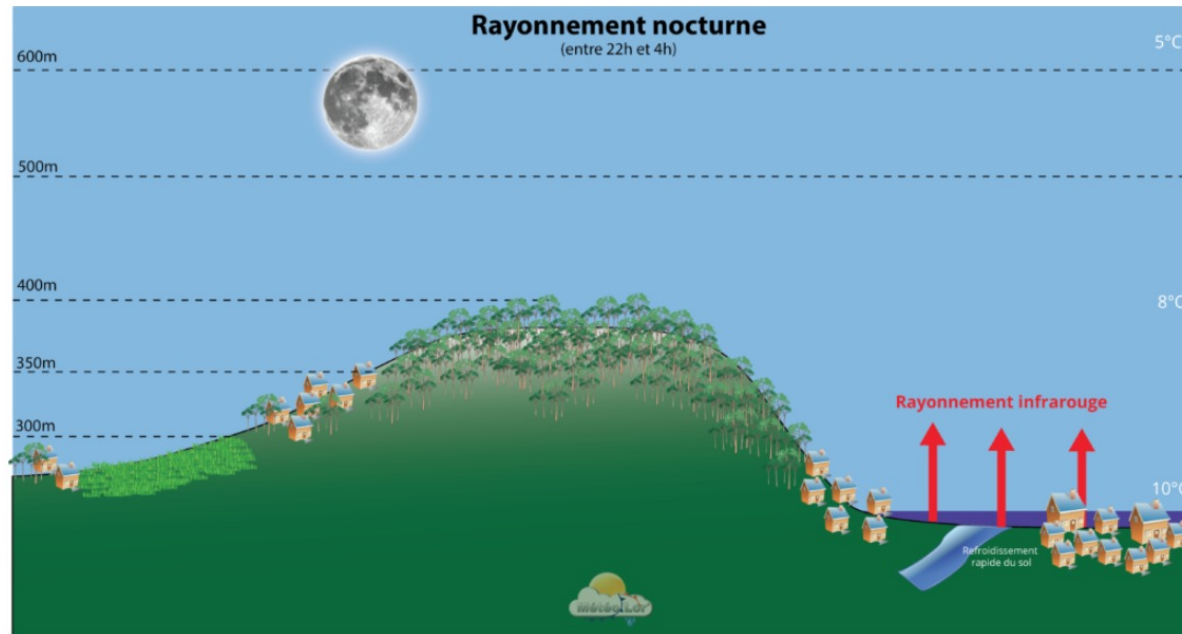
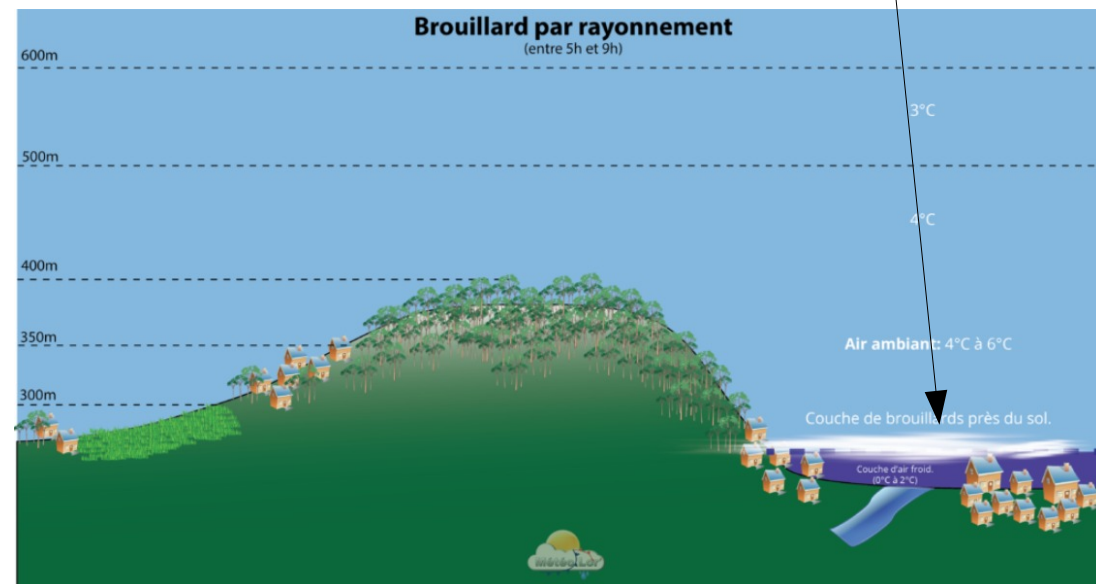


