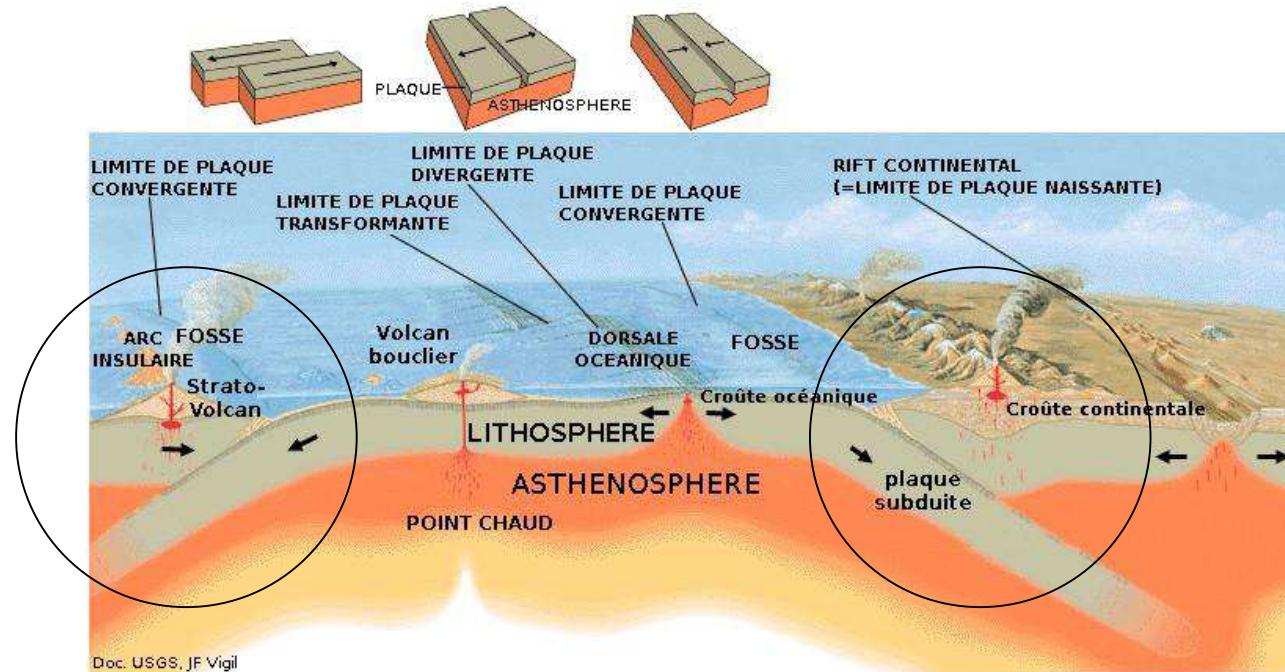


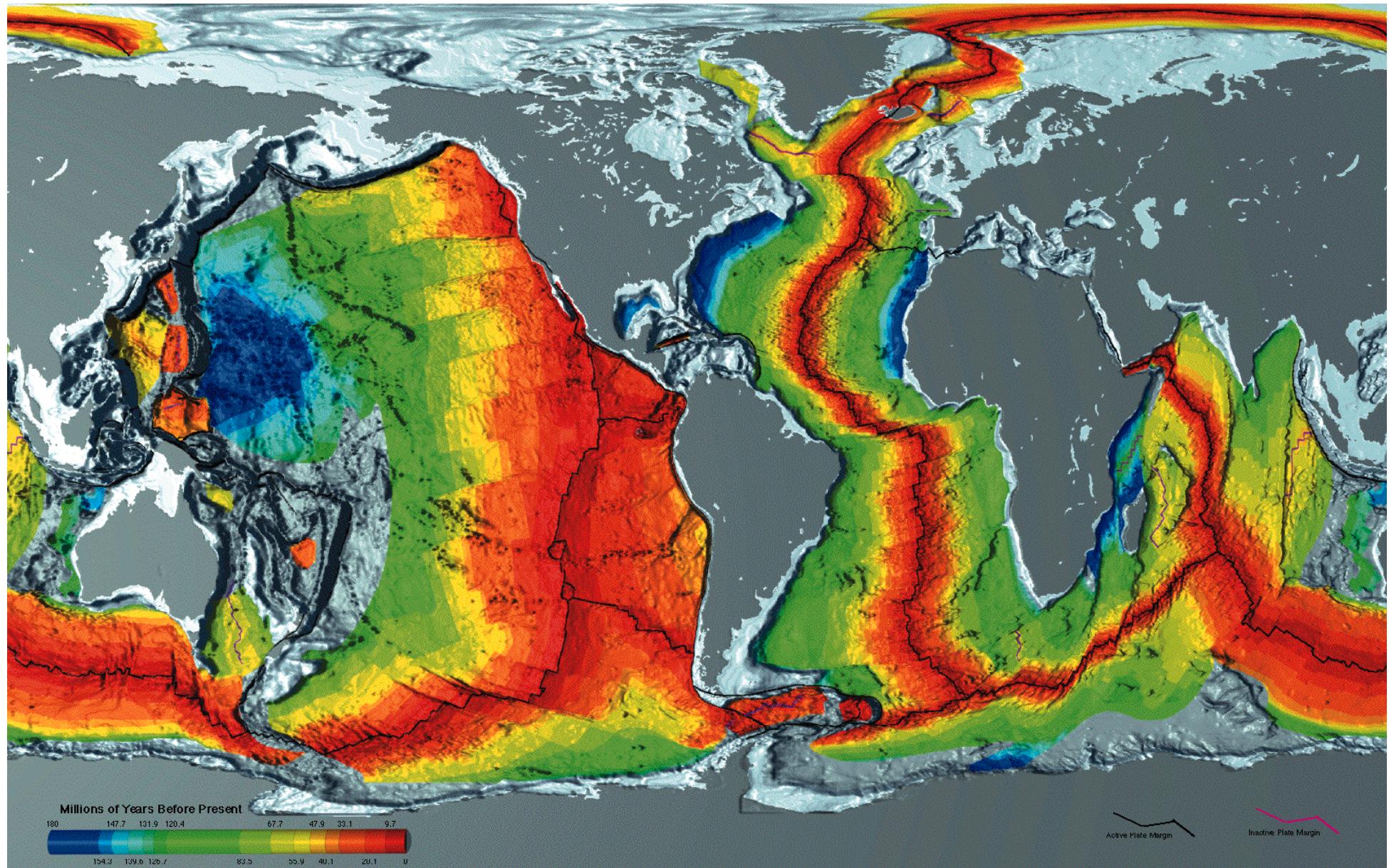
Tectonique des plaques : idées actuelles

