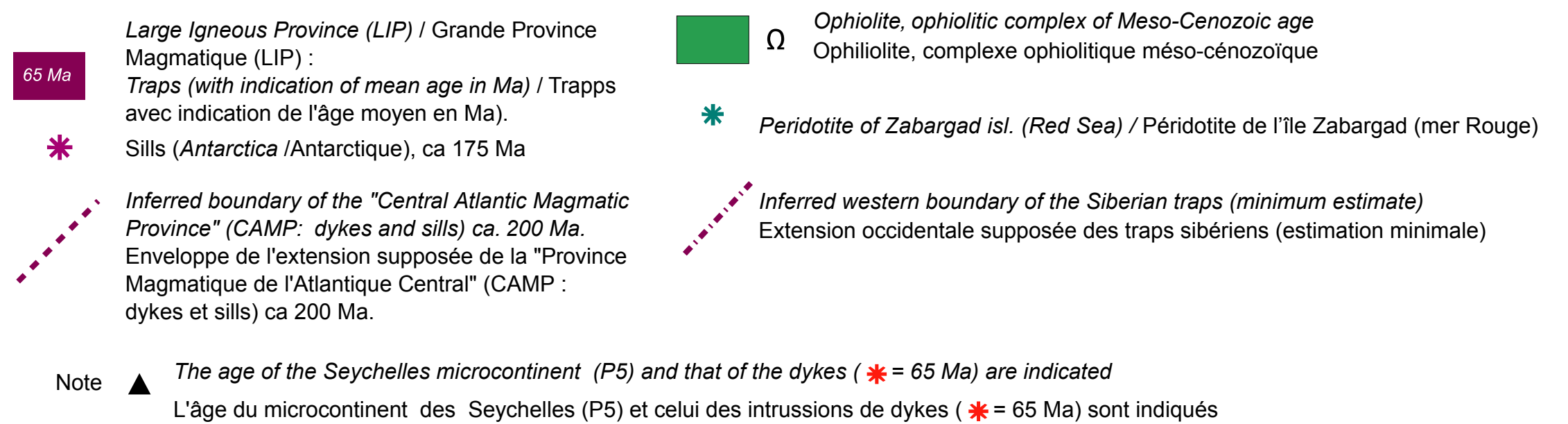
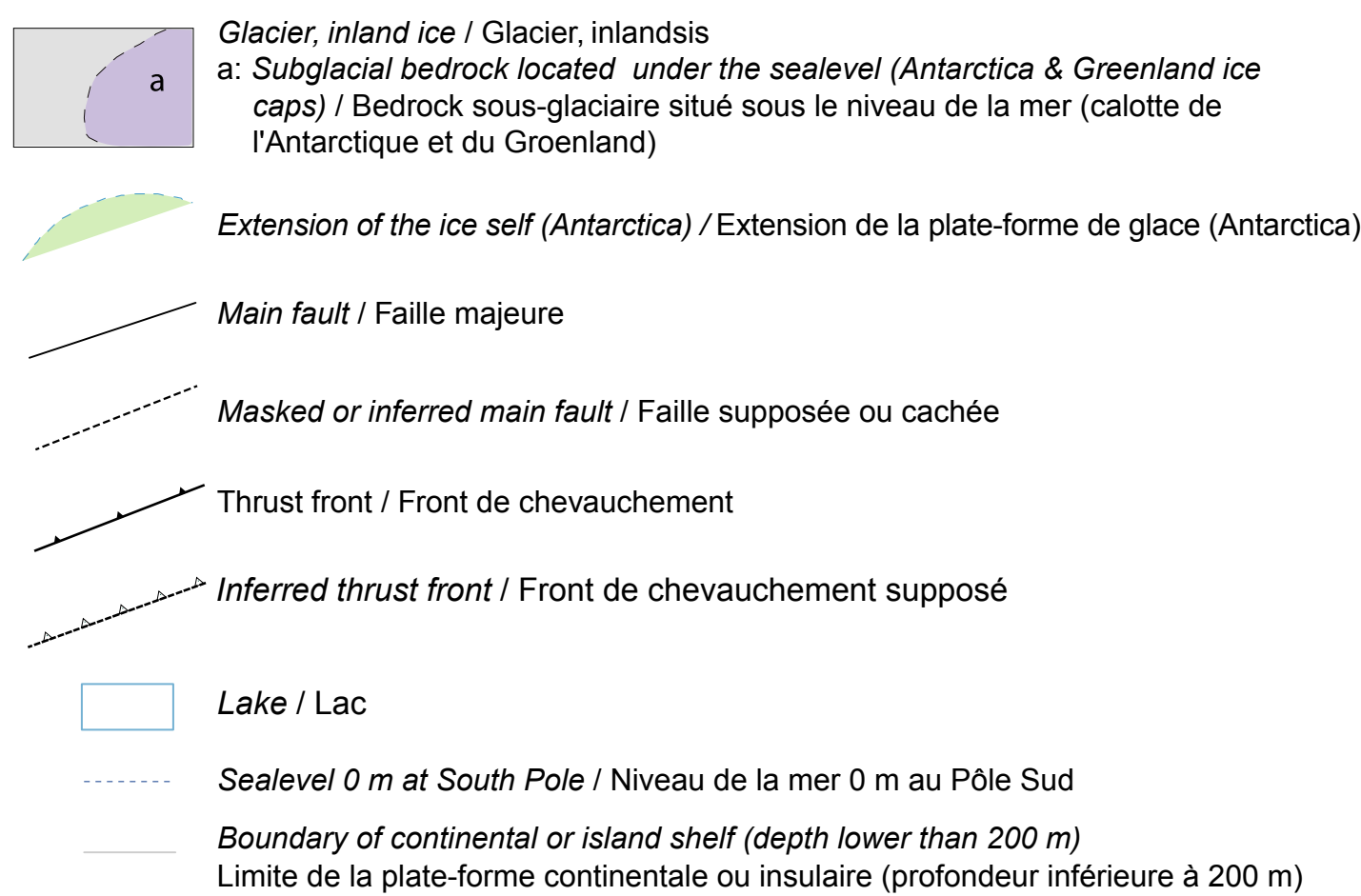
