

CHAPITRE XII : La formation du domaine océanique

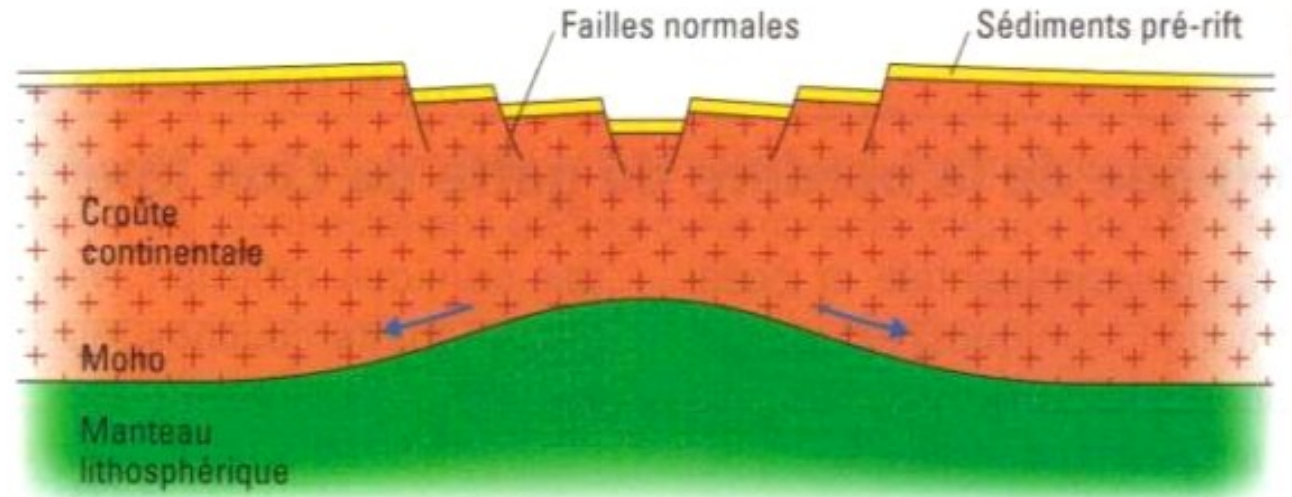
Leçon 29 : L'accrétion océanique



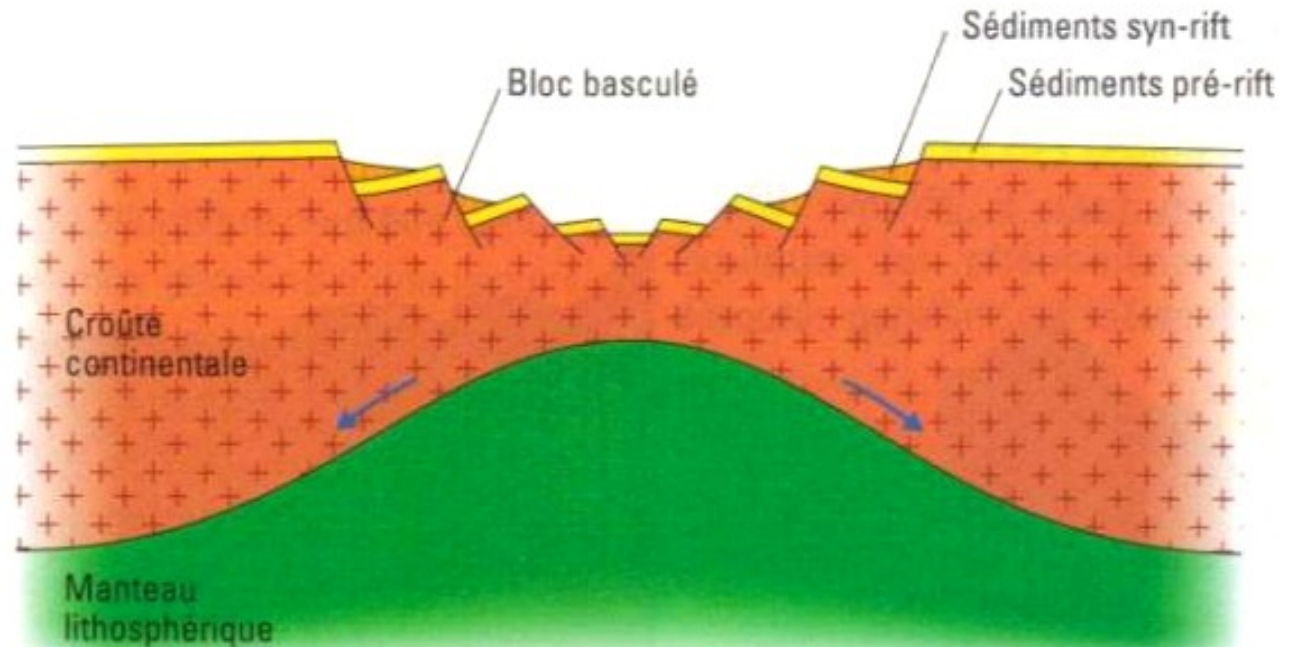
L'ouverture océanique

1. Fracturation
de la croûte

Subsidence tectonique