Les zones de subduction



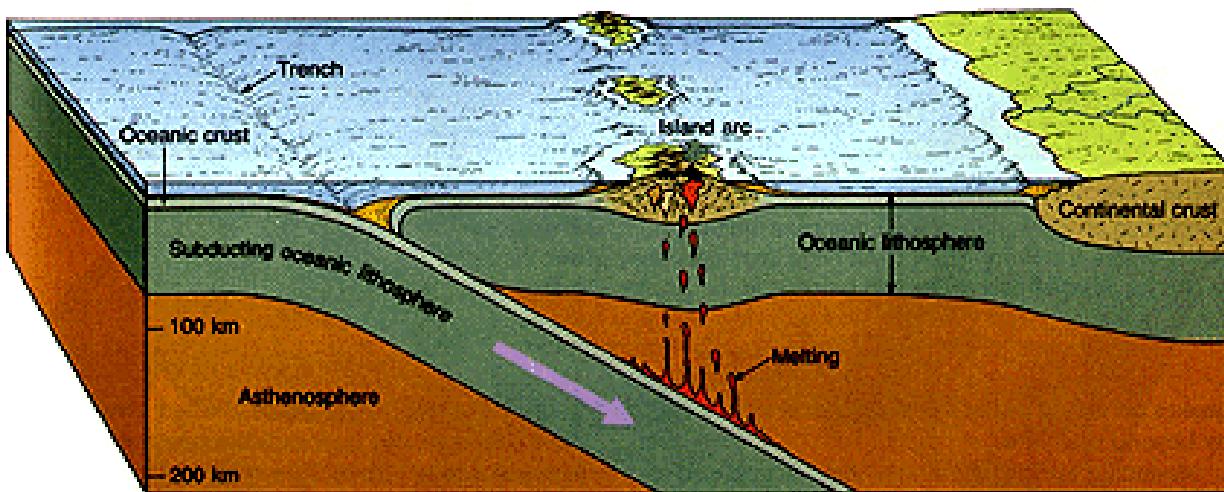
Zone de subduction
type arc volcanique

Zone de subduction