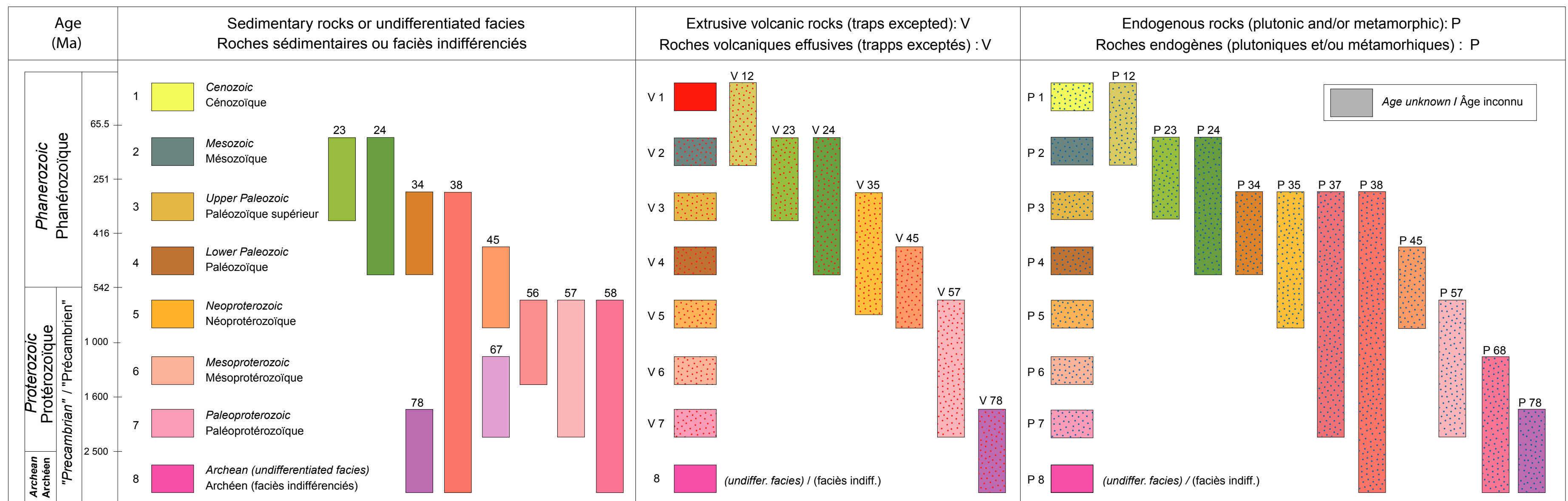


