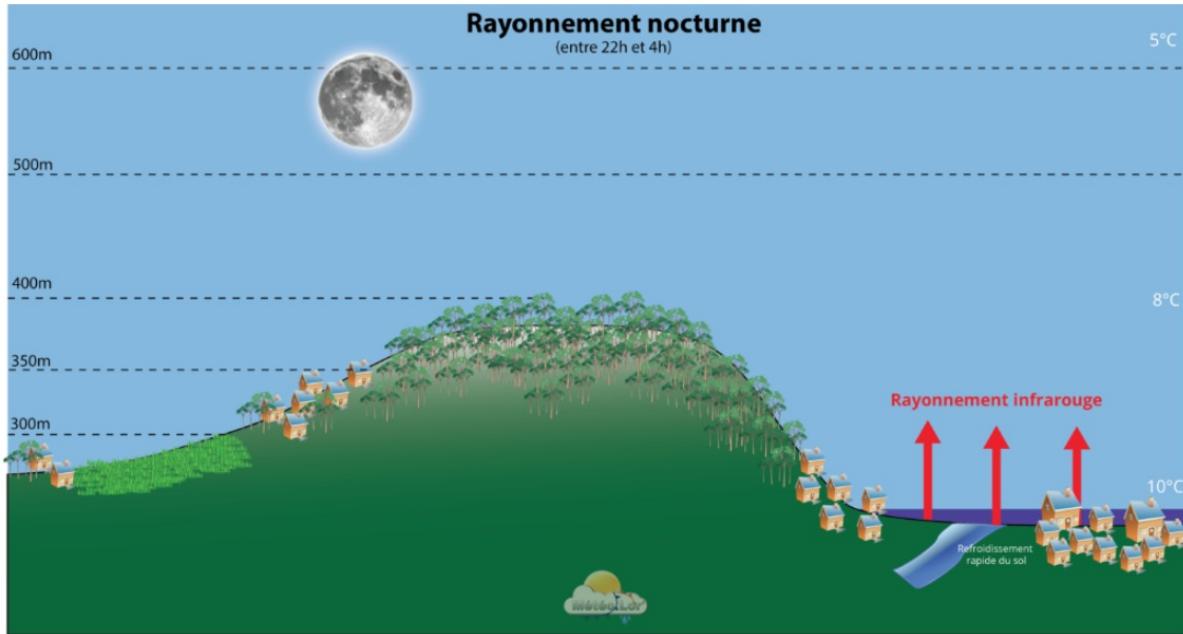
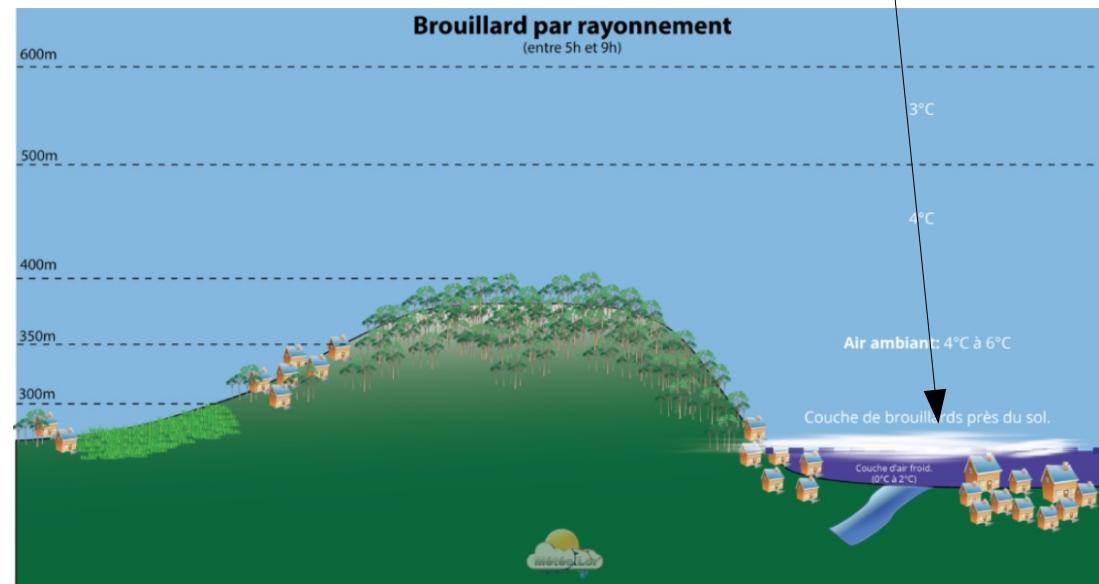


Brouillard

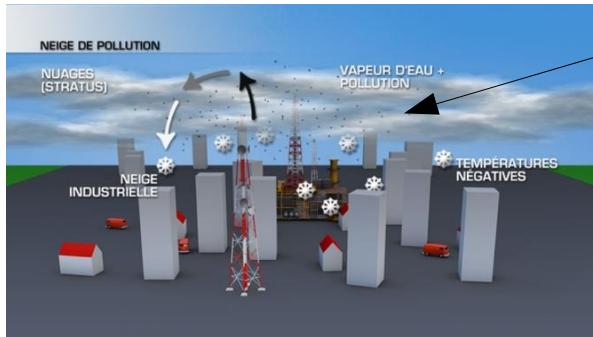
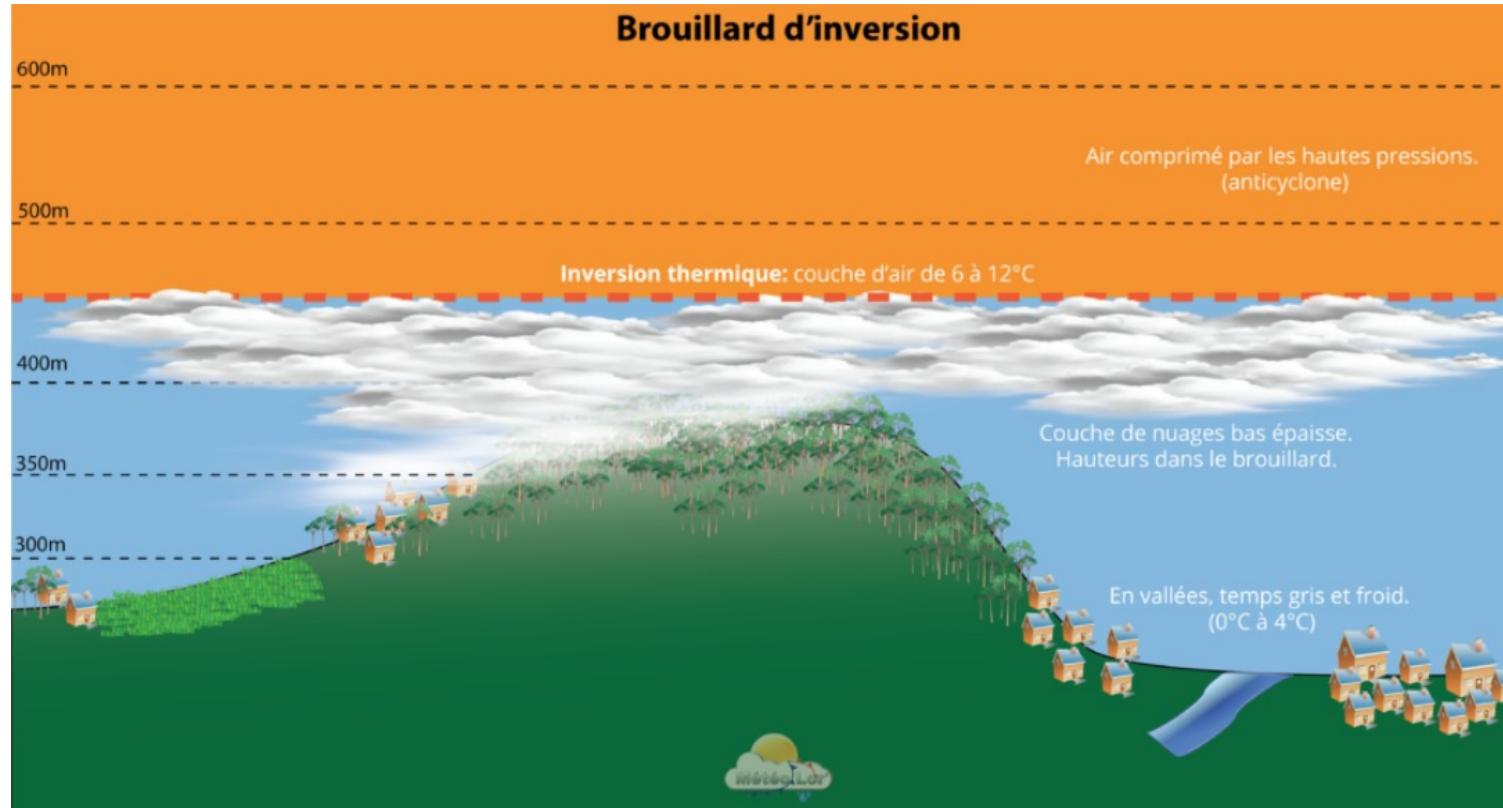