type marge active



Age du plancher océanique

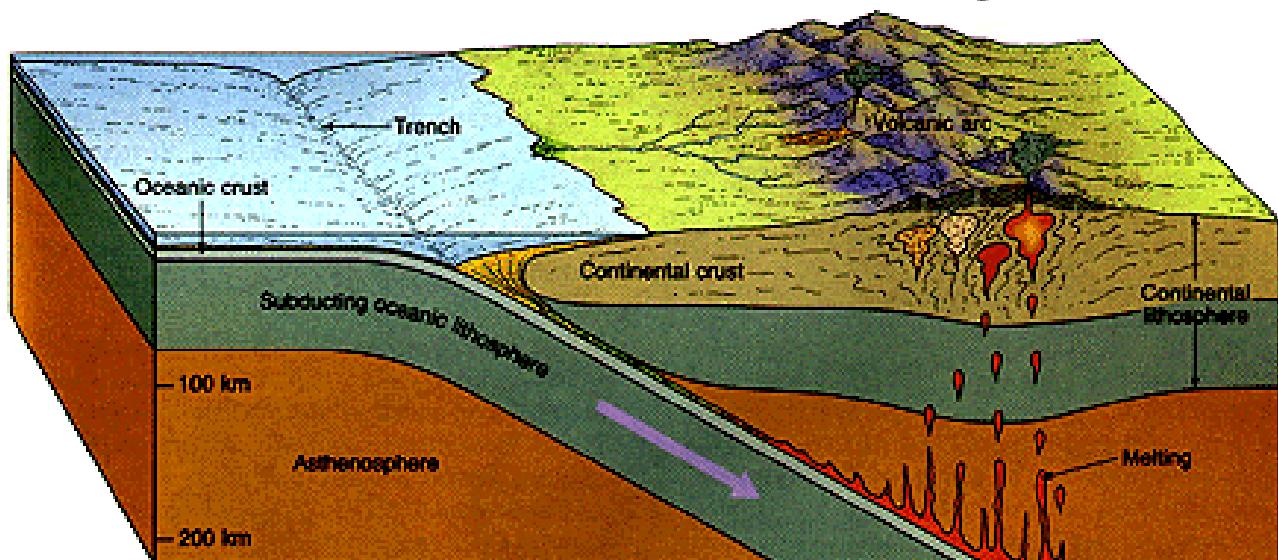
Oceanic-Oceanic Boundary



Arc volcanique