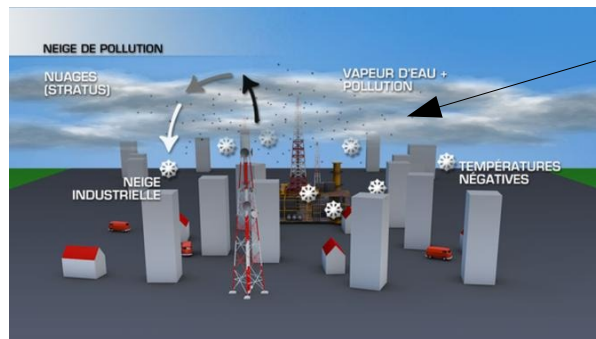
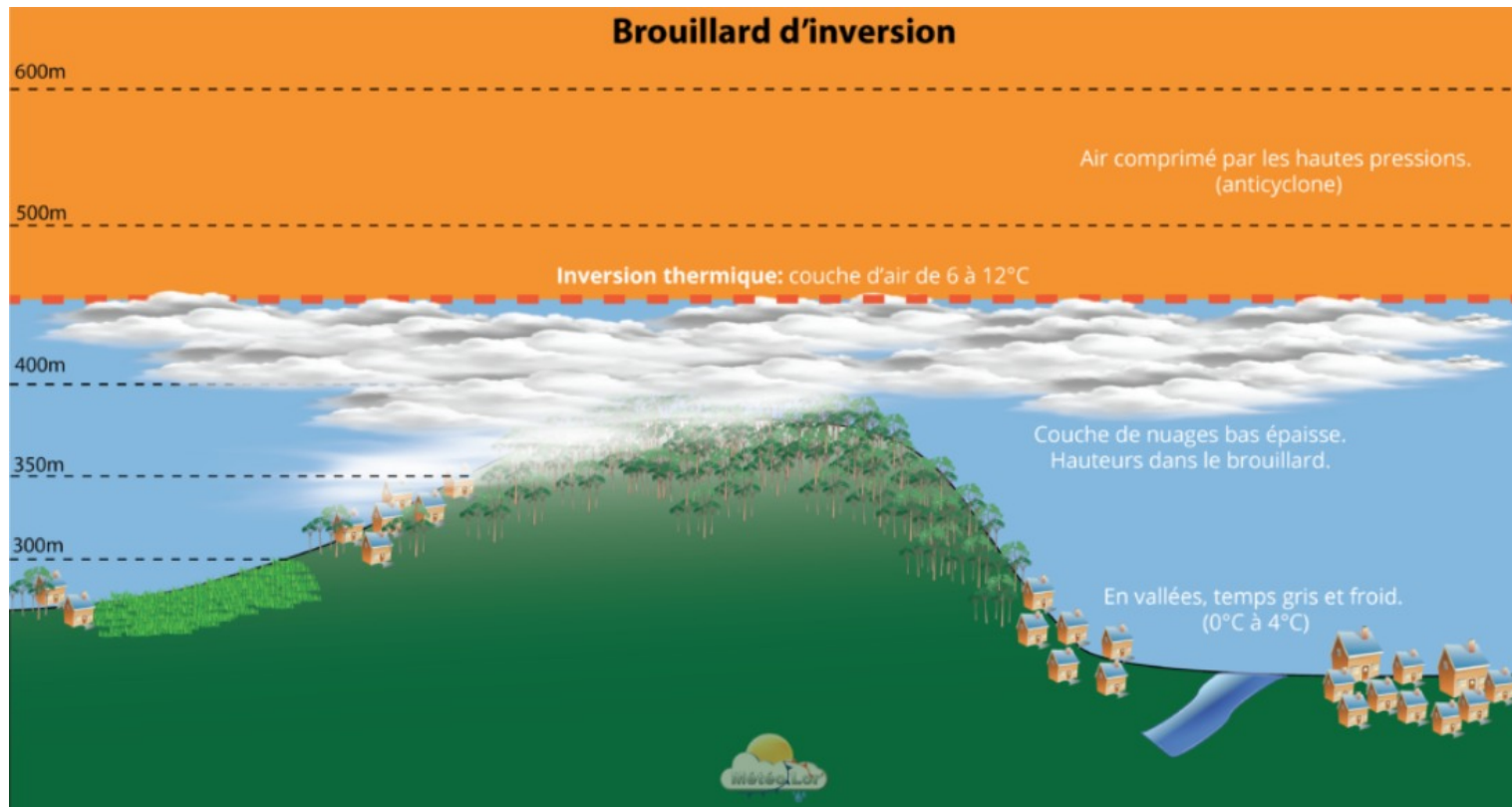
Brouillard