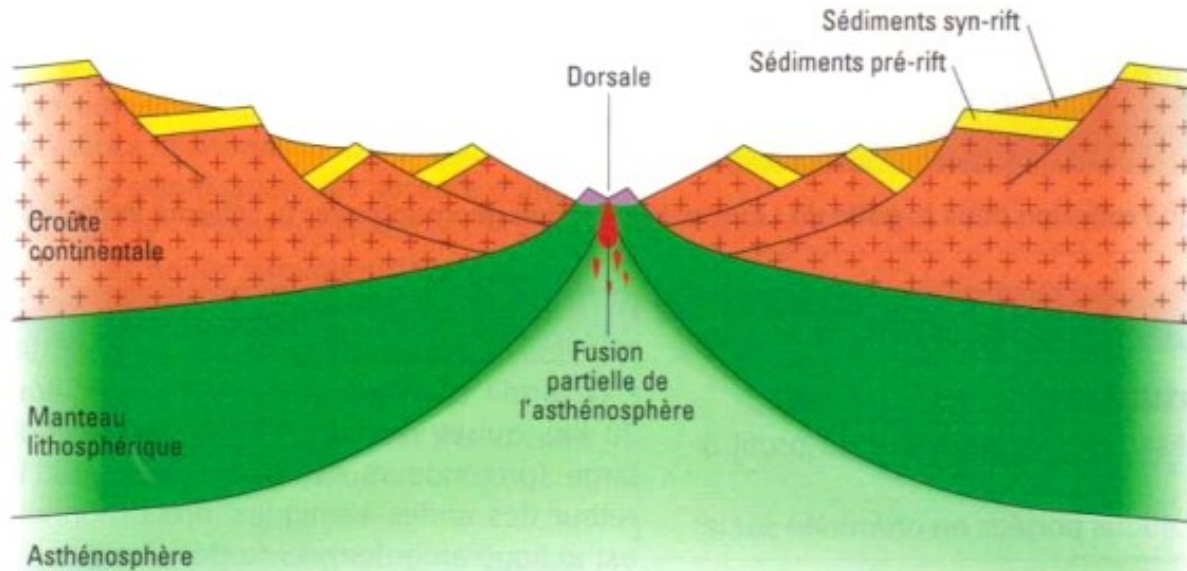


2. Amincissement
et subsidence
de la croûte :
RIFT CONTINENTAL

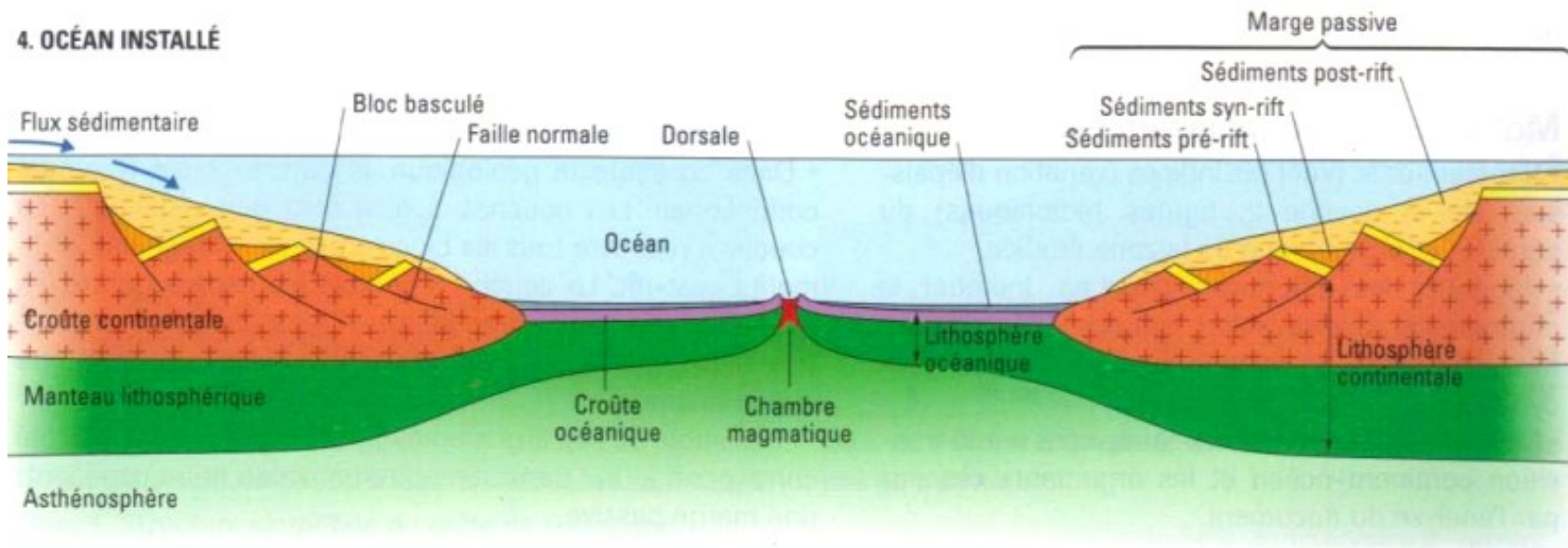


L'ouverture océanique

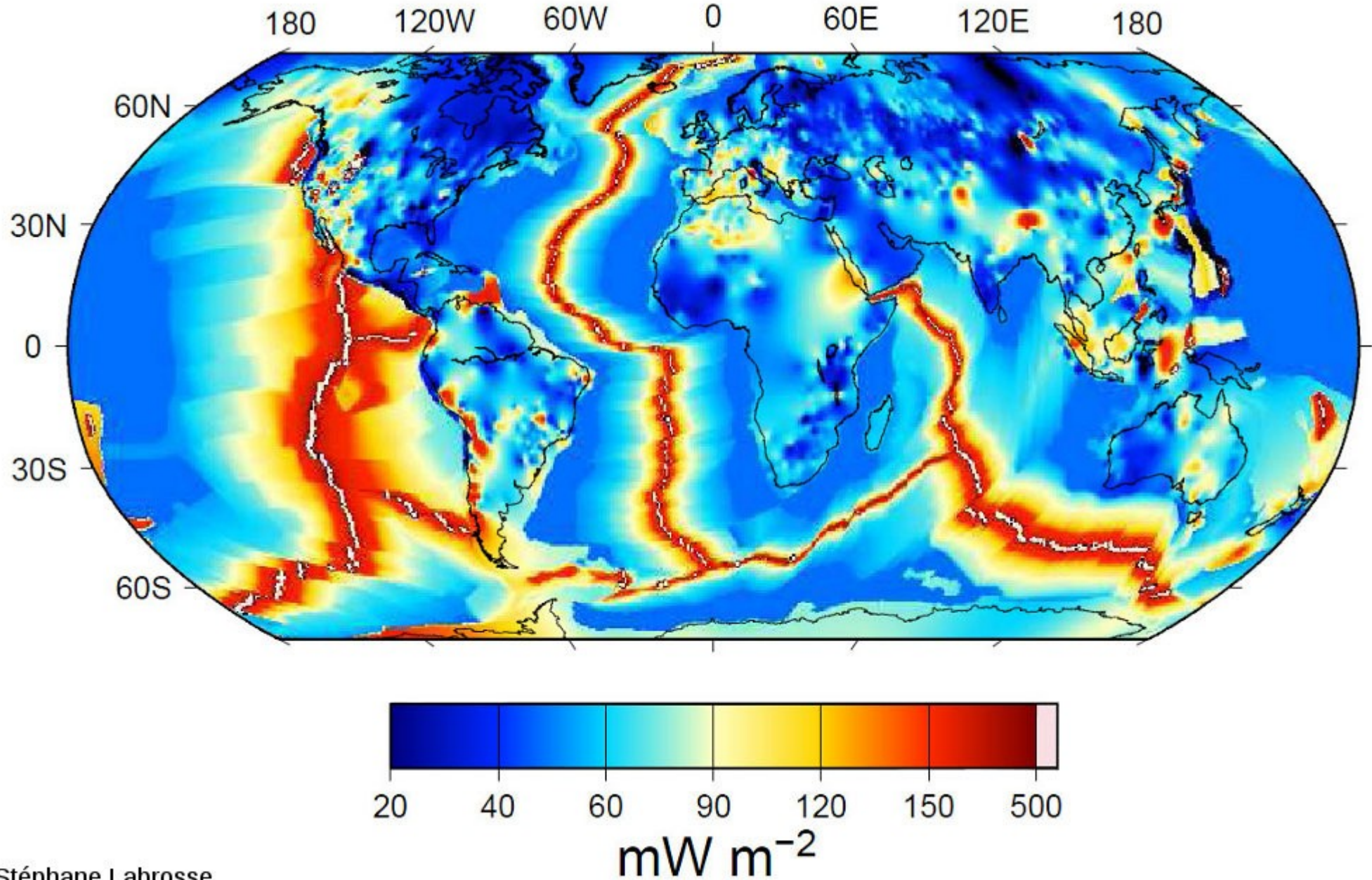
3. Mise en place d'une dorsale : Océanisation