Smog ...

Brouillard par rayonnement (la nuit).



Brouillard

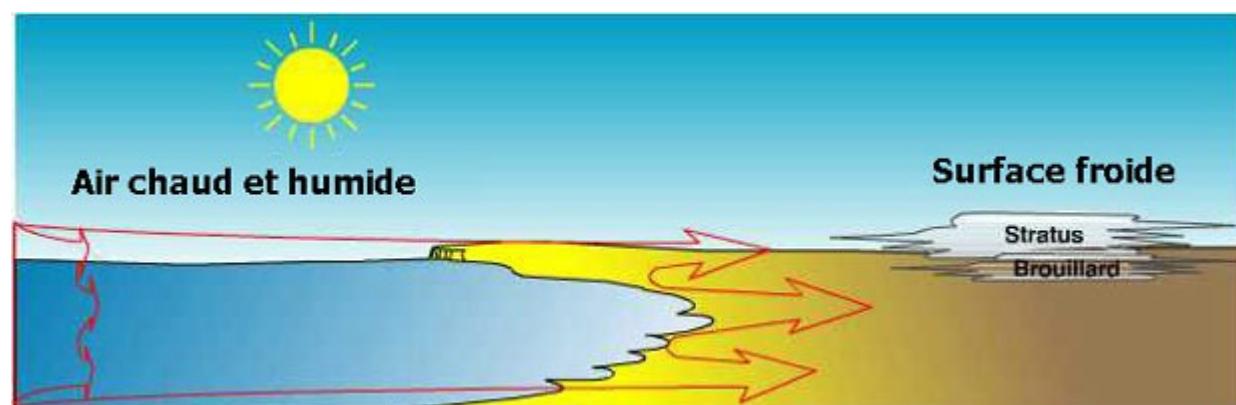
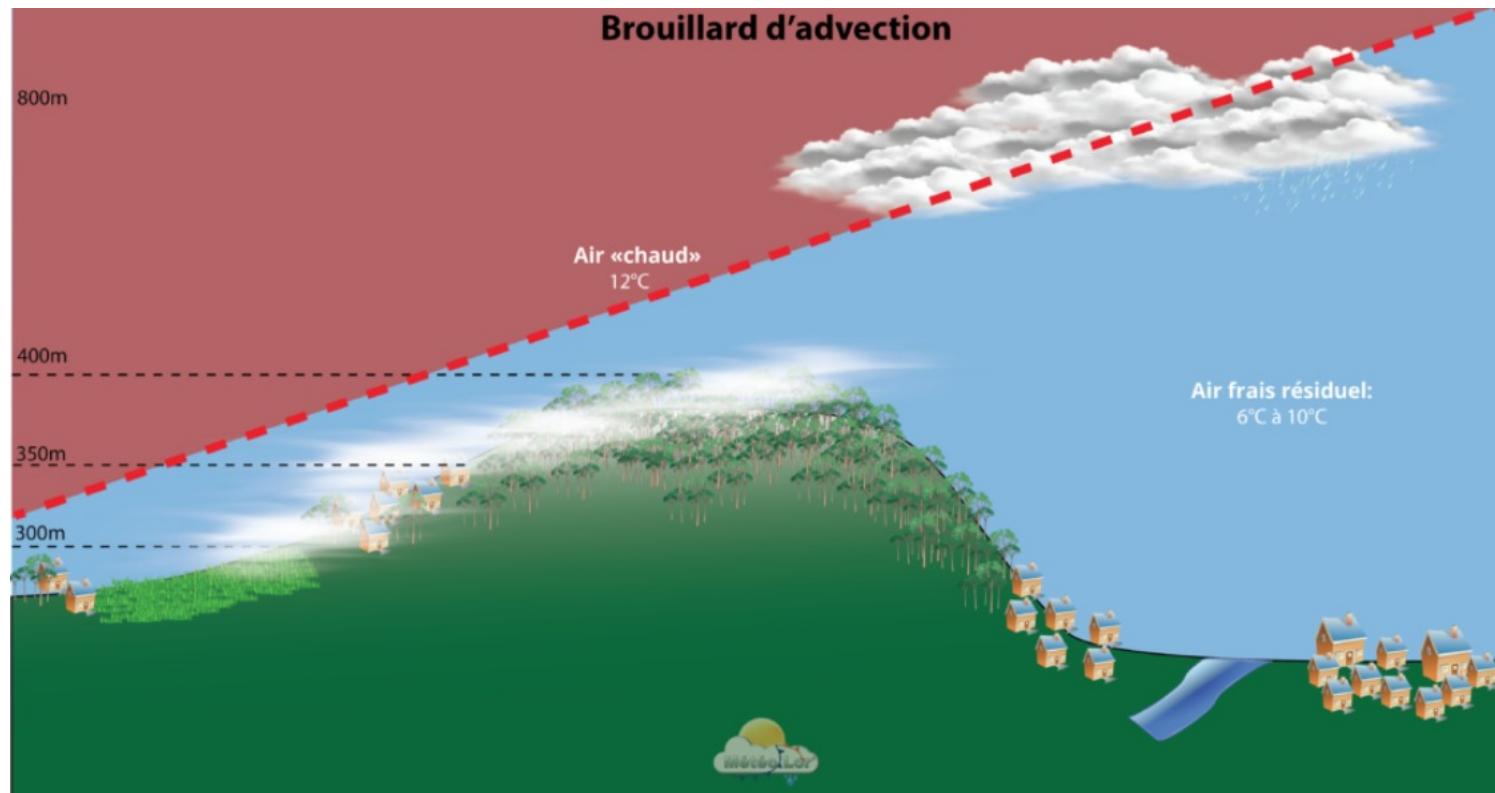