Brouillard par rayonnement (la nuit).



Brouillard

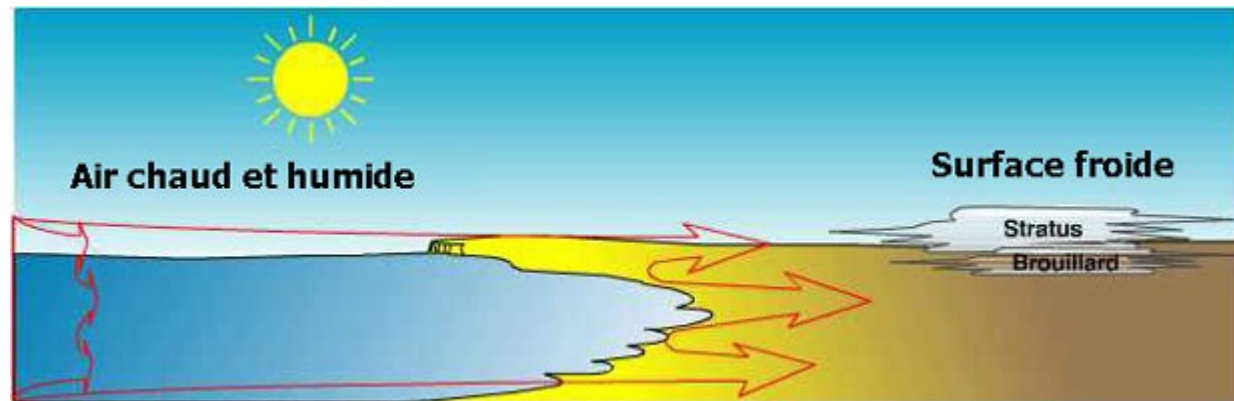
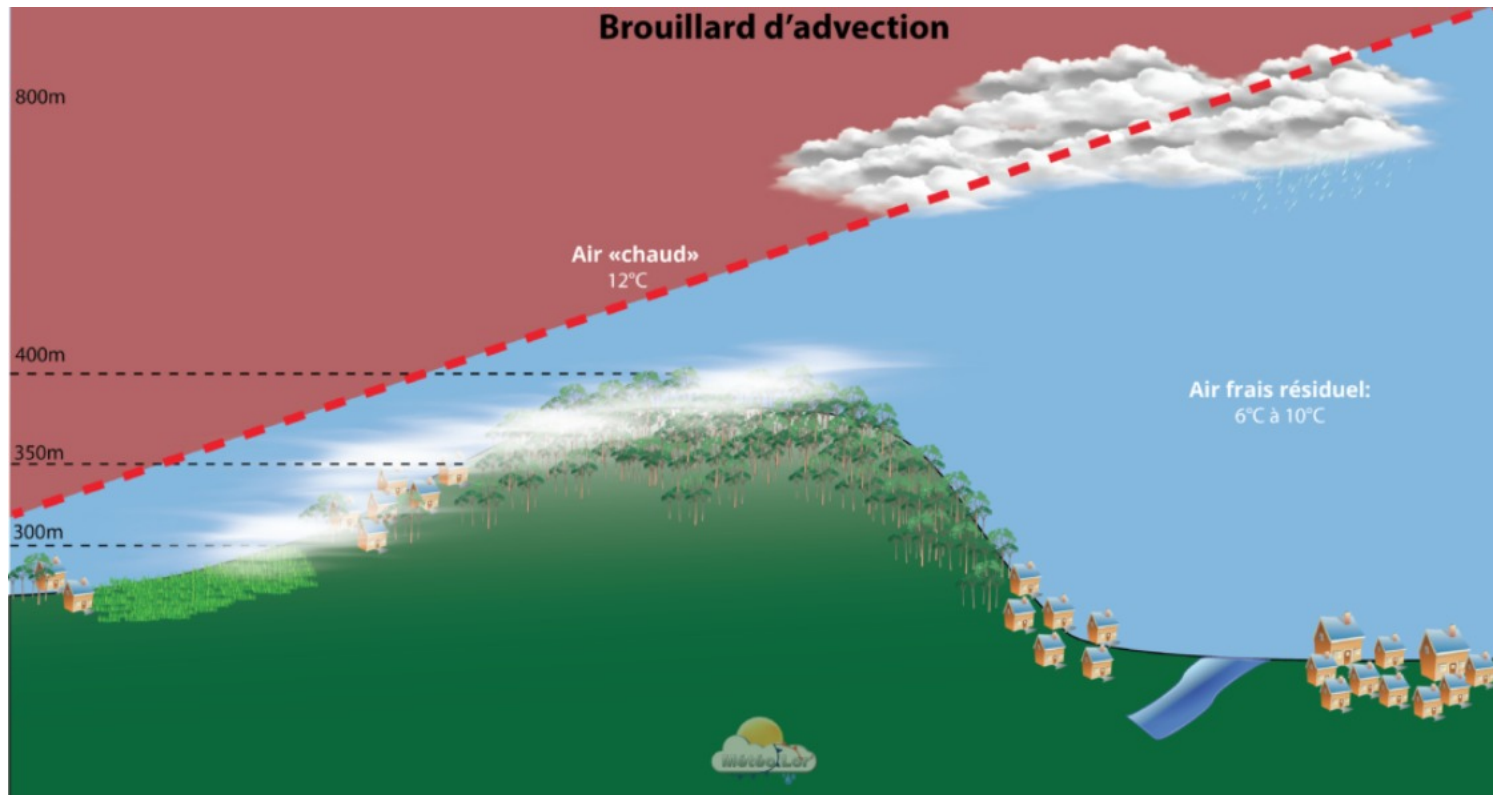