4. Océan installé

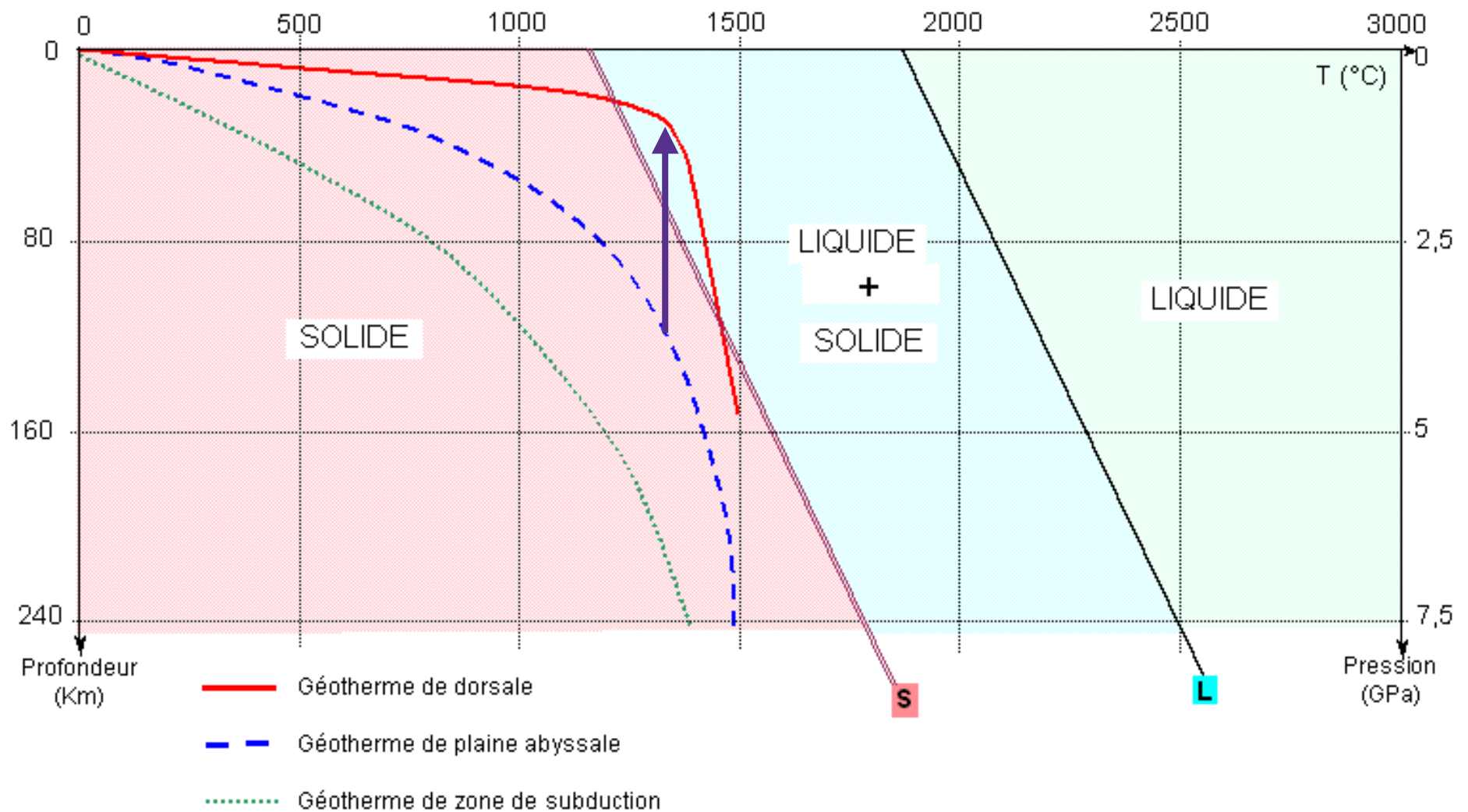


Flux géothermique



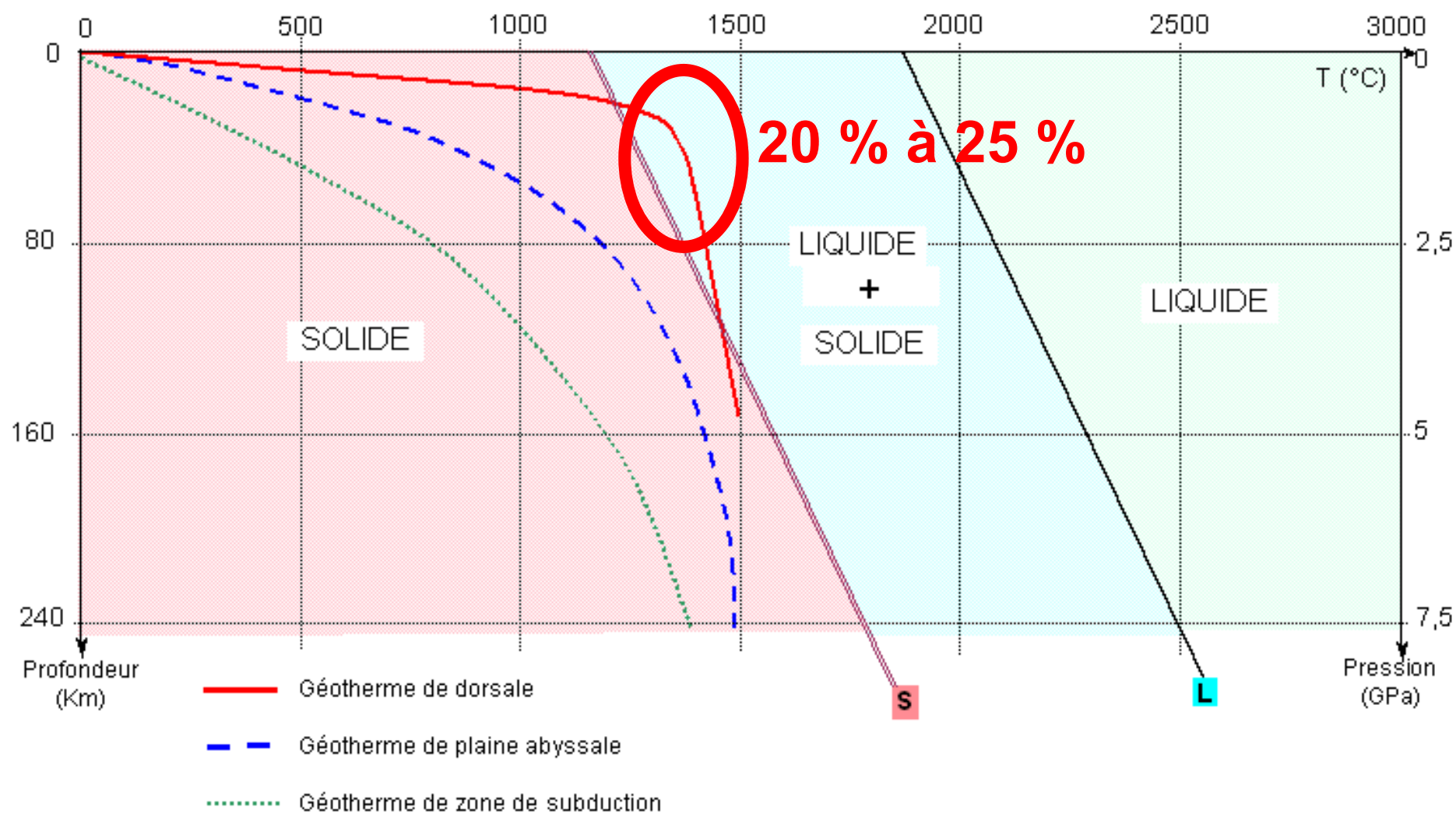
Fusion partielle sous la dorsale

- Décompression adiabatique = sans refroidissement

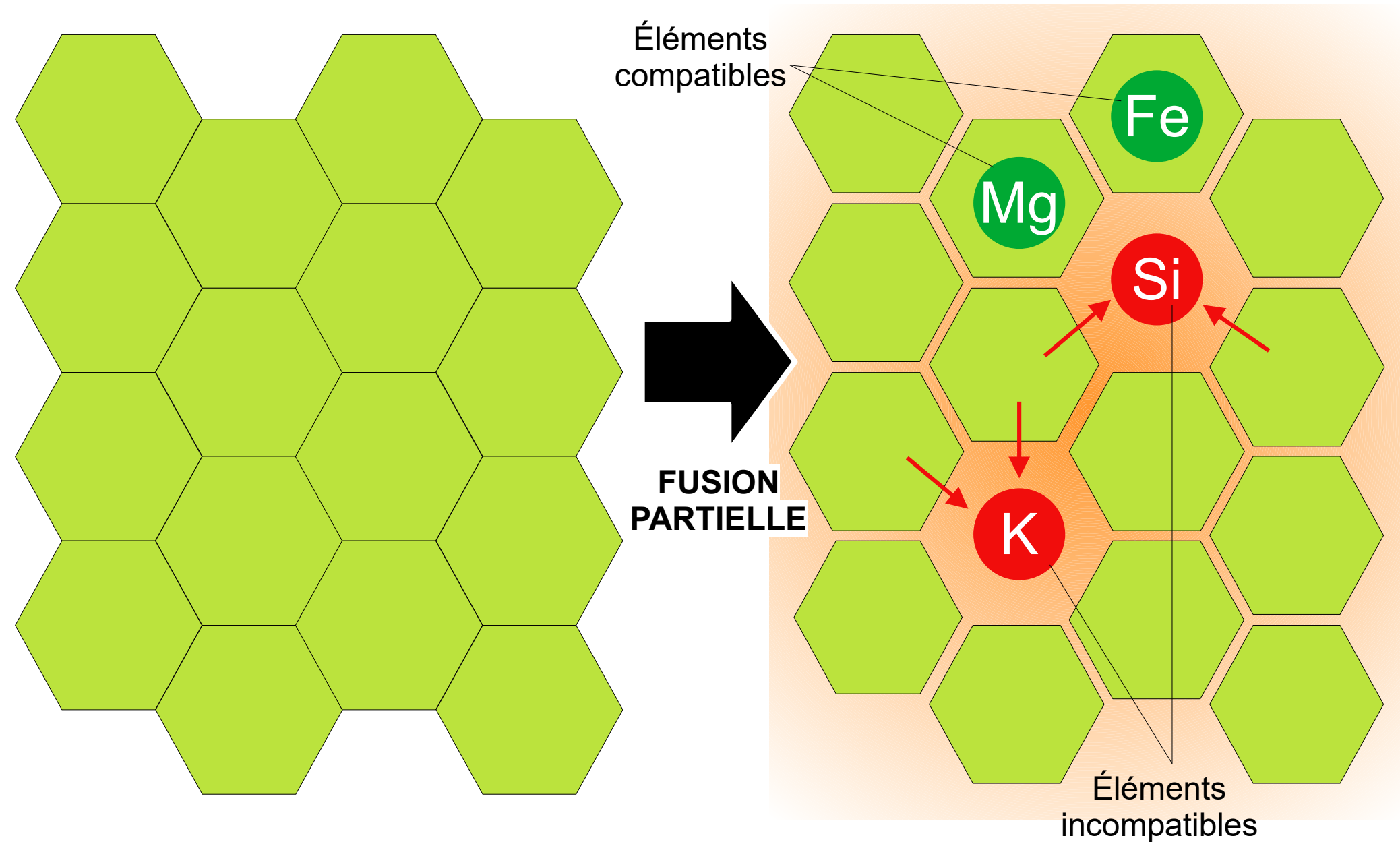