Neige industrielle

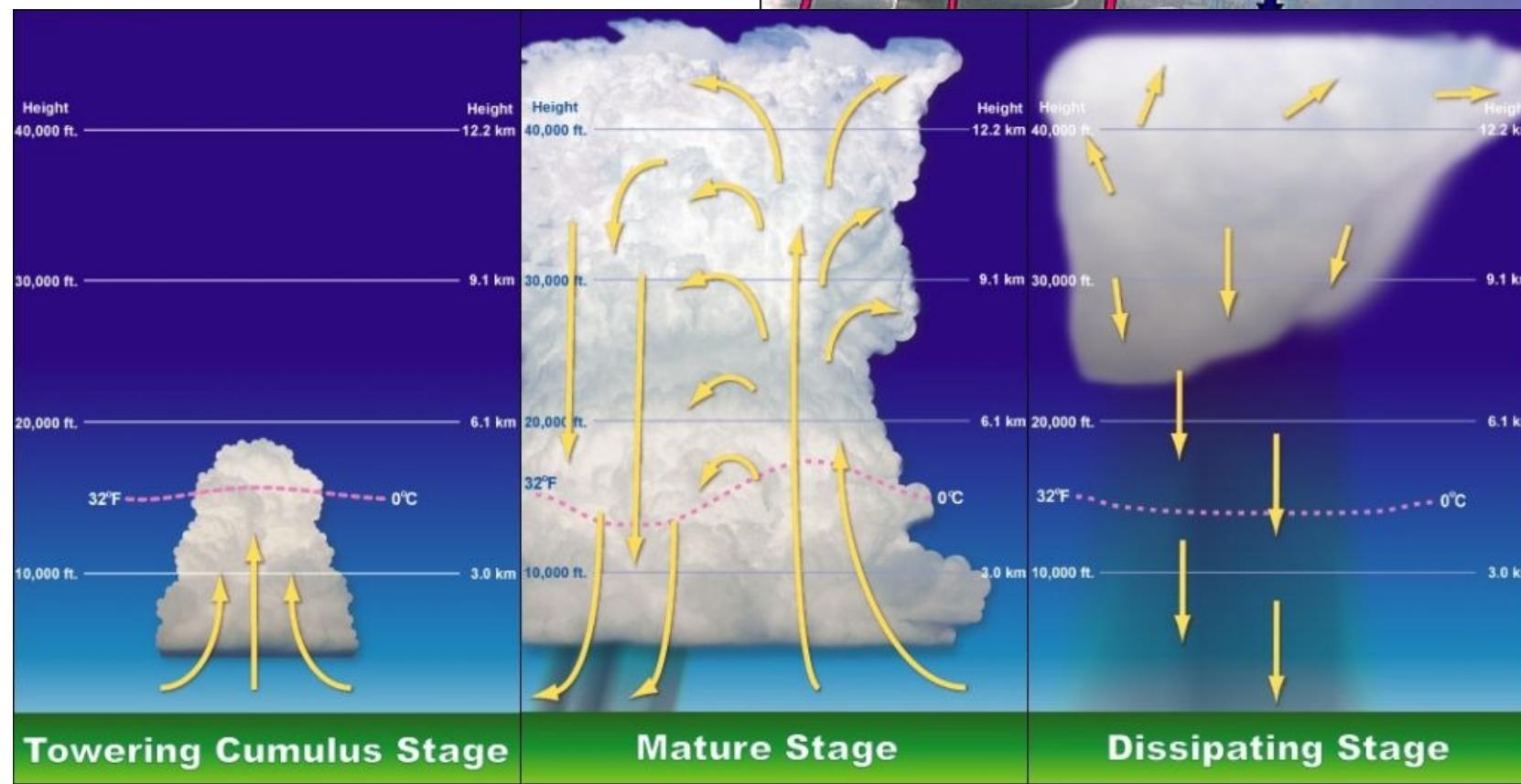
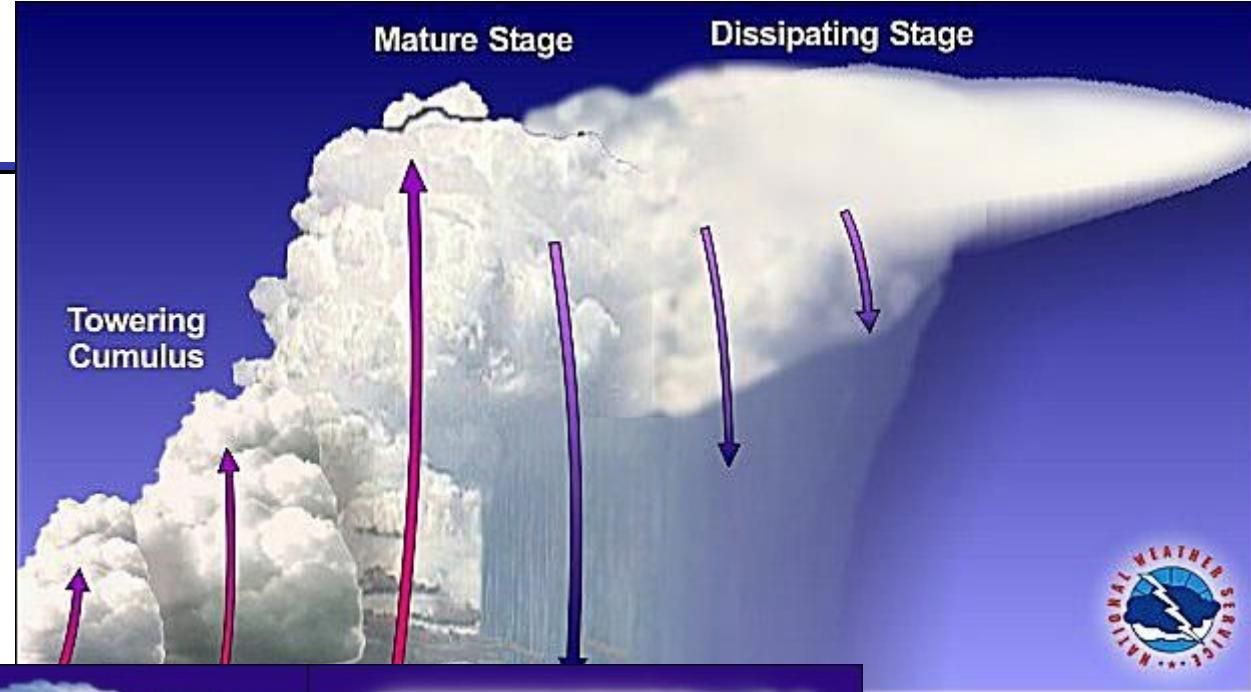
Mer de nuage