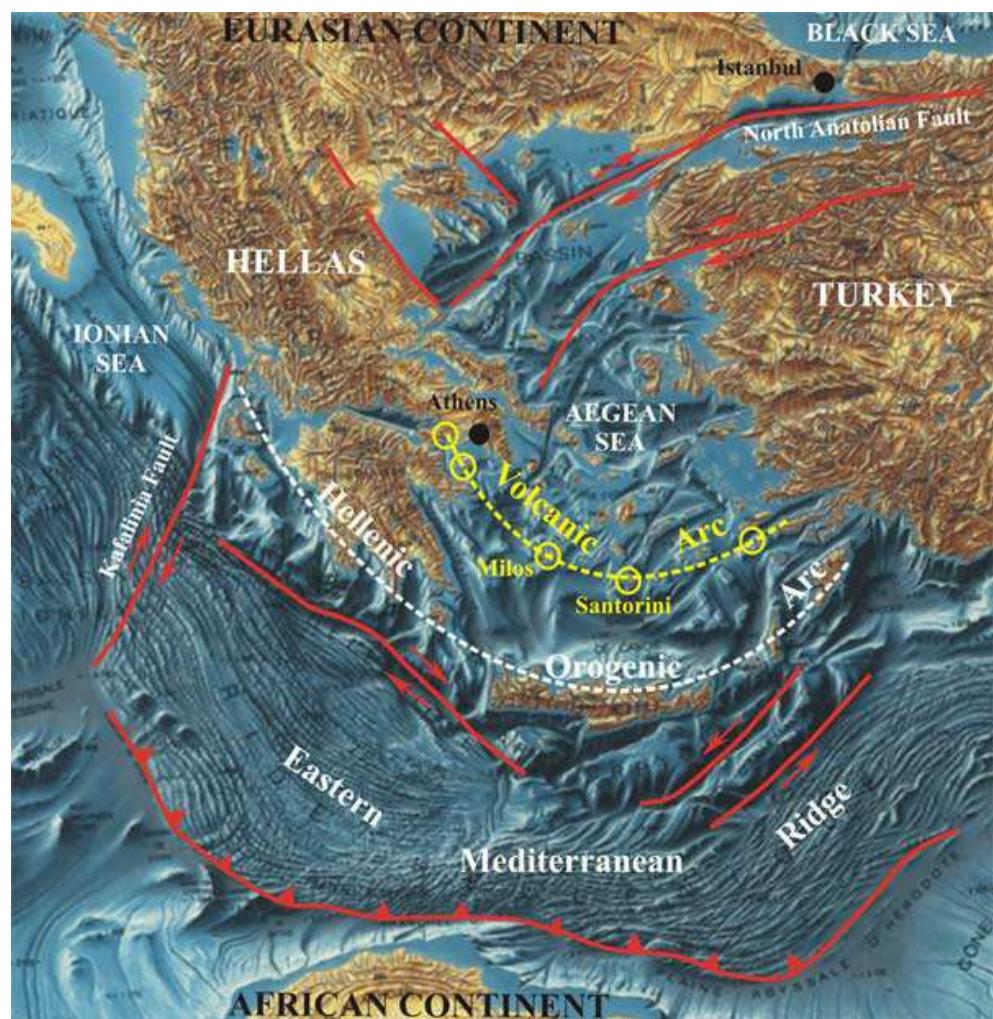
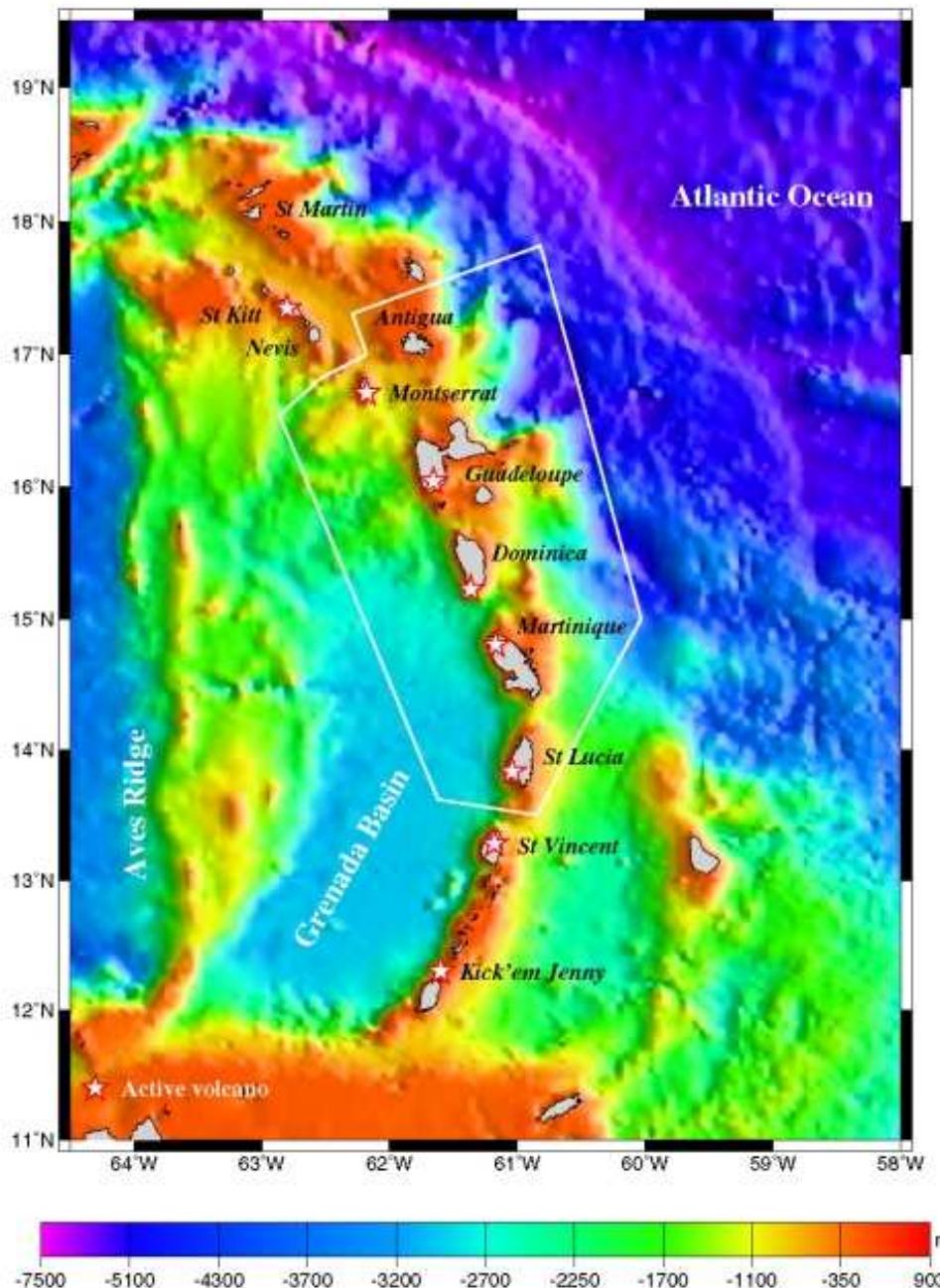
Arc des Mariannes, des Tonga, des Antilles...