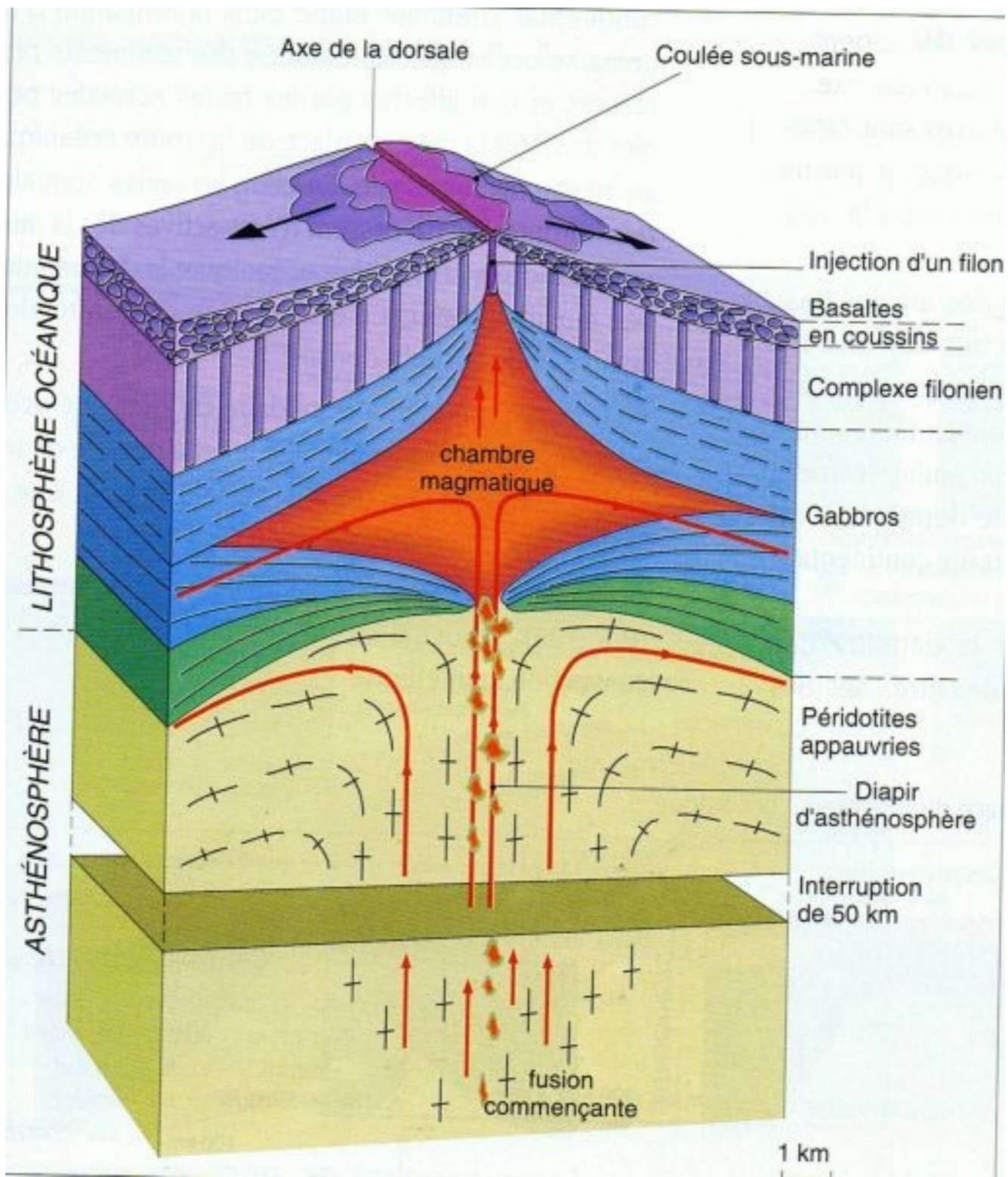
Fusion partielle sous la dorsale

- Décompression adiabatique = sans refroidissement



Fusion partielle sous la dorsale





Formation de la croute océanique

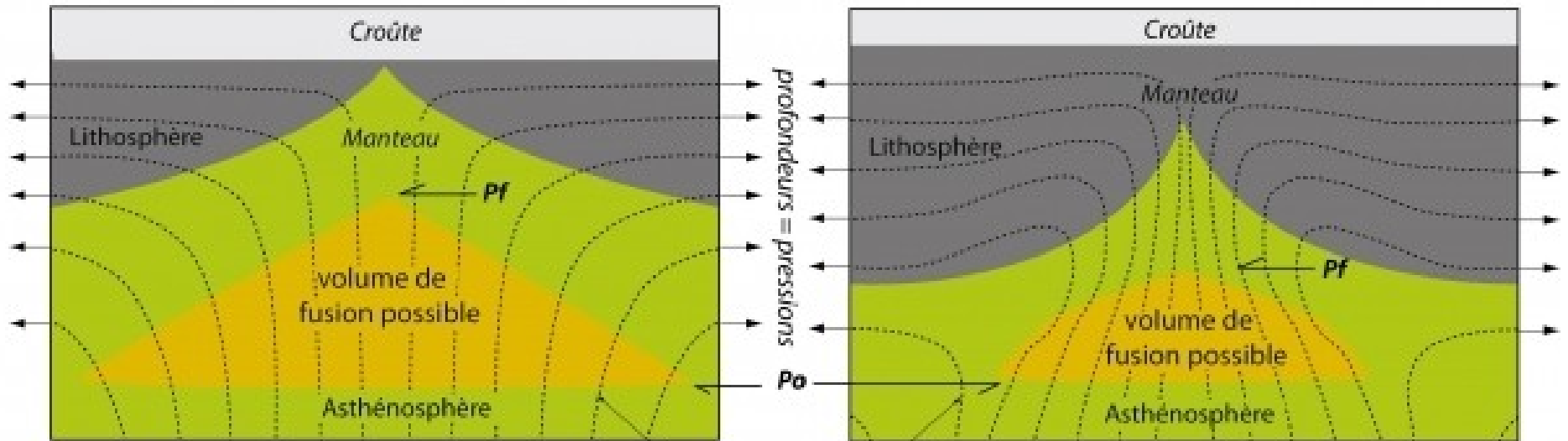