Brouillard

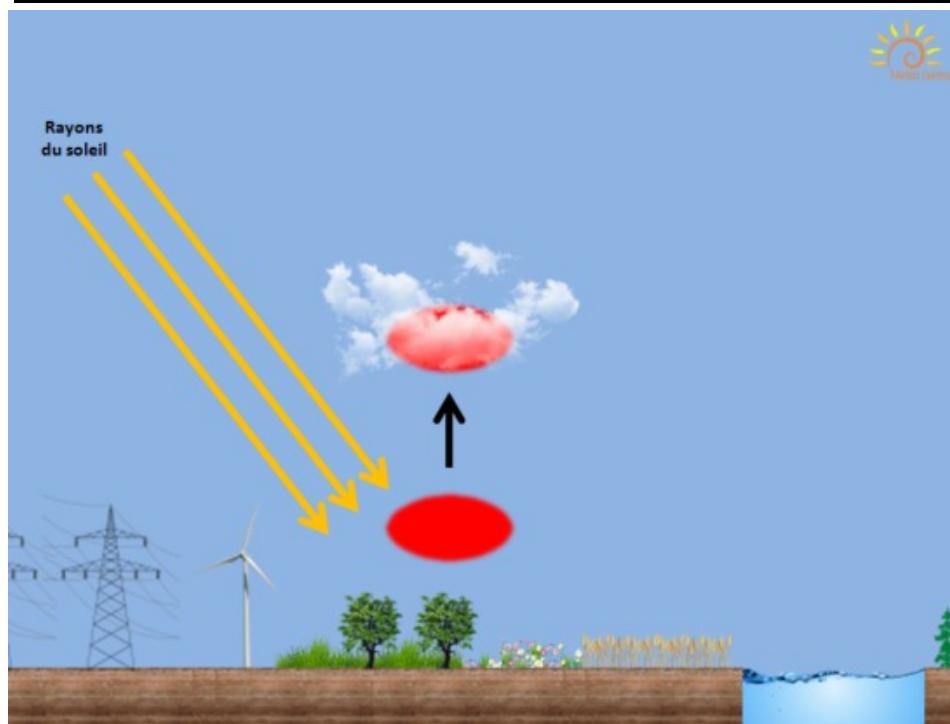


Orage

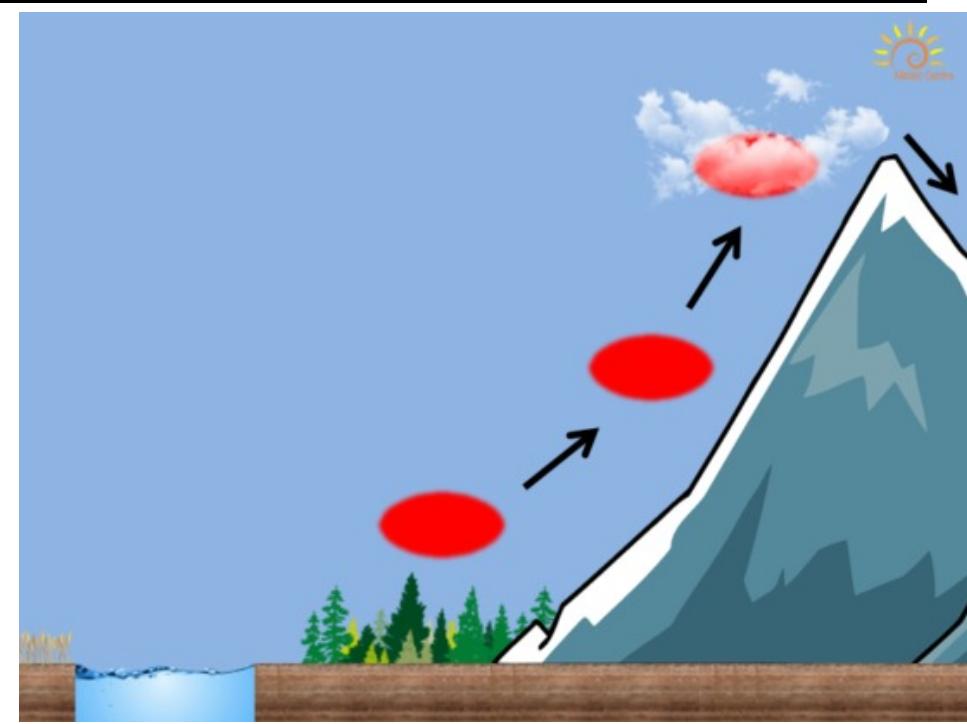


Orage

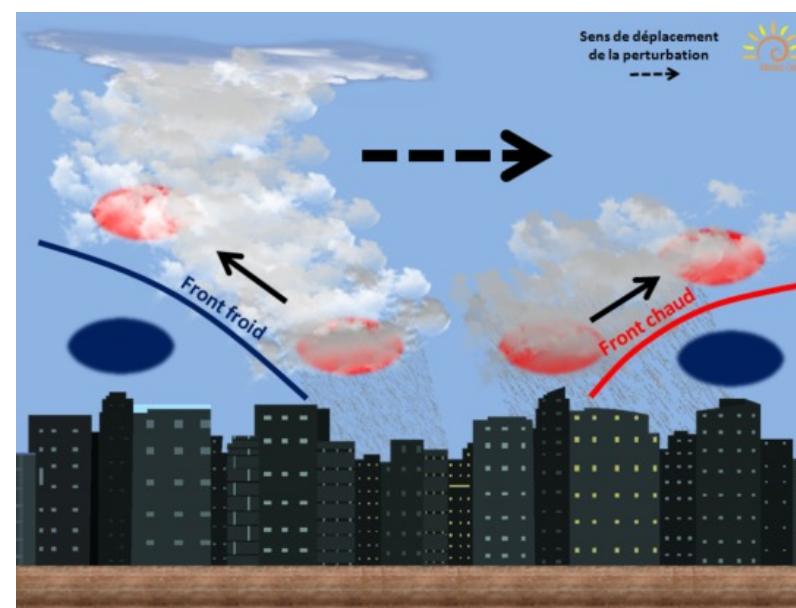
Source : <http://www.meteo-centre.fr/blog/les-orages/>