Oceanic-Continental Boundary



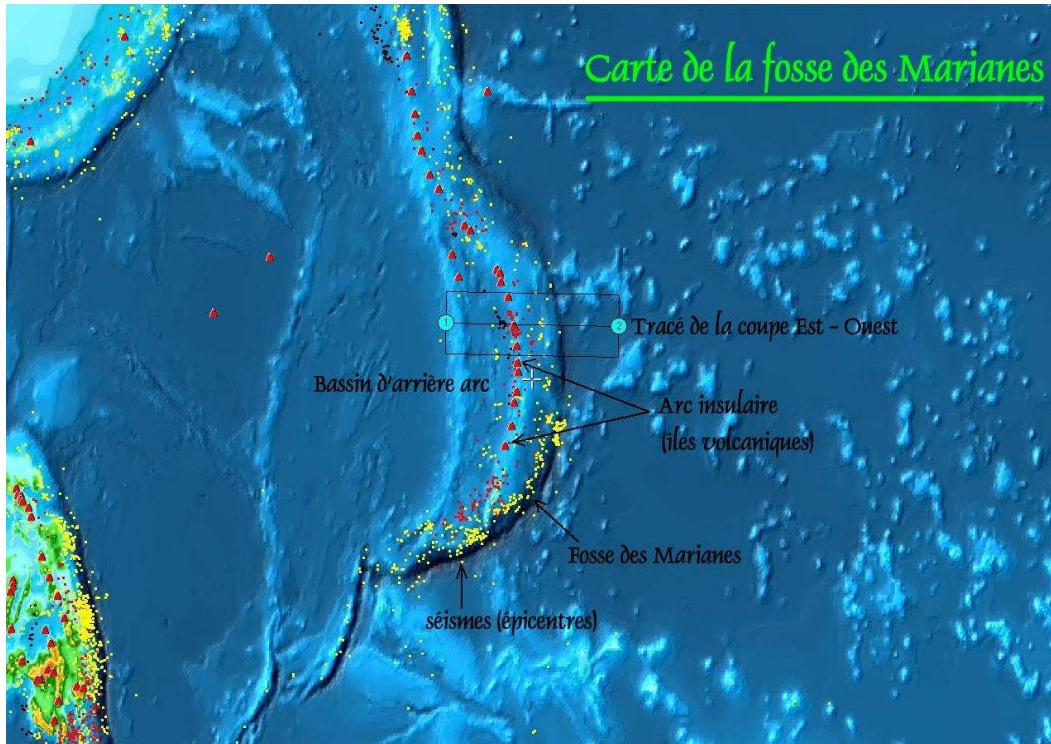
Marge continentale active

Marge ouest Amérique

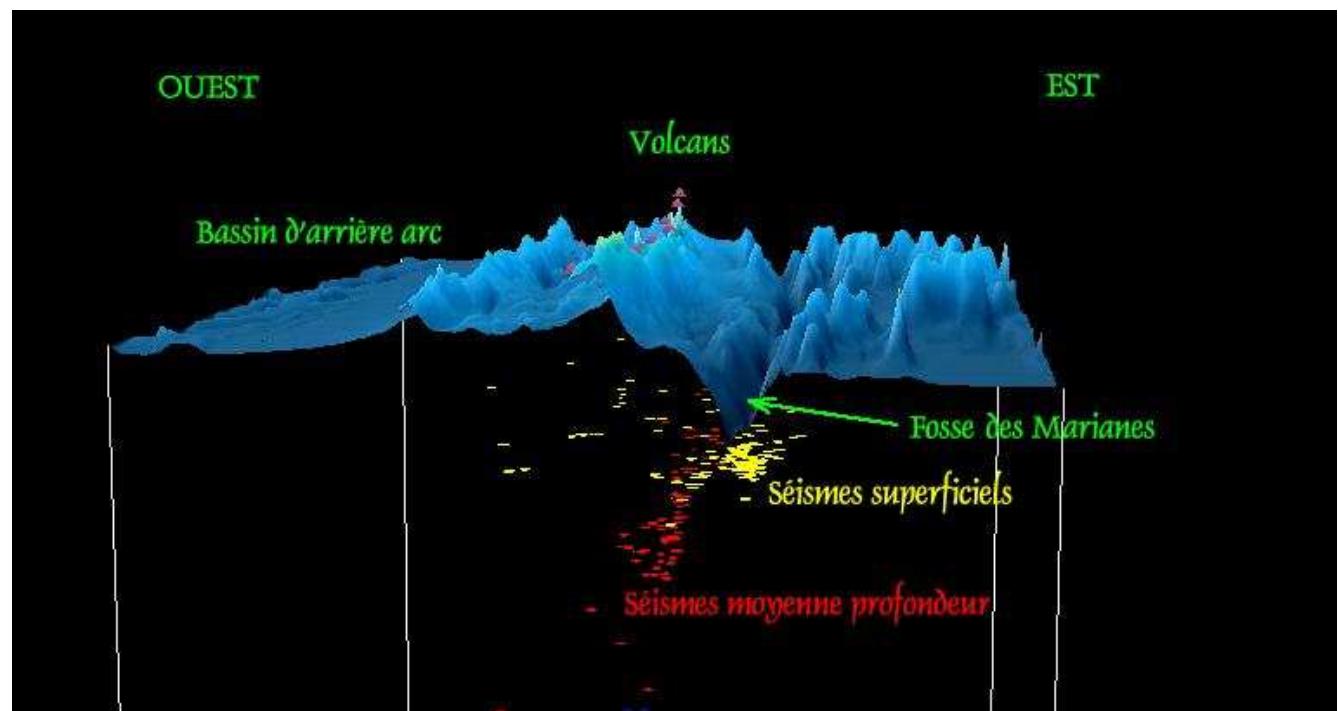


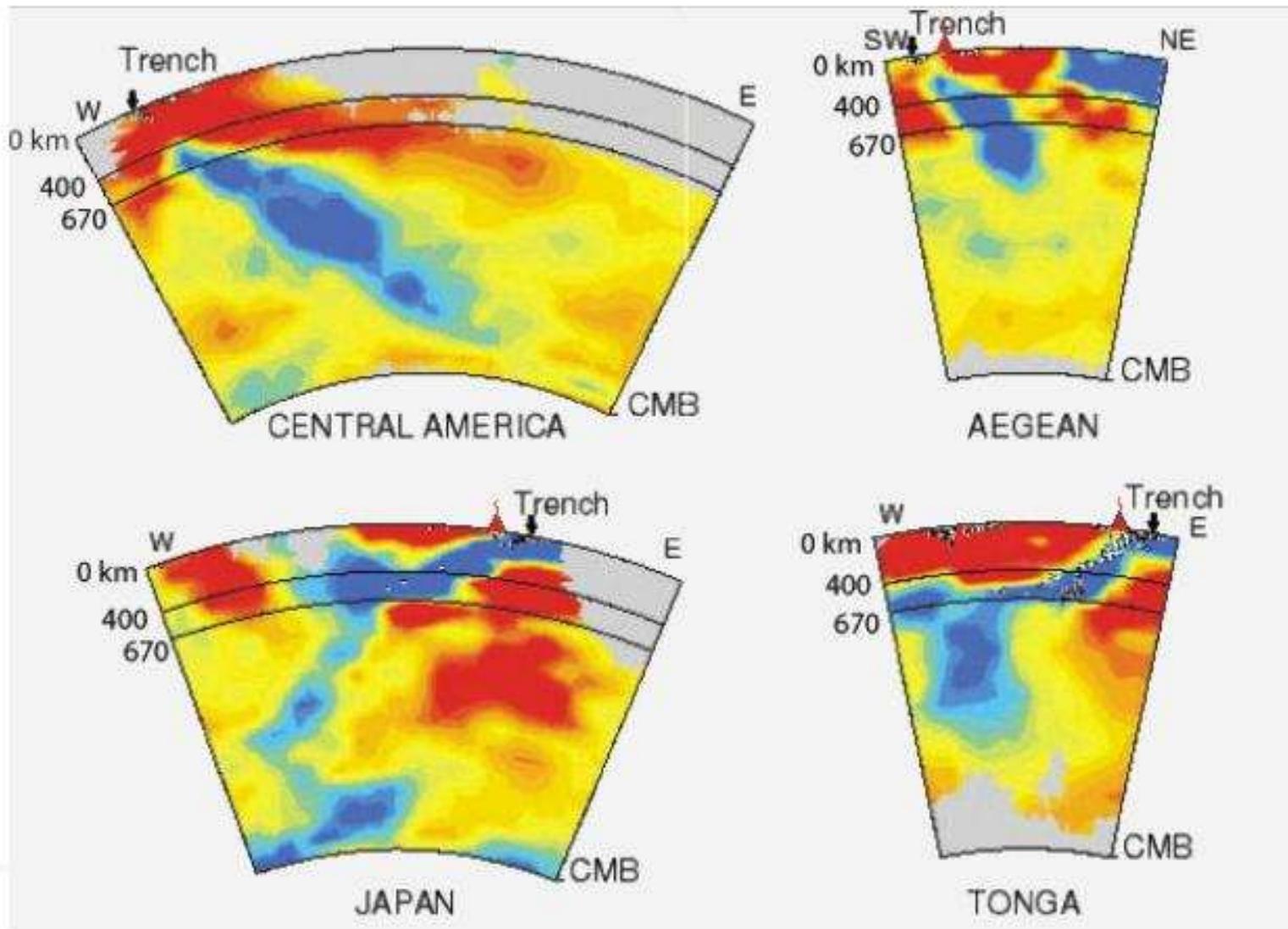
Arc Egéen

Arc des Petites Antilles



Arc des Mariannes