- Le magma résultant de la fusion partielle de la péridotite a une composition basaltique
- Le basalte et le gabbro ont la même composition chimique

Deux types de dorsales

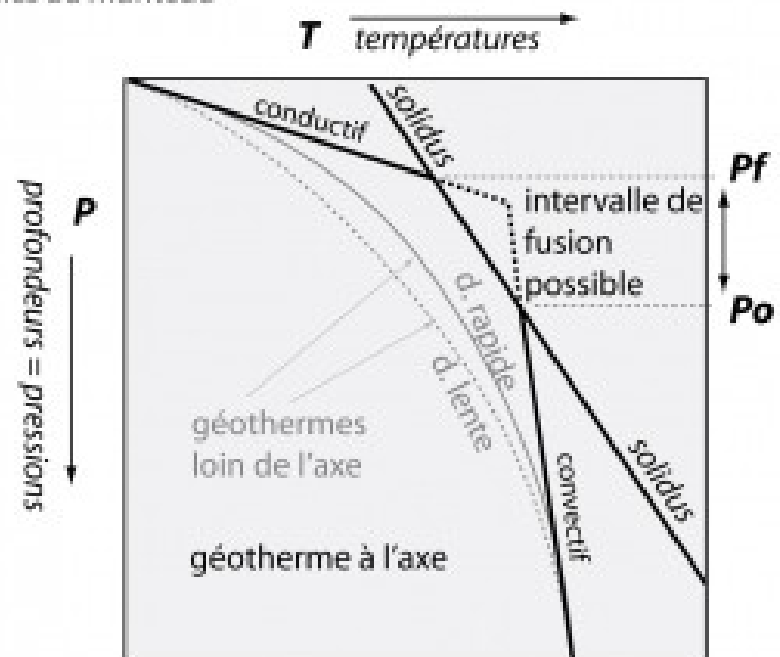
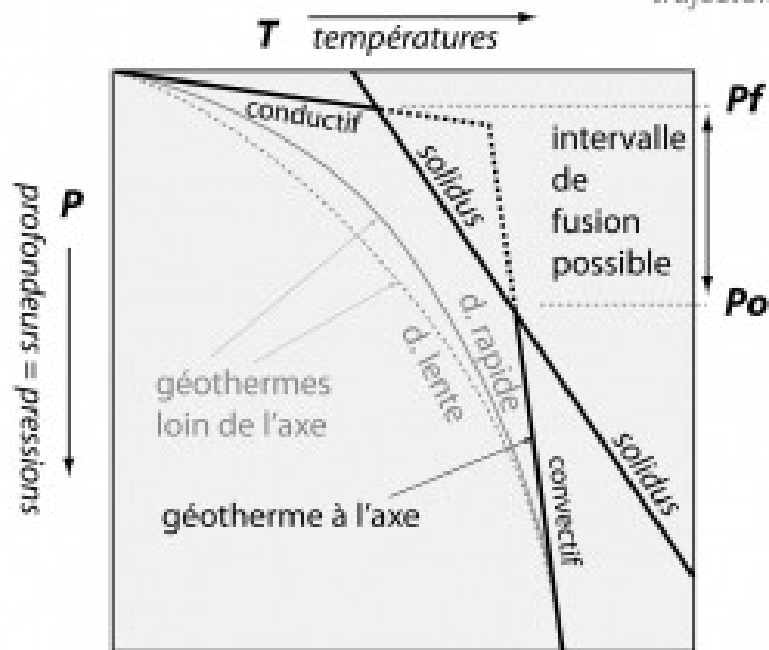
C