Convection (turbulence)
=> Orage de chaleur

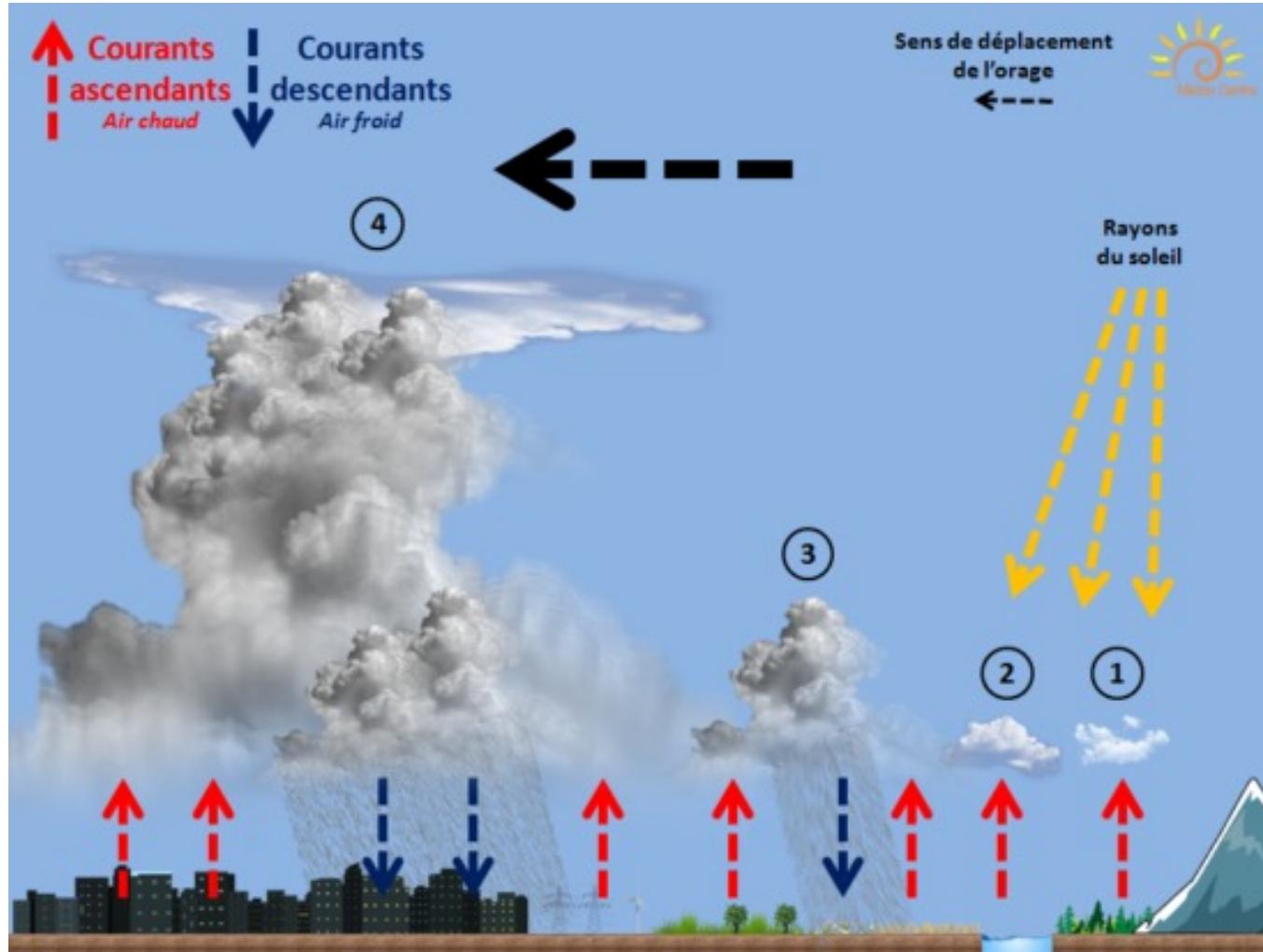


Soulèvement
orographique

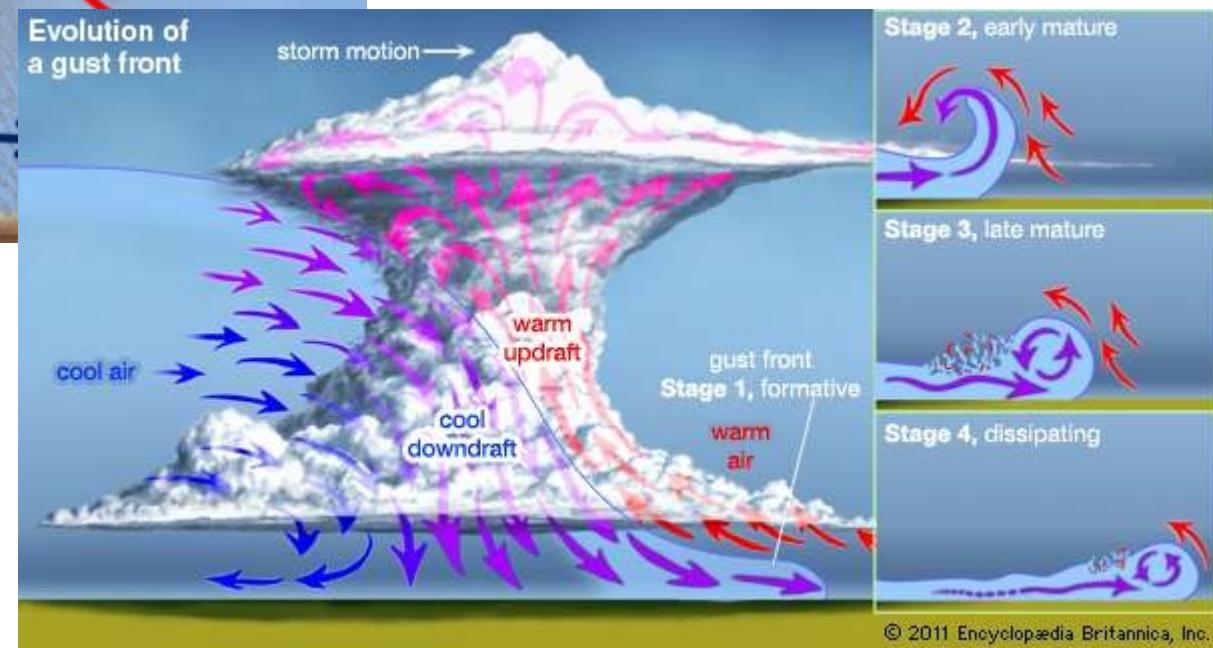
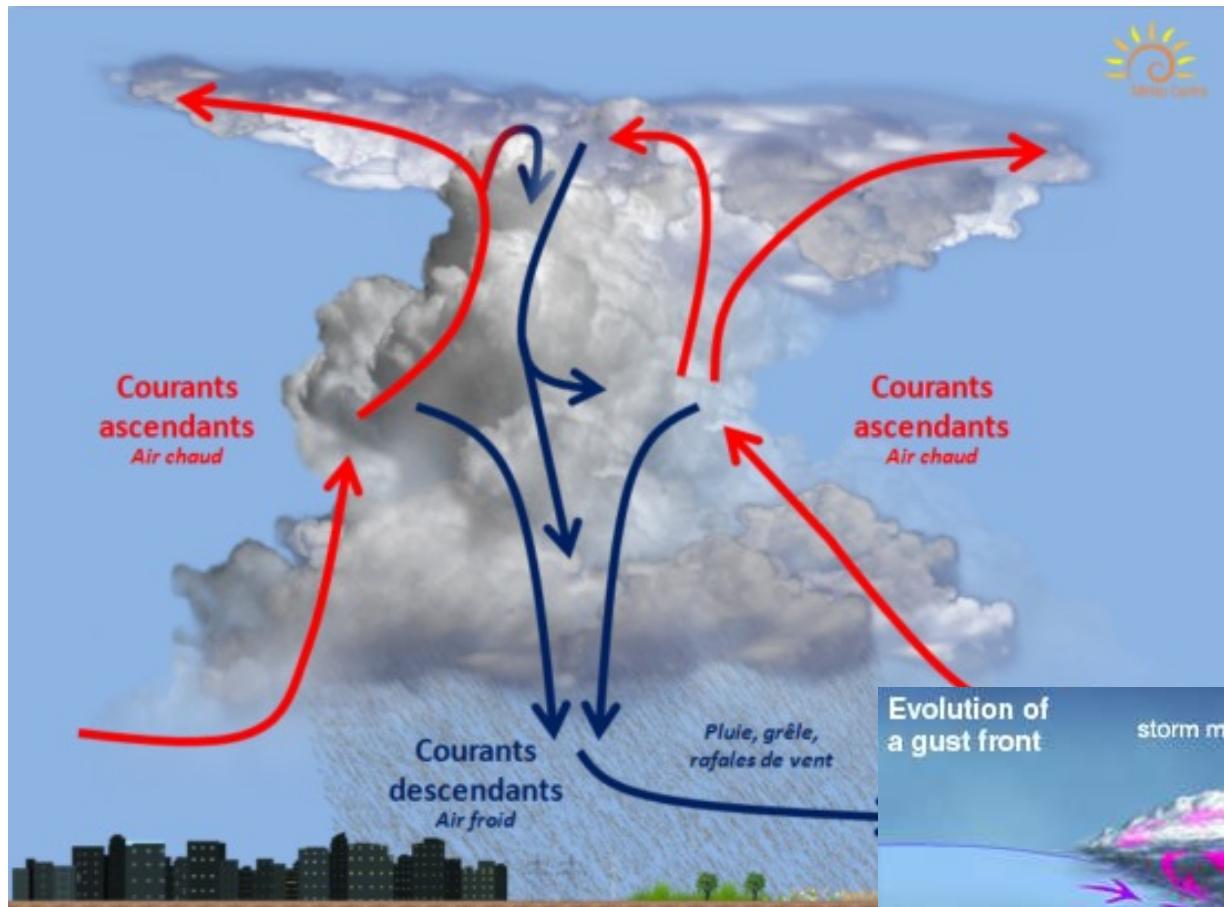


Front froid/chaud
=> Orage frontal
(ligne de grain)