source : IPG

CMB = limite noyau/manteau

Trench = fosse océanique

AEGEAN = arc égéen

a

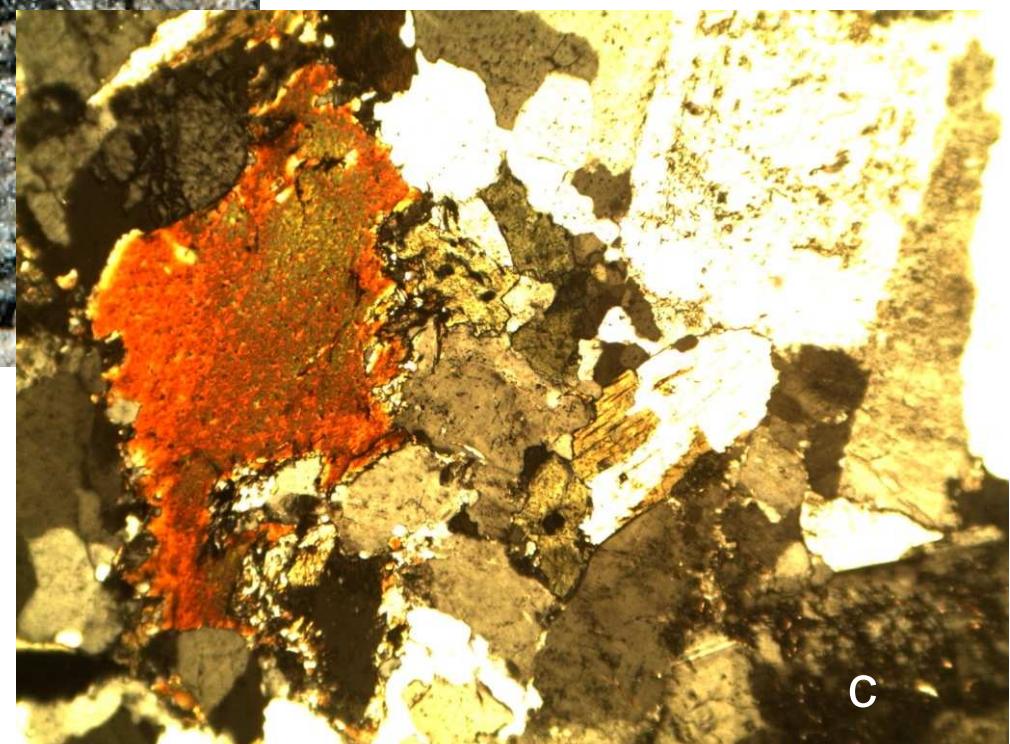


b

Roche = assemblage de minéraux =
assemblage de phases
(minéralogiques)
Phase = assemblage
d'atomes

Assemblage d'atomes
ordonnés (état cristallisé) = un