Neige industrielle

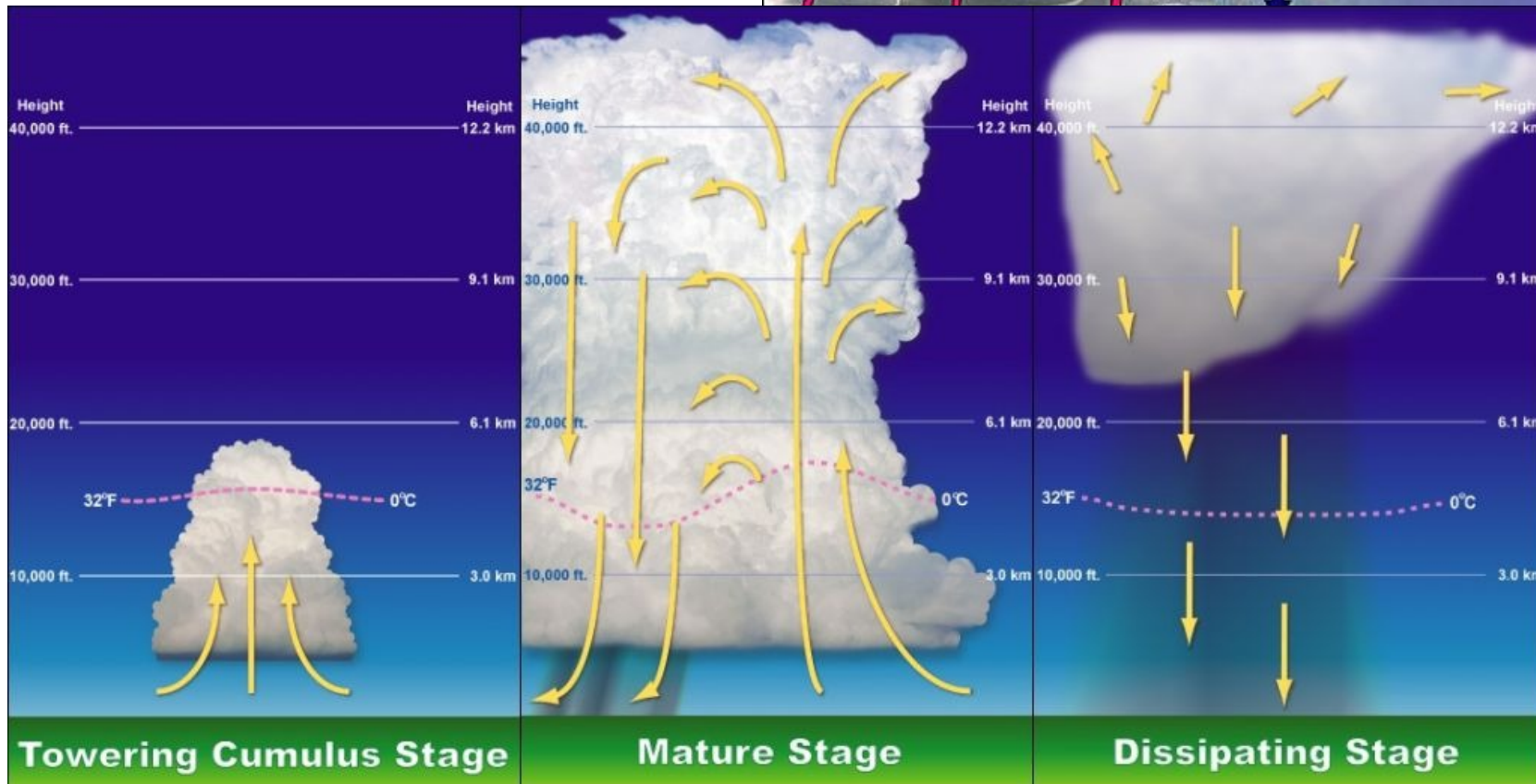