DORSALES RAPIDES

DORSALES LENTES

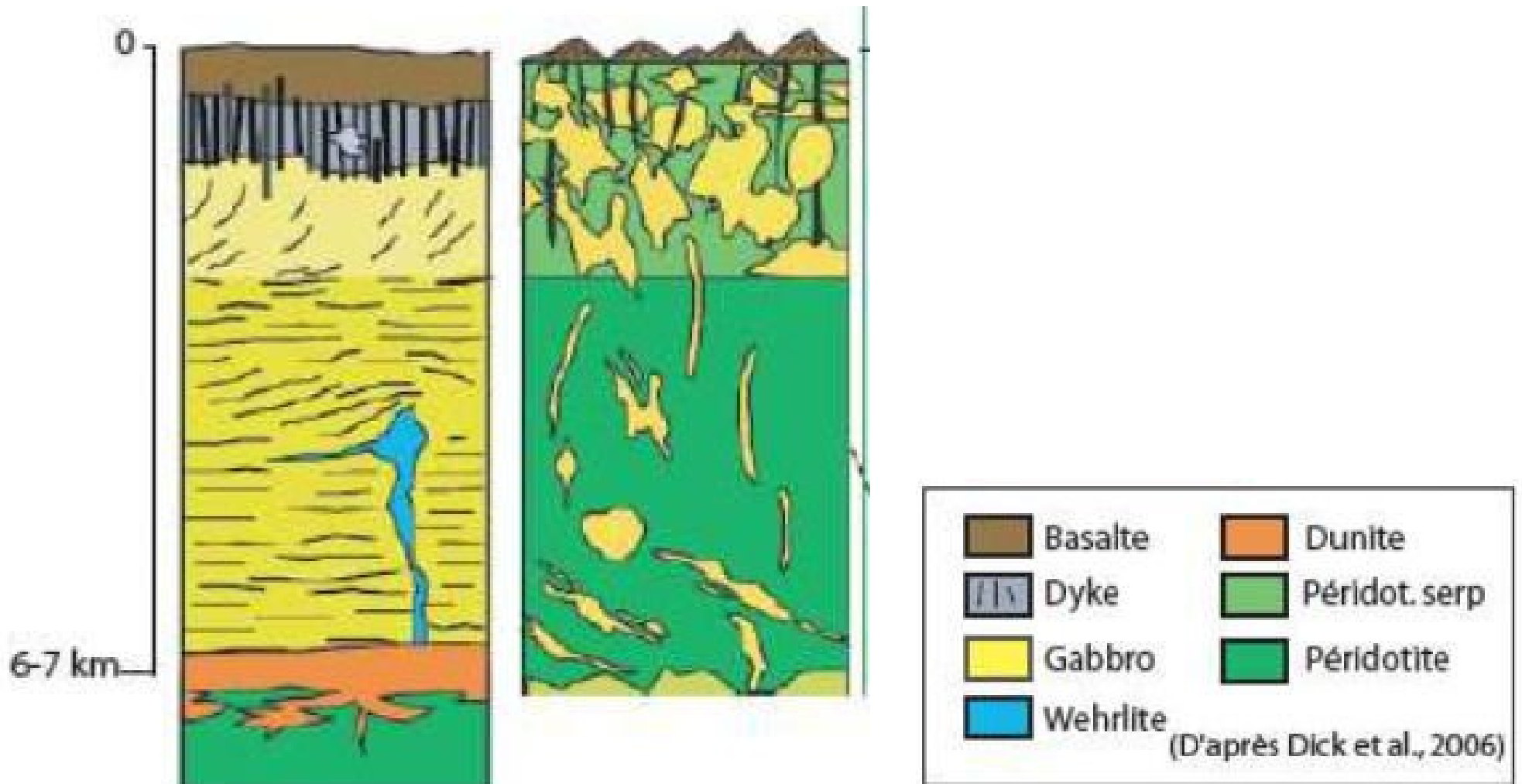


trajectoires des particules du manteau

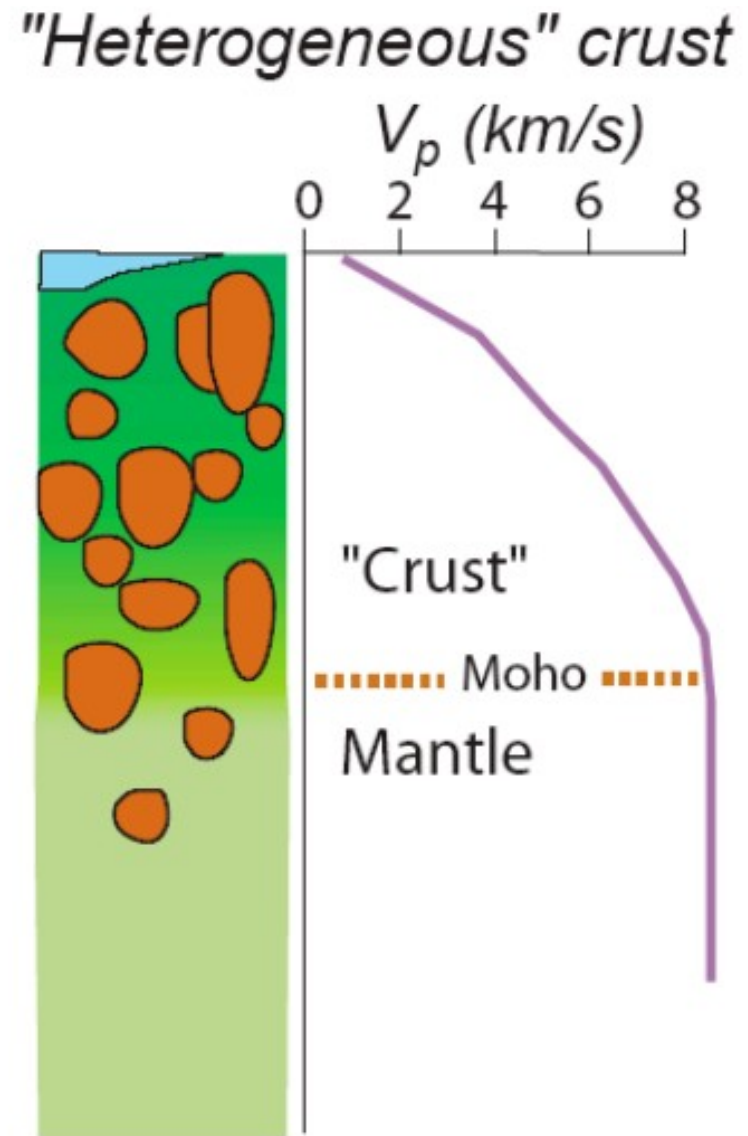
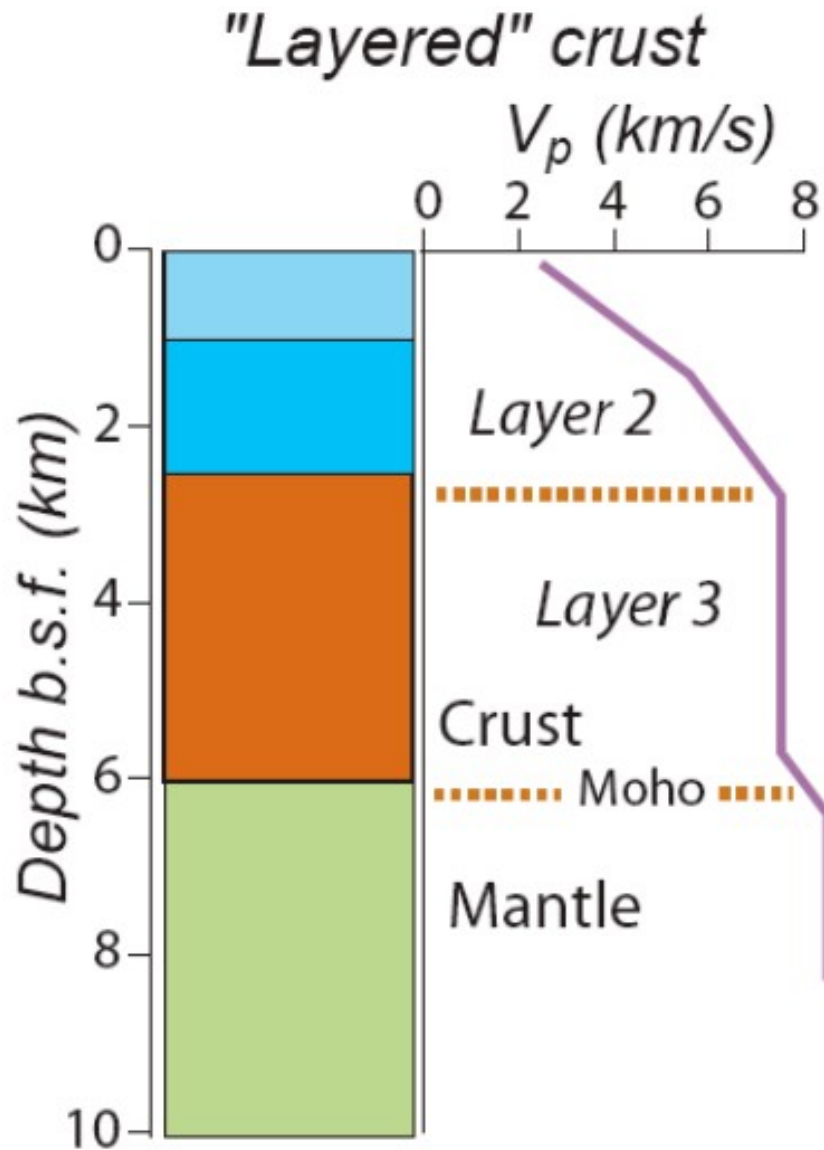