cristal

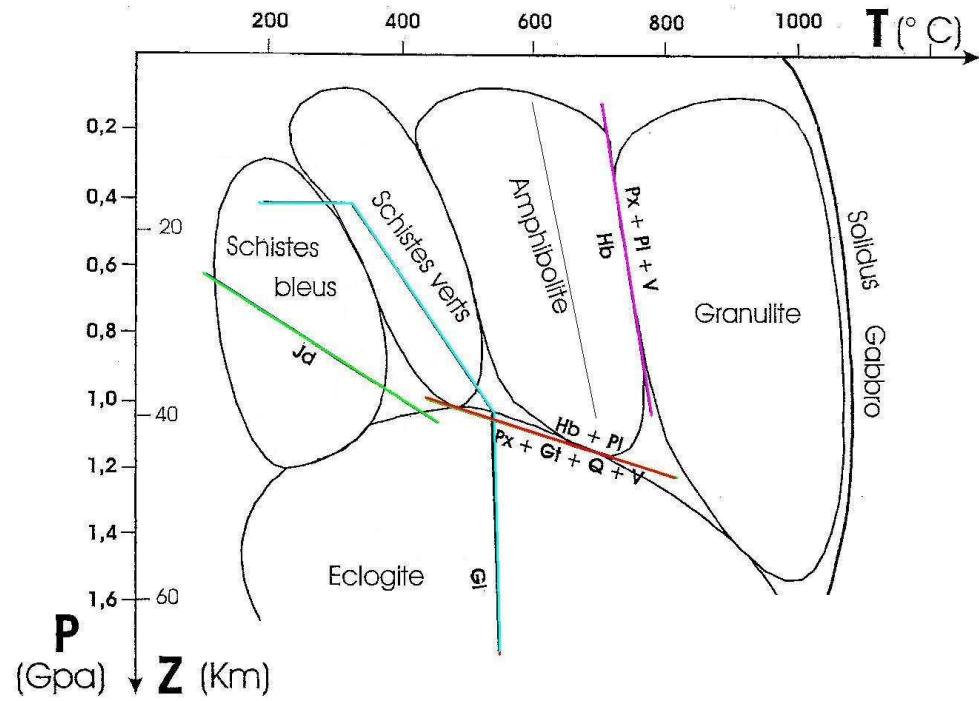
Assemblage d'atomes
désordonnés (état amorphe) =
un verre



c

Photographies a et b : lithothèque Basse-Normandie (<http://www.etab.ac-caen.fr/discip/geologie/paleozoi/flamanville/granite/granite.html>)

