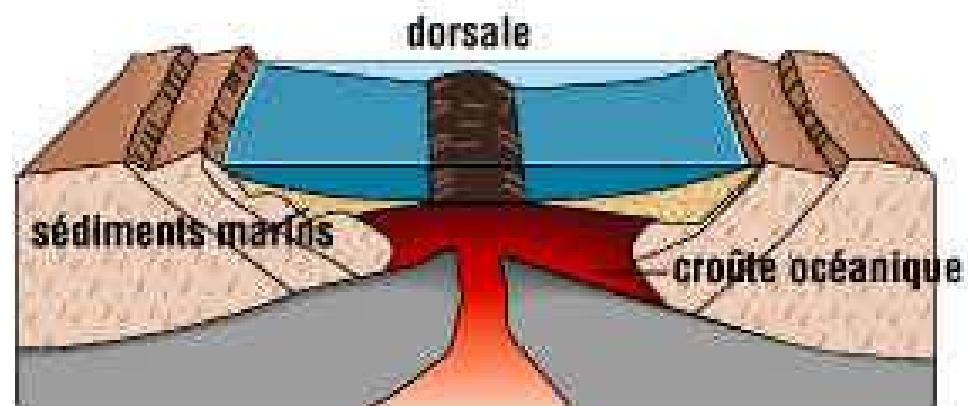
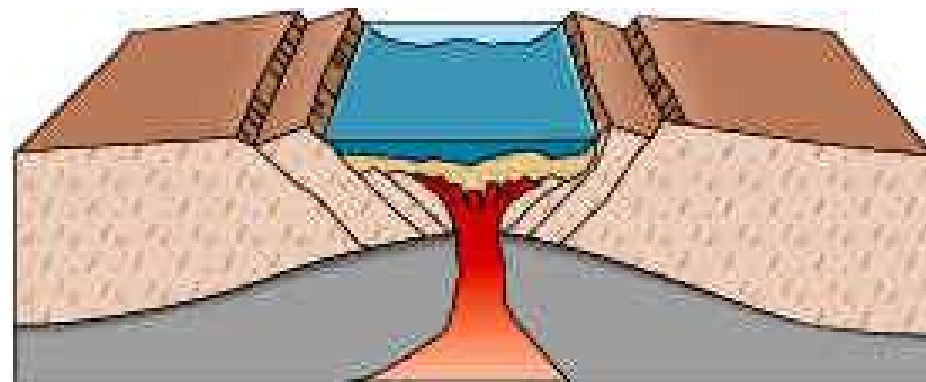
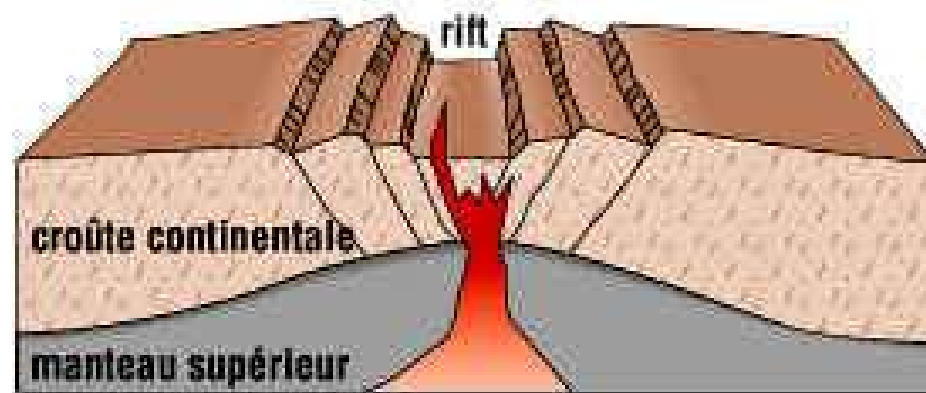
Les dorsales océaniques sont les zones les plus chaudes et les plus actives du fond des océans. Elles sont le siège d'un volcanisme continu qui crée de nouvelles croûtes océaniques. Ces dorsales sont le siège d'un volcanisme continu qui crée de nouvelles croûtes océaniques. Ces dorsales sont le siège d'un volcanisme continu qui crée de nouvelles croûtes océaniques.











Formes de reliefs sous-marins