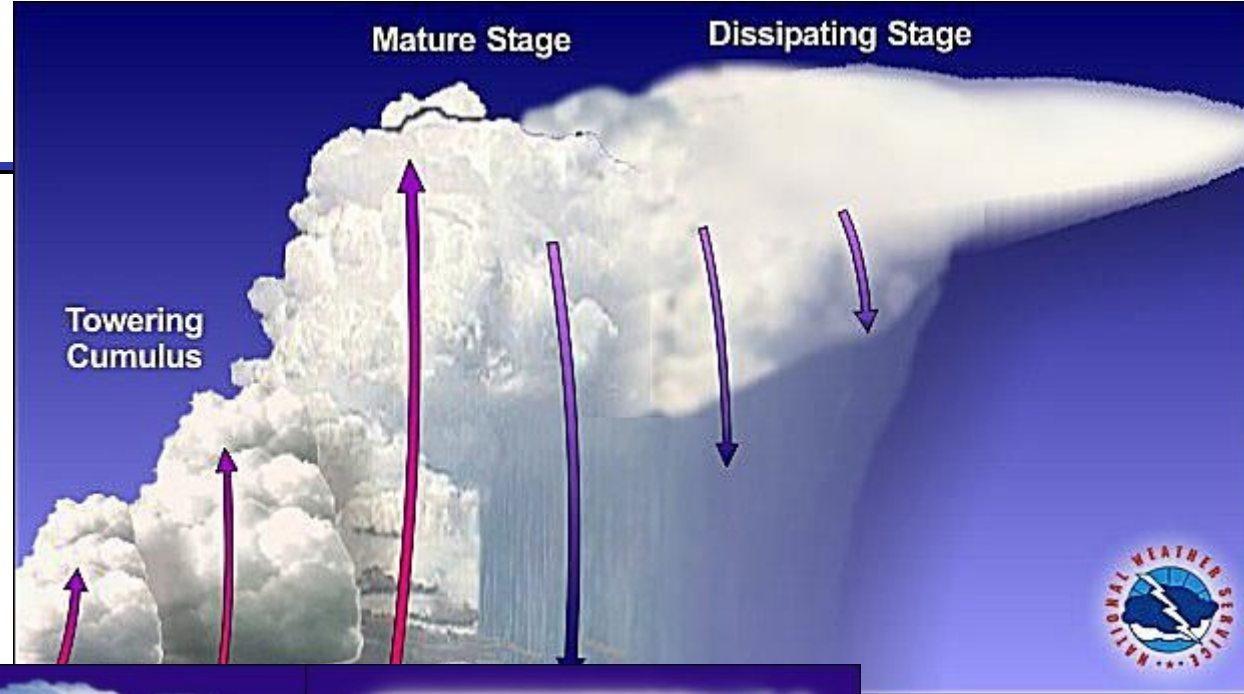
Mer de nuage