Orage

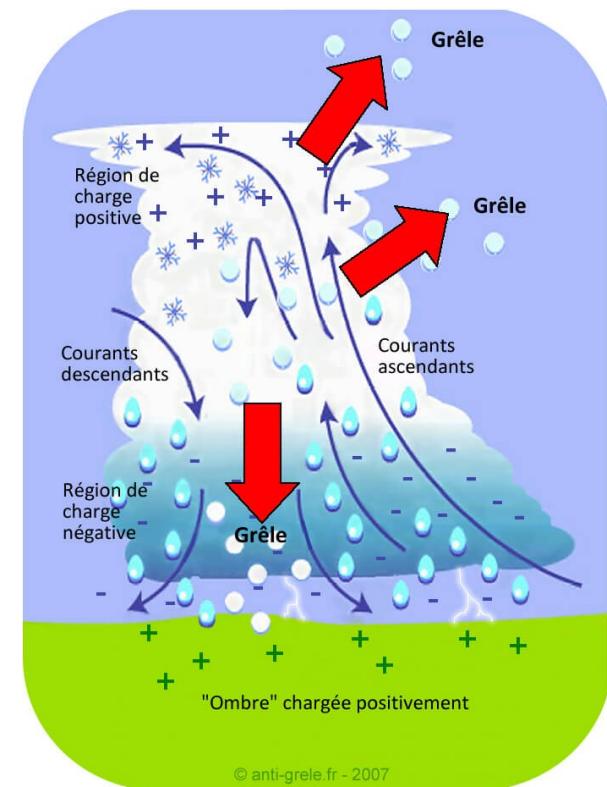
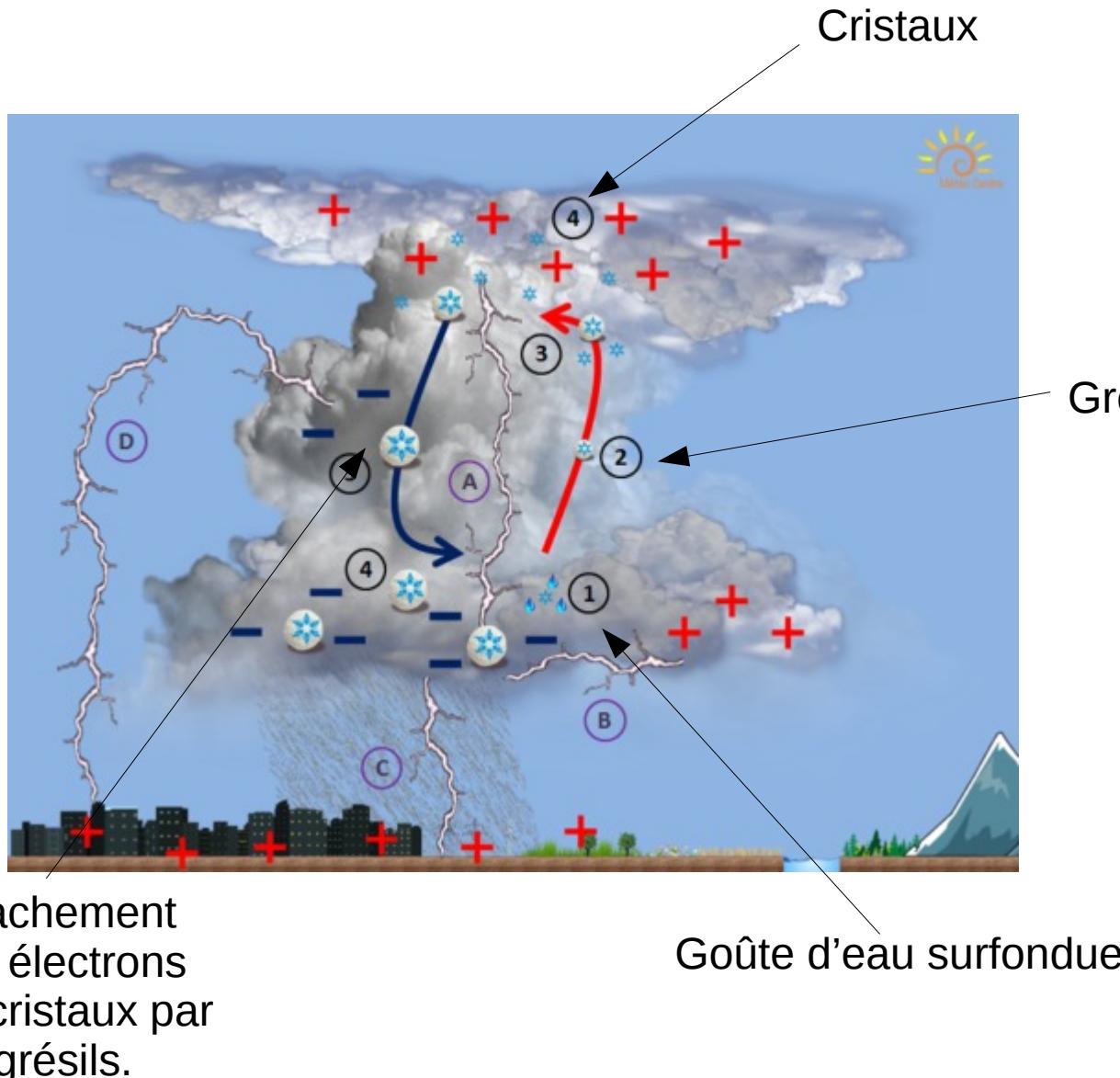


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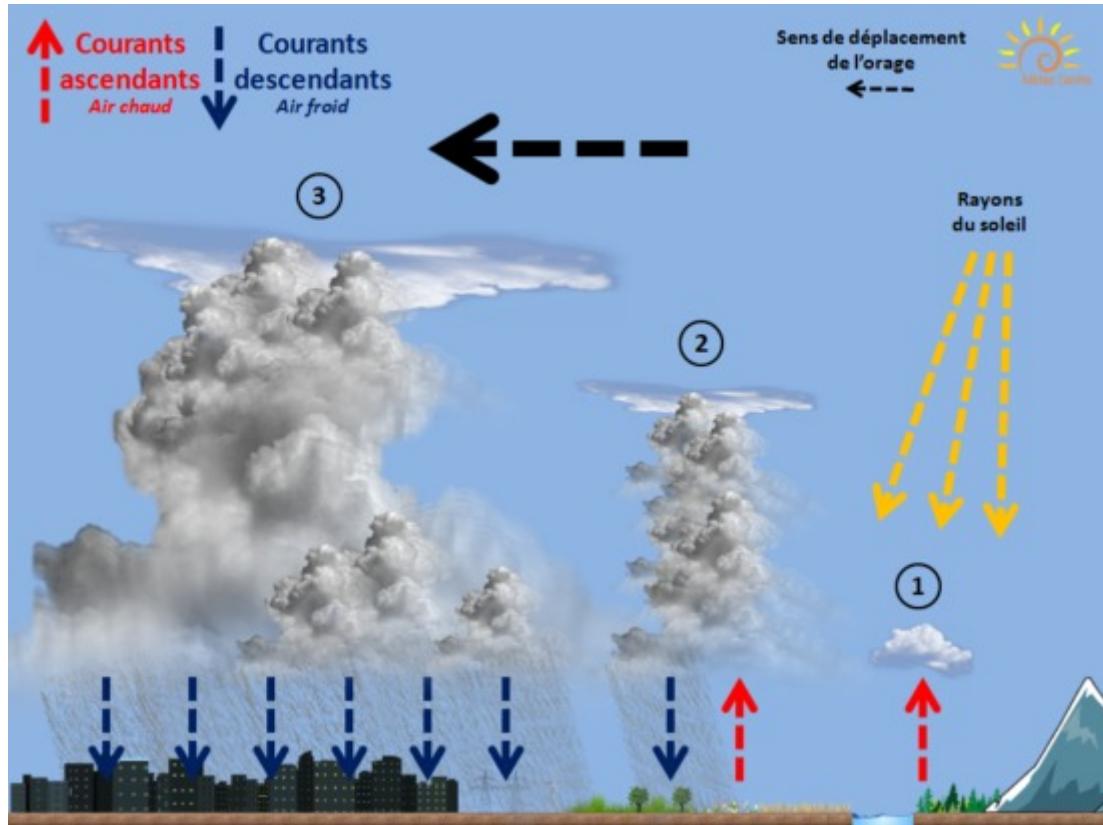
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Orage