ONSHORE AREAS / ZONES CONTINENTALES

(except Iceland / sauf Islande)

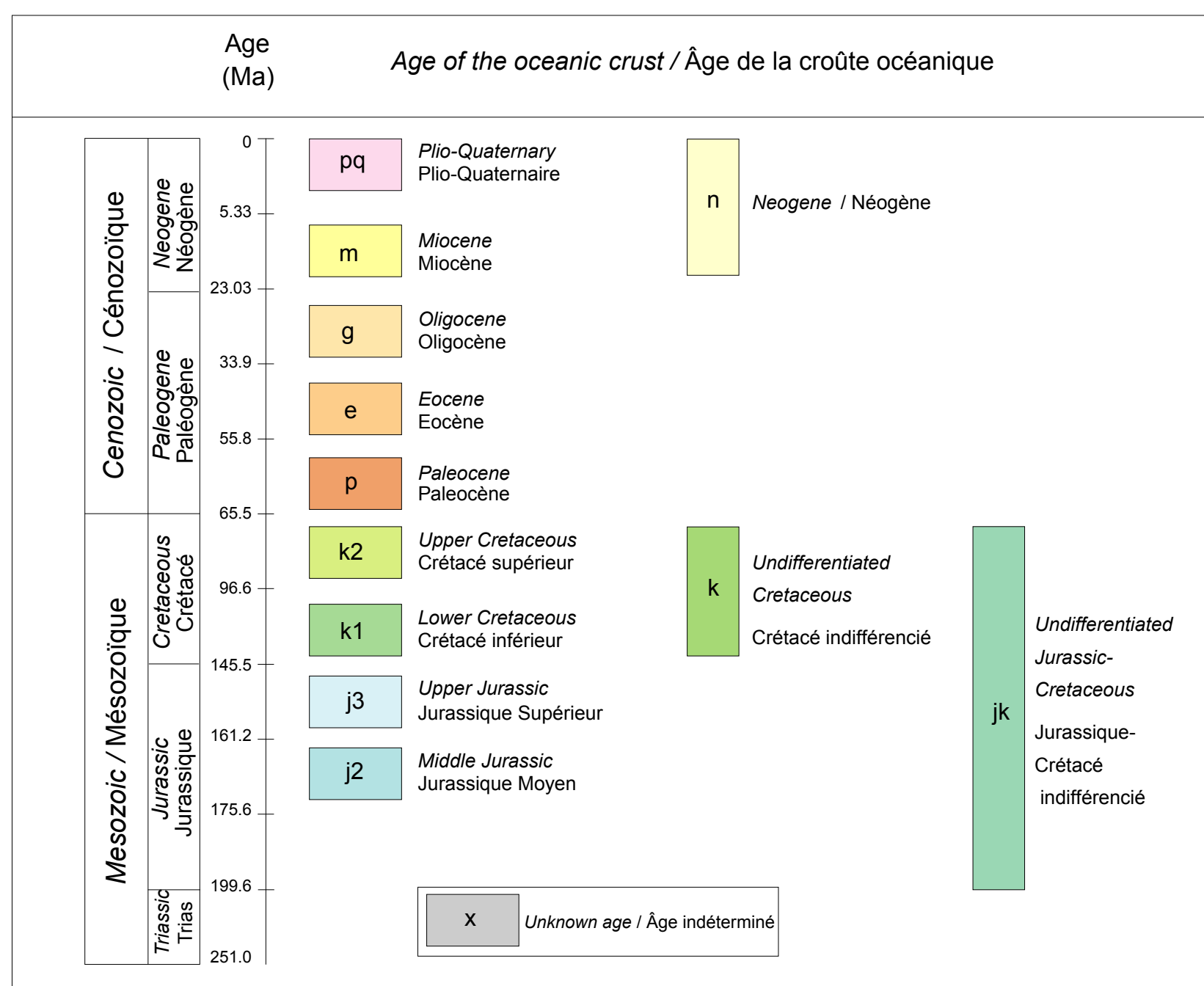


OTHER FEATURES / AUTRES SYMBOLES

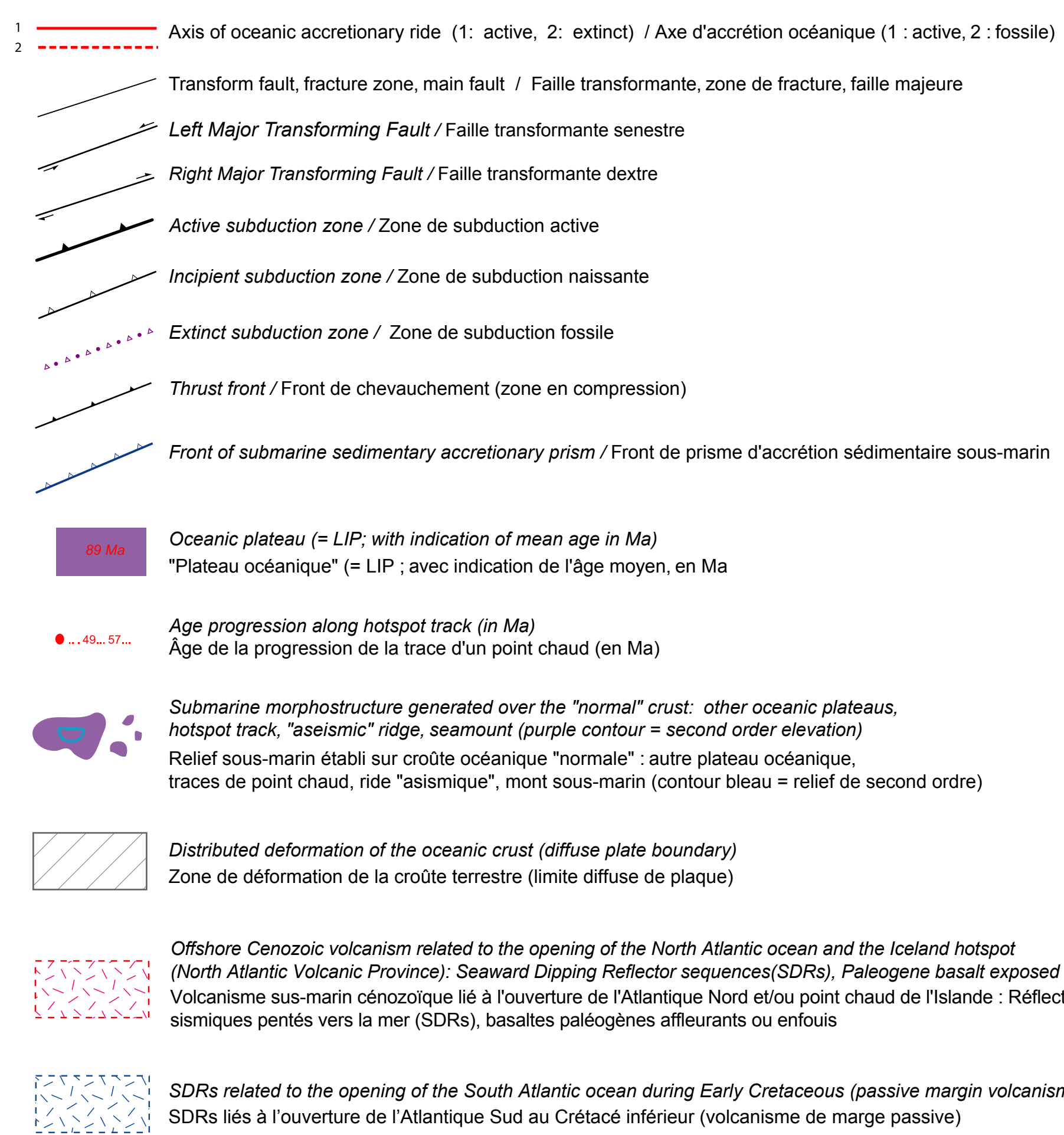
- Towns / Villes
- Polar circles / Cercles polaires
- Tropic / Tropique
- Coast / Trait de côte
- Rivers / Fleuves

OFFSHORE AREAS / ZONES SOUS-MARINES

(including Iceland / Islande incluse)