Brouillard

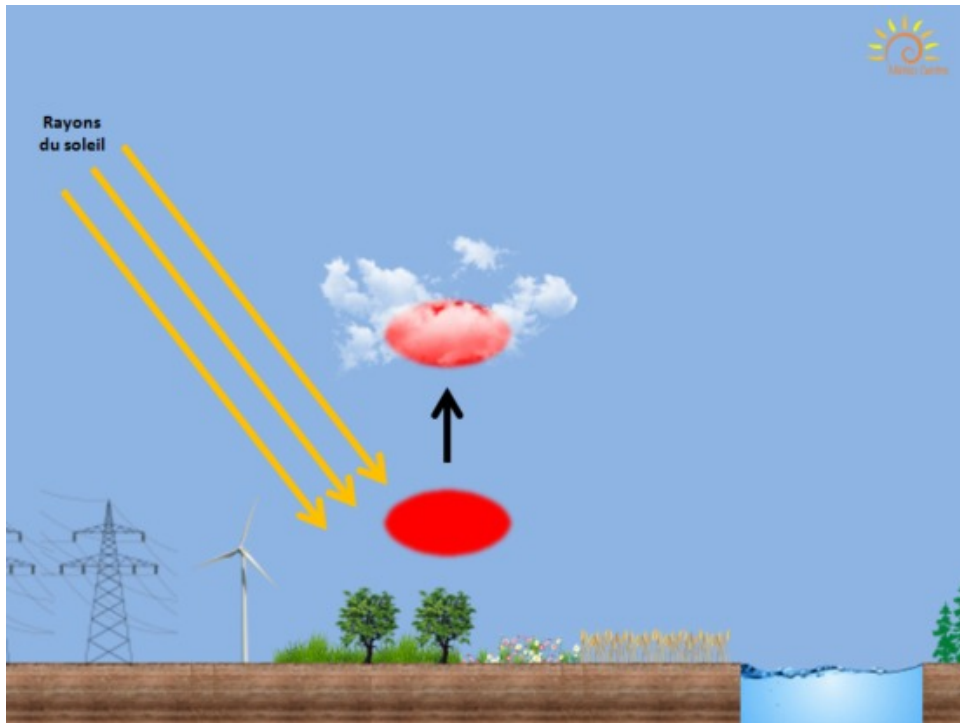


Orage

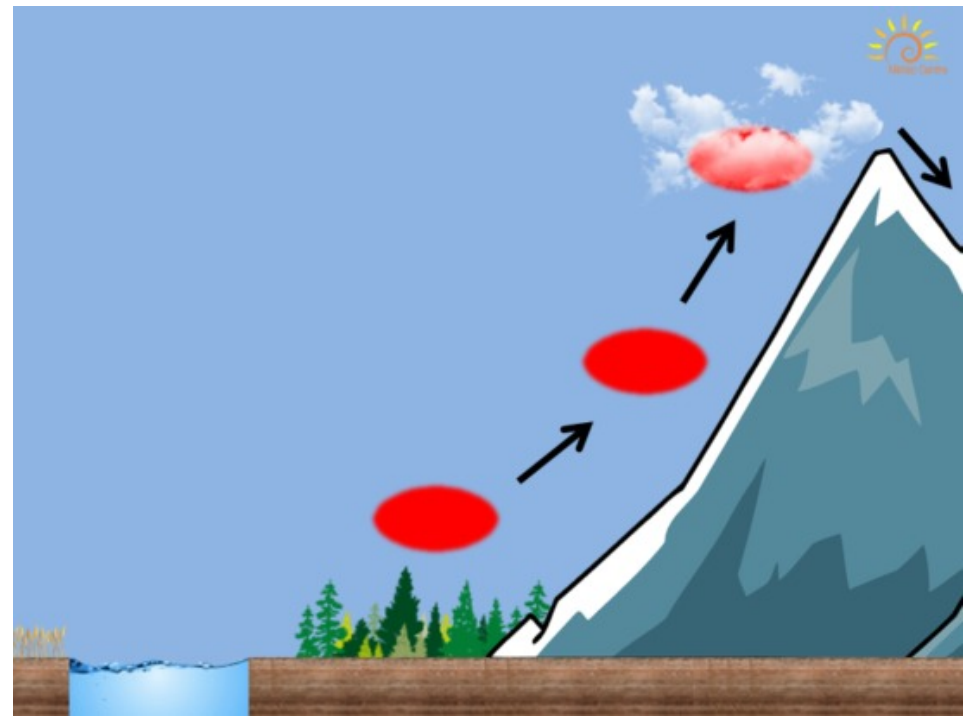


Orage

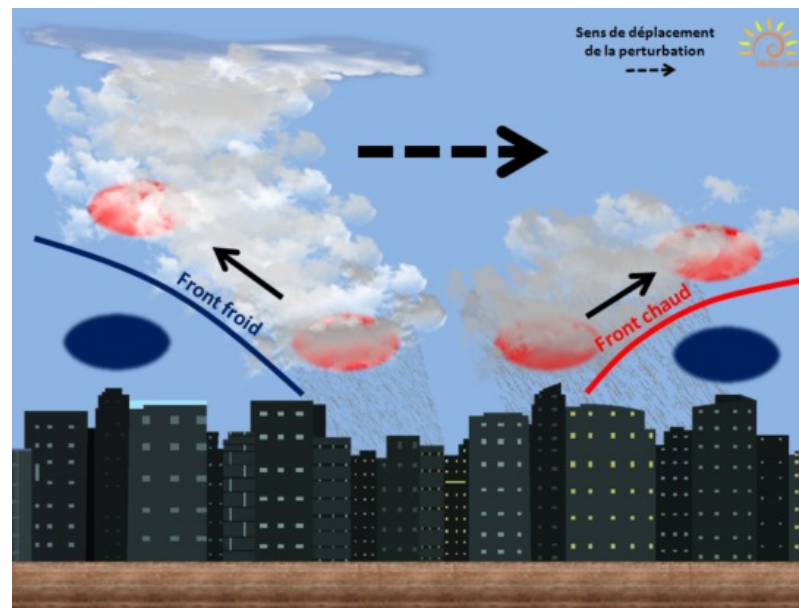
Source : <http://www.meteo-centre.fr/blog/les-orages/>