Deux types de croutes océaniques

- Dorsale rapide, dorsale lente

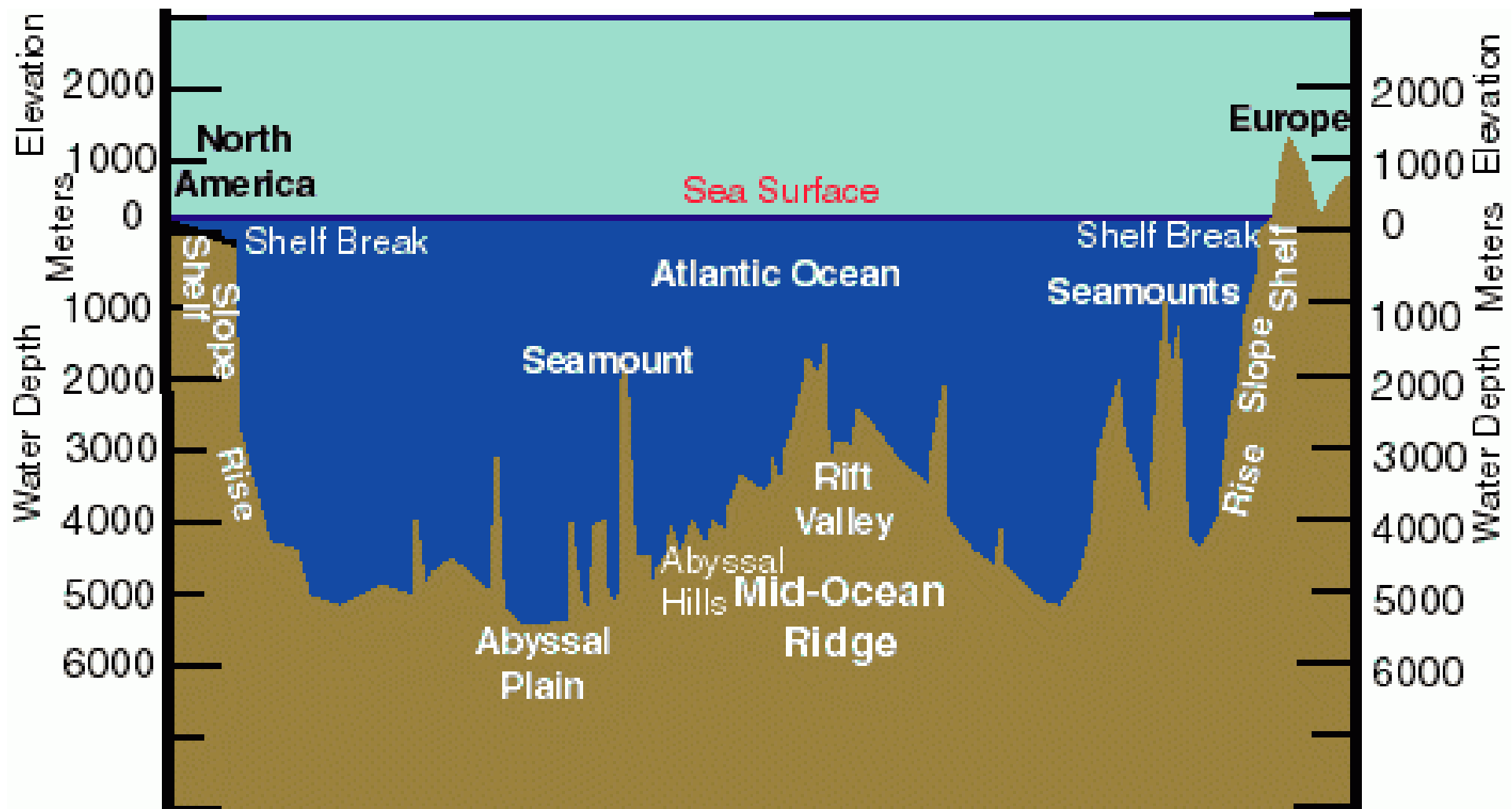


Deux types de croutes océaniques



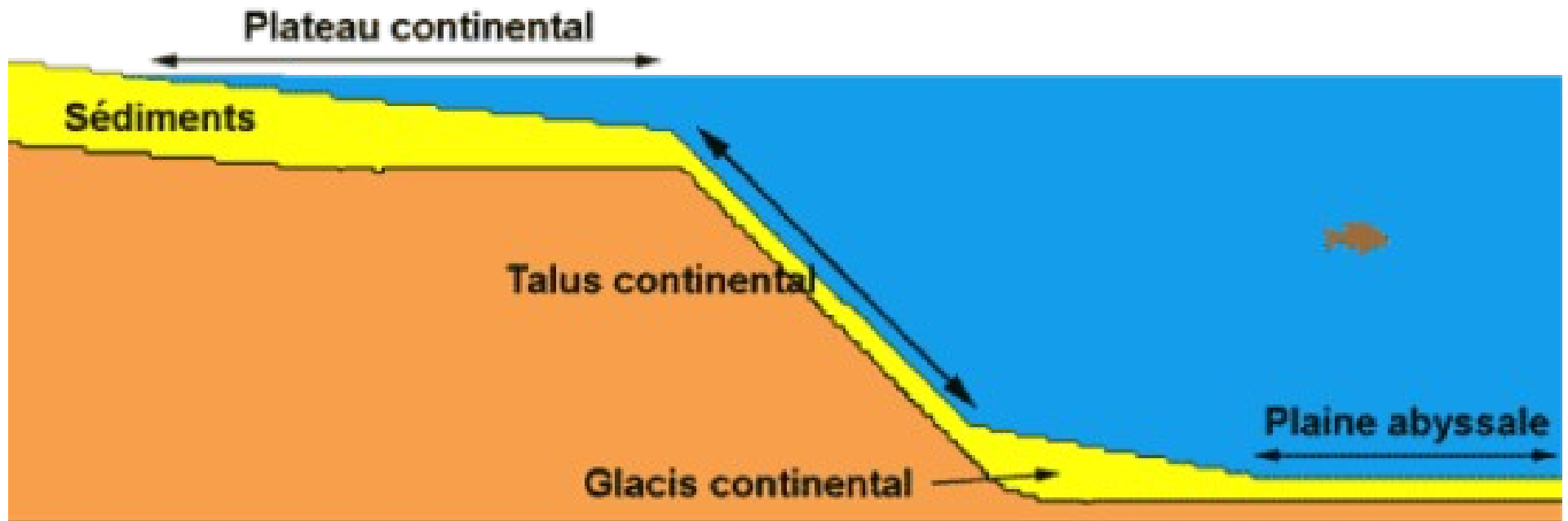
La topographie d'un bassin océanique

- Dorsales océaniques, plaines abyssales, marges passives



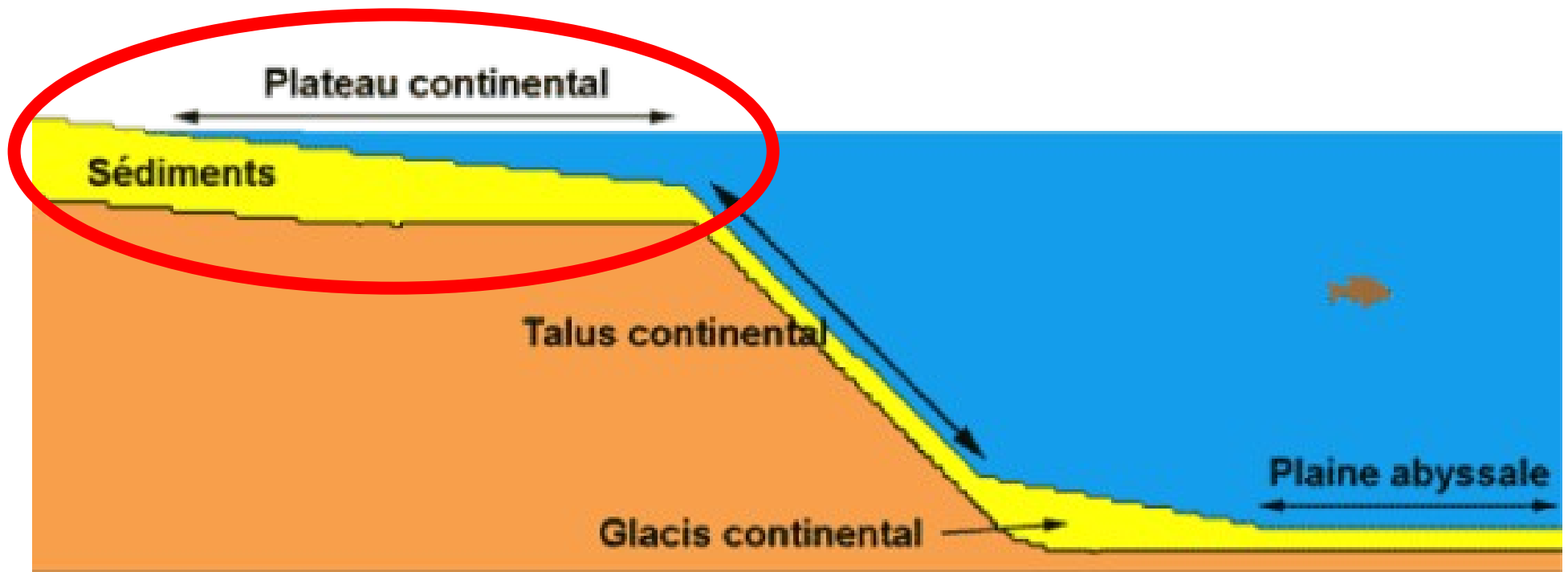
La transition entre les deux types de lithosphères

- Une marge continentale passive