- Continental or island shelf (depth < 200 m), except Antarctica / Plate-forme continentale ou insulaire (profondeur < 200 m), sauf Antarctique
- Continental or island arc slope, except Antarctica / Pente continentale ou d'arc insulaire, sauf Antarctique
- Antarctica continental margin / Marge continentale de l'Antarctique
- Approximate boundary between "true" oceanic crust and continental crust ("normal", continentalized stretched, ...) / Limite approximative entre croûte océanique "vraie" et croûte continentale (continentalisée, étirée,...)
- Approximate boundary between "true" oceanic crust and continental crust, masked / Limite approximative entre croûte océanique et croûte continentale, recouverte



Hotspots

- Currently active hotspots, or hotspots whose ultimate known activity settles within the last million years or so.
 - 1. HA, ... HG: "Primary" hotspots i.e. assumed to correspond to a deep seated thermal plume (after Courtillot et al., 2003) HA: Afar - HB: Easter - HC: Hawaii - HD: Iceland - HE: Louisville - HF: Reunion - HG: Tristan
 - 2. Hh, ... Hi: Possible "primary" hotspots (ibid.) Hh: Galapagos - Hi: Kerguelen
 - 3. H1, ... H34: Other "hotspots", i.e. assumed to have a relatively shallow mantle origin (upper/lower mantle transition zone, "hotline", passive lithosphere breakup, ...) or whose deeper origin is yet questionable. H1: Arago seamount (smt) - H2: Ascension - H3: Azores - H4: Balleny - H5: Bouvet - H6: Bowie/ Kodiak smts - H7: Cameroon - H8: Canary - H9: Cape Verde - H10: Caroline - H11: Comores - H12: Crozet - H13: Darfur/ Jebel Marra - H14: Fernando de Noronha - H15: Foundation smt - H16: Flinders smt/ Lord Howe Rise - H17: Hoggar - H18: Jan Mayen - H19: Juan de Fuca/Cobb - H20: Juan Fernandez/A. Selkirk - H21: Macdonald - H22: Marion - H23: Marqueses - H24: Pitcairn - H25: Rarotonga - H26: St Paul/Amsterdam - H27: Samoa - H28: San Félix/ Desventuradas - H29: Socorro/Revillagigedo - H30: Tahiti/Société - H31: Tasmanid - H32: Tibesti - H33: Trindade/ Martin Vaz - H34: Yellowstone
- eH1 & eH2: Hotspots whose extinction is much older. eH1: Great Meteor smt/ New England smts - eH2: St. Helena

Points chauds

- Points chauds actifs, ou dont la cessation d'activité ne remonte guère au delà du million d'années.
 - 1- HA, ... HG: Points chauds "primaires" supposés correspondre à un panache d'origine profonde (d'après Courtillot et al., 2003) HA: Afar - HB: Île de Pâques - HC: Hawaï - HD: Islande - HE: Louisville - HF: Réunion - HG: Tristan
 - 2- Hh, ... Hi: Points chauds "primaires" possibles (ibid.). Hh: Galapagos - Hi: Kerguelen
 - 3- H1, ... H34: Autres "points chauds" pouvant avoir une origine relativement peu profonde dans le manteau (p. ex. zone de transition manteau supérieur/manteau inférieur, "ligne chaude", rupture passive de la lithosphère, ...) ou ceux dont la réalité est mise en doute. H1: Mont sous-marin (Msm) Arago - H2: Ascension - H3: Açores - H4: Balleny - H5: Bouvet - H6: Msm Bowie/ Kodiak - H7: Cameroun - H8: Canaries - H9: Cap Vert - H10: Carolines - H11: Comores - H12: Crozet - H13: Darfour/Djebel Marra - H14: Fernando de Noronha - H15: Msm Foundation - H16: Msm Flinders/ Lord Howe Rise - H17: Hoggar - 18: Jan Mayen - H19: Juan de Fuca/Cobb - H20: Juan Fernandez/A. Selkirk - H21: Macdonald - H22: Marion - H23: Marquises - H24: Pitcairn - H25: Rarotonga - H26: St Paul/Amsterdam - H27: Samoa - H28: San Félix/ Desventuradas - H29: Socorro/Revillagigedo - H30: Tahiti/Société - H31: Tasmanides - H32: Tibesti - H33: Trindade/Martin Vaz - H34: Yellowstone
- eH1 & eH2: Points chauds dont la cessation d'activité est beaucoup plus ancienne. eH1: Msm Great Meteor/ New England - eH2: Ste Héliène