Convection (turbulence)
=> Orage de chaleur

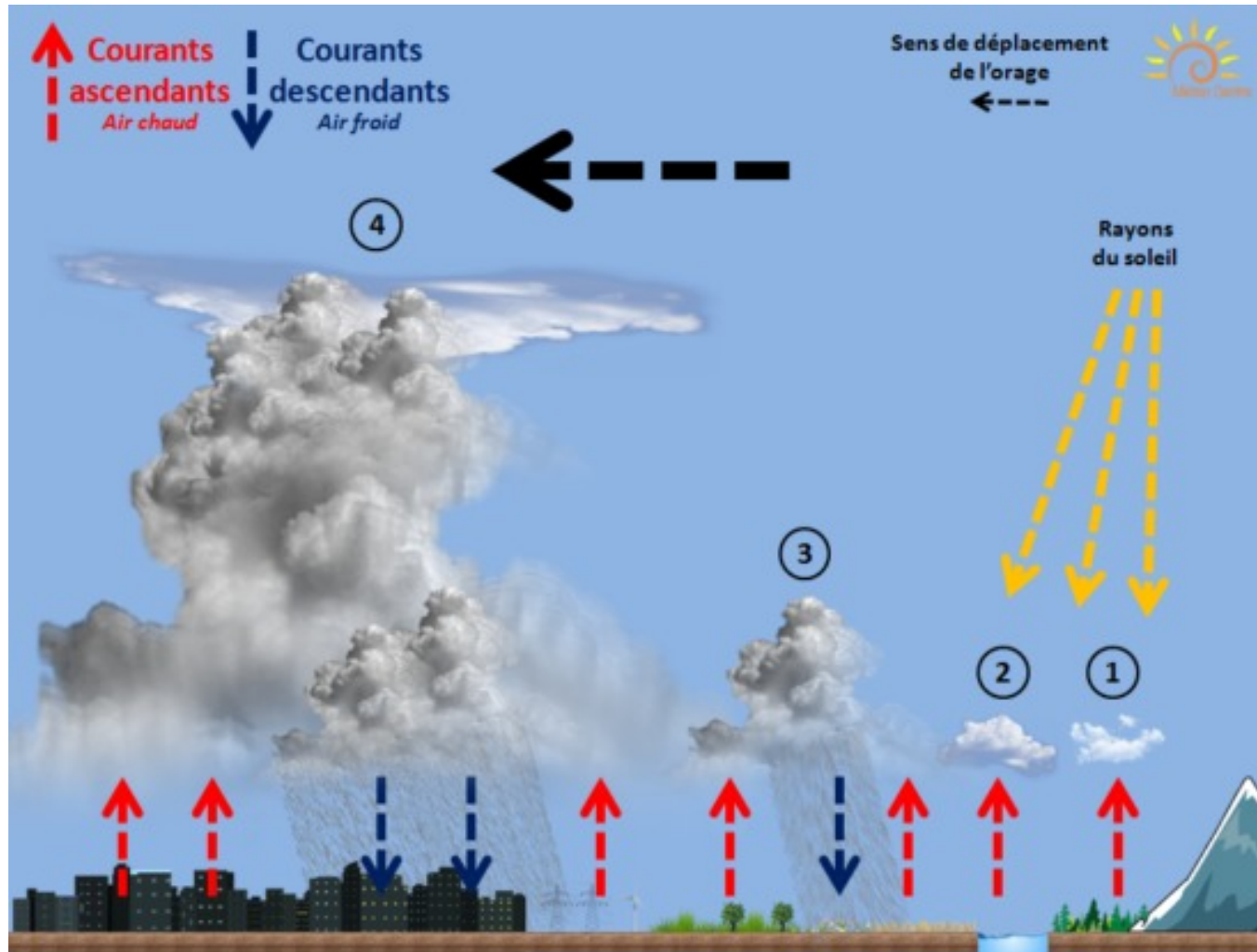