Orage

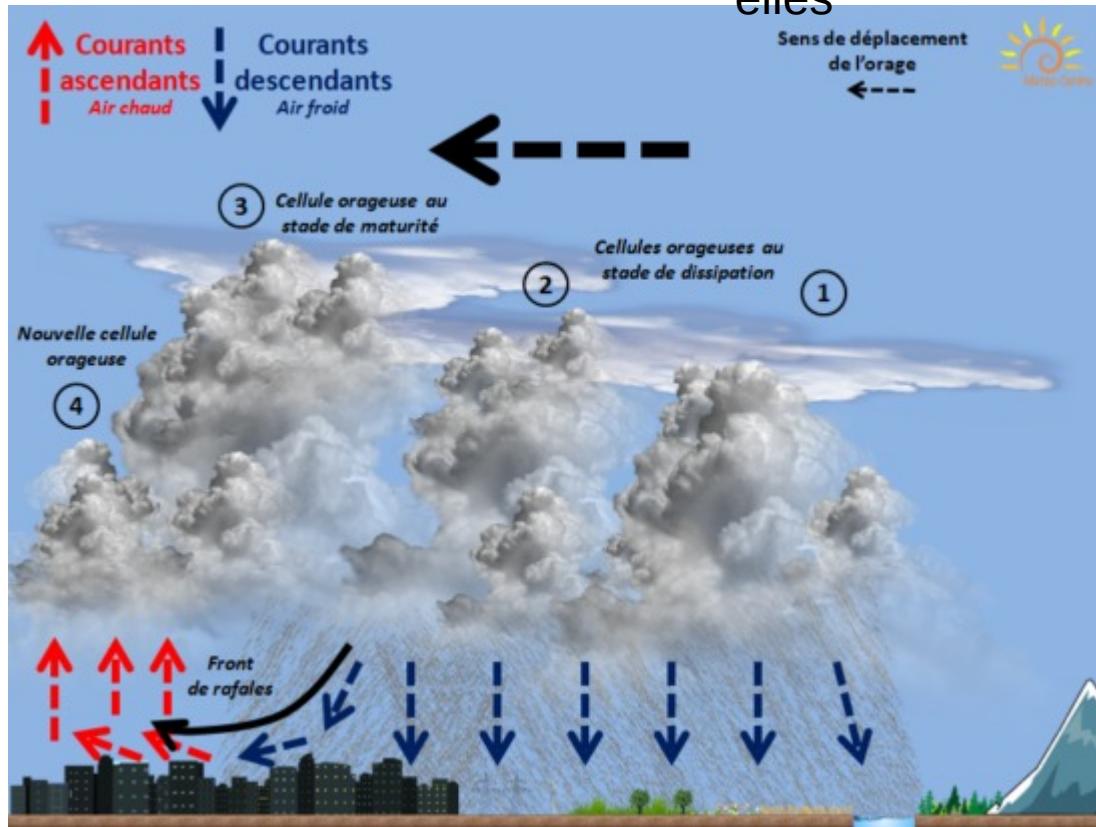
Orage monocellulaire



Orage

Orage multi-cellulaire

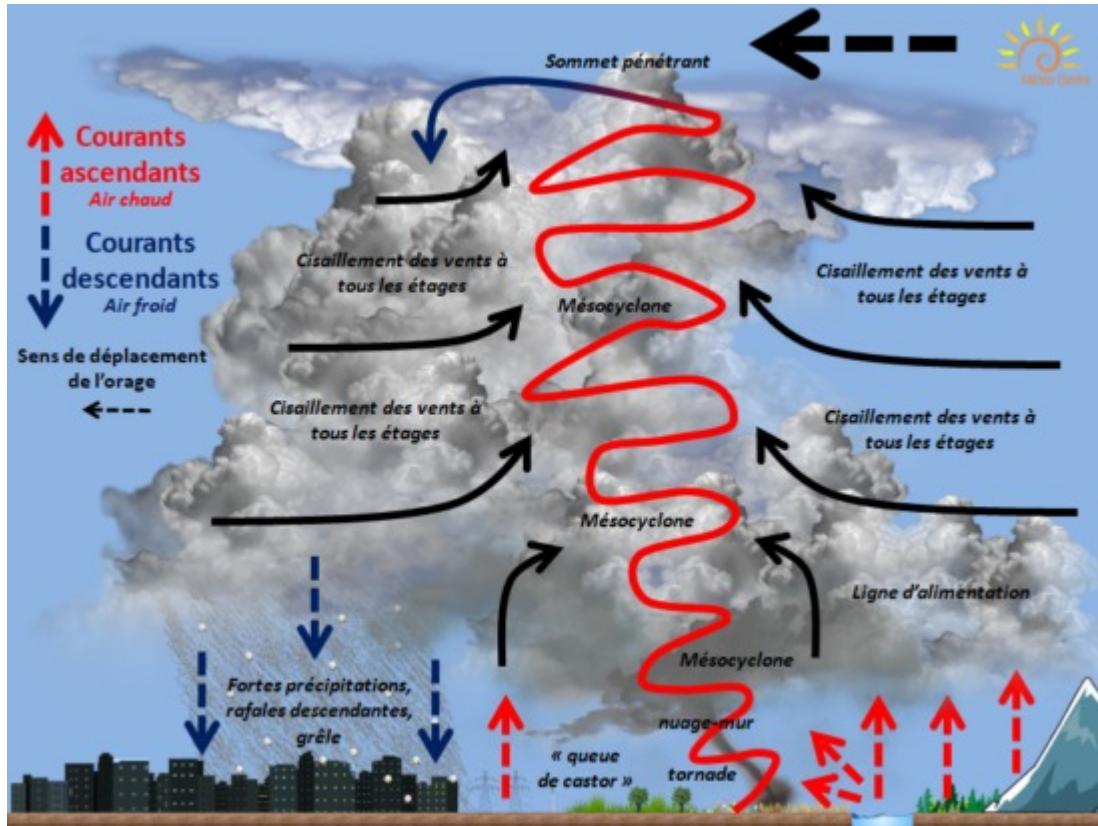
formation par propagation
fusion des cellules orageuses entre
elles



© Geoffrey Maillard

Orage

Orage supercellulaire (rotation)