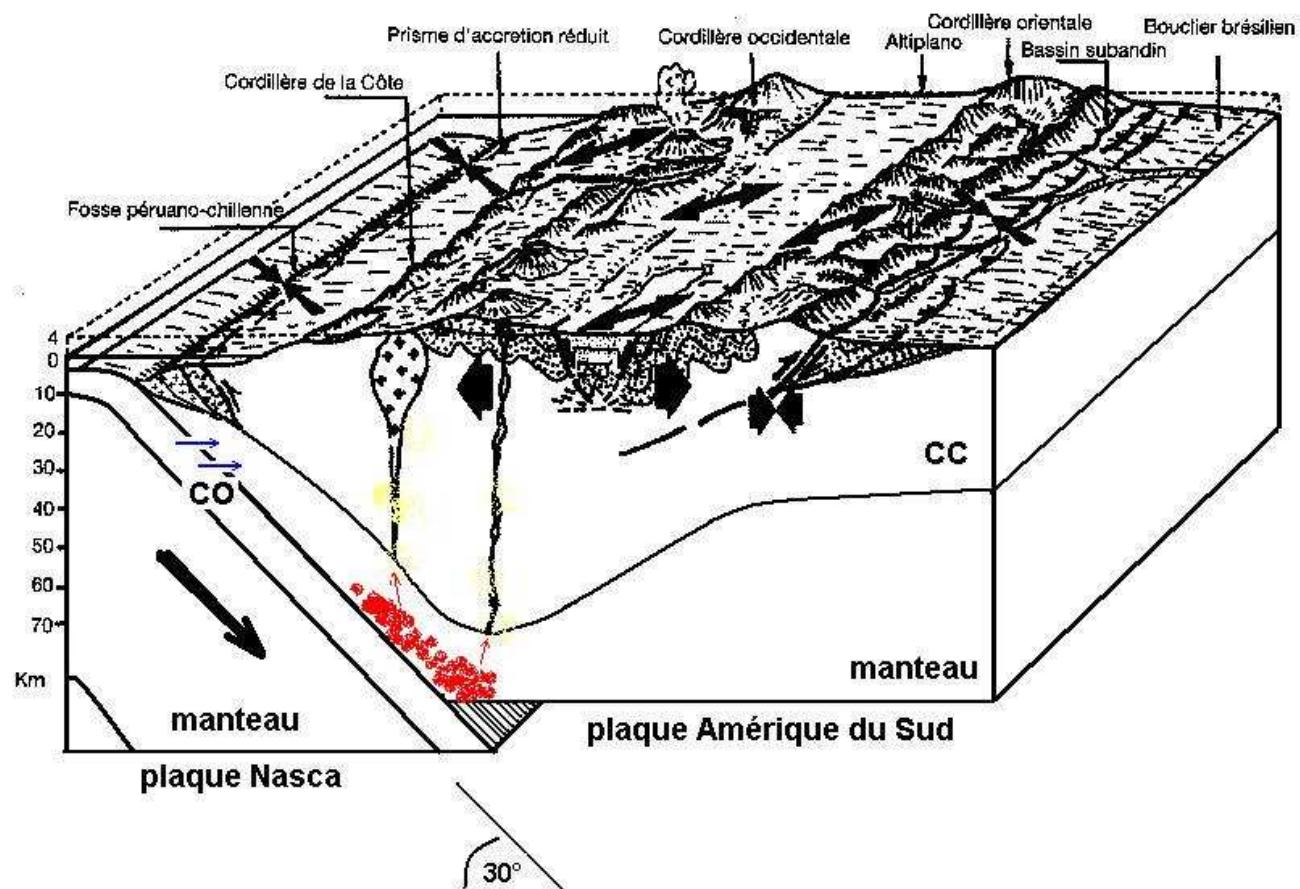
Granite de Flamanville, Manche
(monzogranite)



Transformations métamorphiques CO Déshydratation CO

(D'après C. Nicollot, 1996 ; redessiné par J. Le Gall)

Hydratation du manteau
Fusion partielle



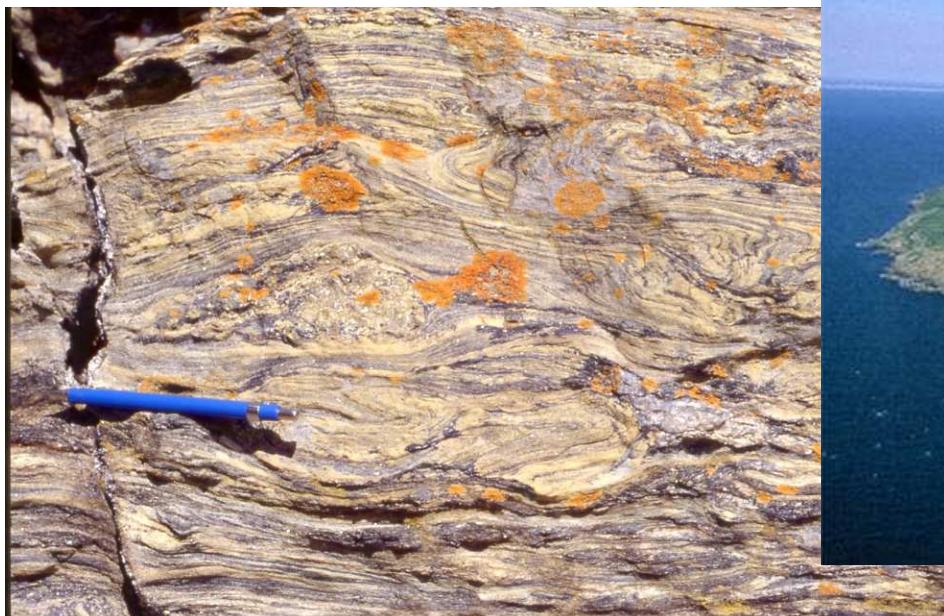
D'après J. Mercier (1990)



Chimborazo, Equateur



Mont Viso, Italie



Schistes bleus de l'Ile de Groix