La transition entre les deux types de lithosphères

- Une marge continentale passive



L'emboitement des marges passives

- **Attention :** ce ne sont pas les cotes qui s'emboitent !!!
- Une partie de la croute continentale est immergée

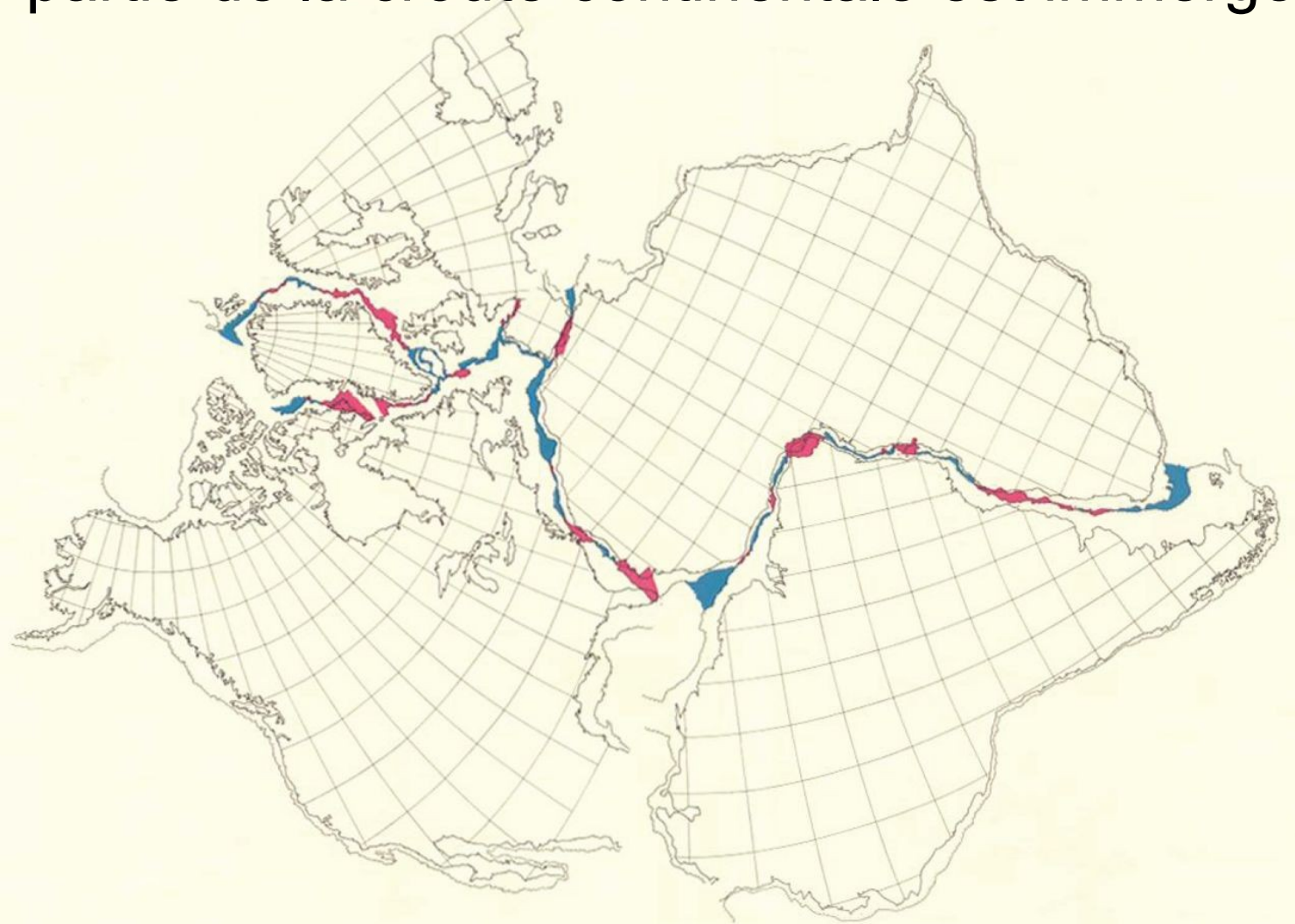


FIGURE 8. Fit of all the continents around the Atlantic at the 500 fm. contour, transverse Mercator projection.