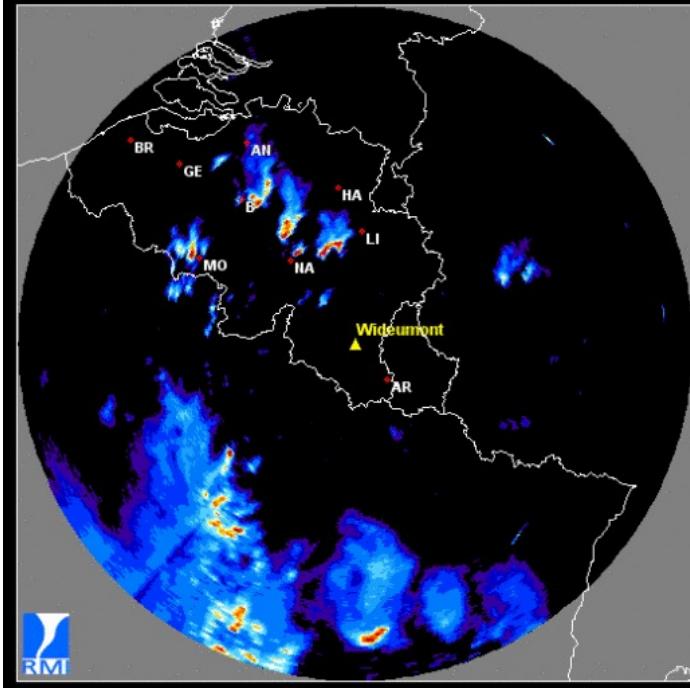


Tuba



Nuage mur

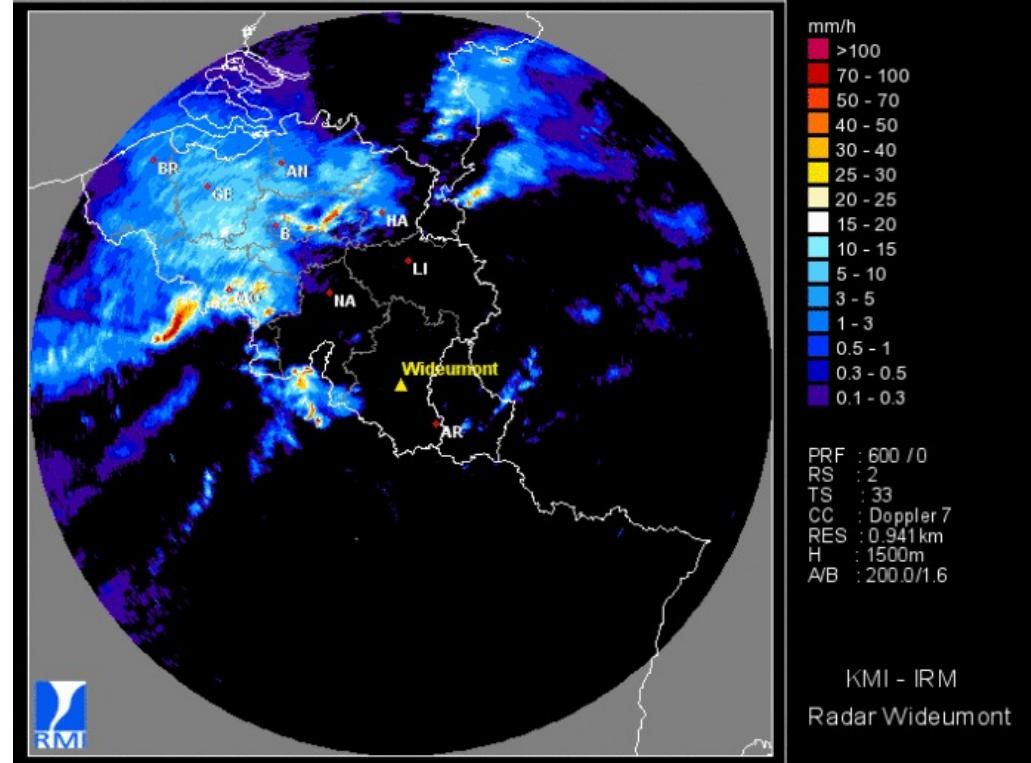
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Orages multicellulaires

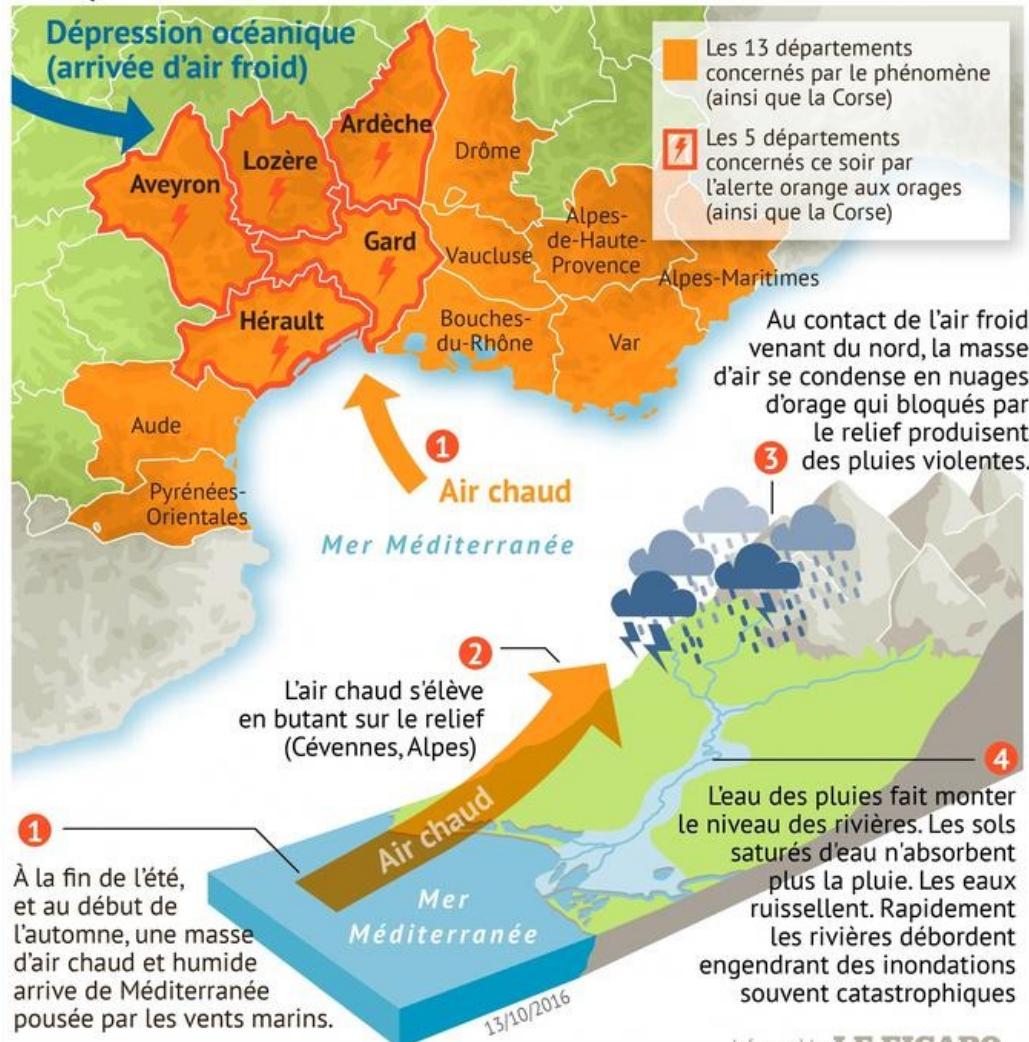
Ligne de grain

File : 2008080320000616.pcr
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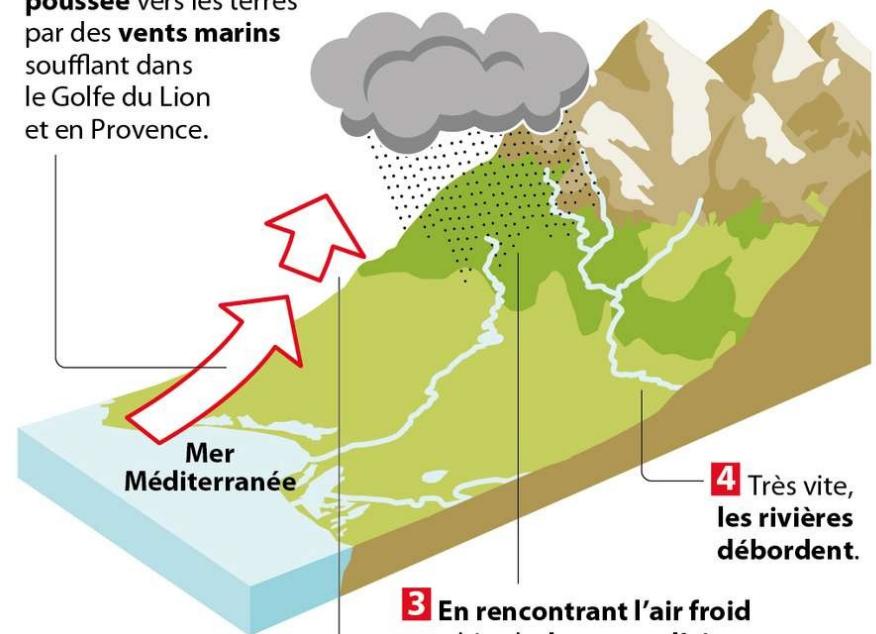
Épisode de Cévenol

Comment se forme le phénomène des pluies cévenoles ou méditerranéennes ?



Comment se forment les orages cévenols ?

- 1 À la **fin de l'été**, et au début de l'**automne**, la **masse d'air chaud et humide** de la Méditerranée est **poussée** vers les terres par des **vents marins** soufflant dans le Golfe du Lion et en Provence.



- 2 Au contact des montagnes **l'air chaud s'élève** face aux reliefs.
- 3 En rencontrant l'air froid en altitude, la **masse d'air se condense en nuages d'orages** qui sont **coincés par les montagnes** et produisent beaucoup de pluies localement violentes.

Épisode de Cévenol