Soulèvement
orographique

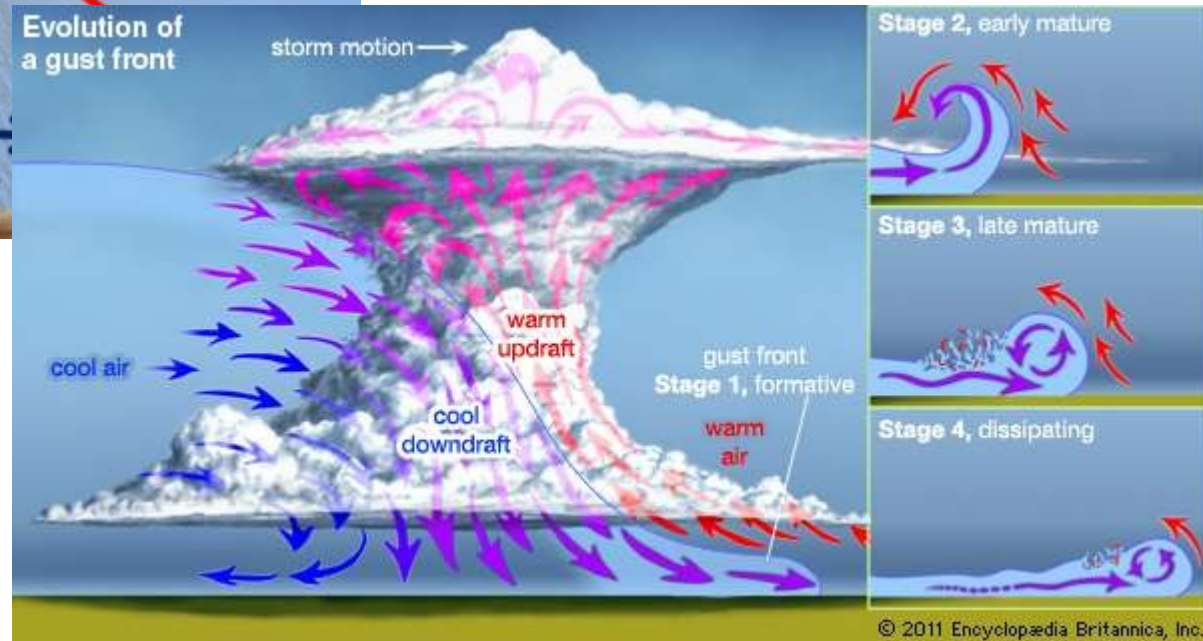
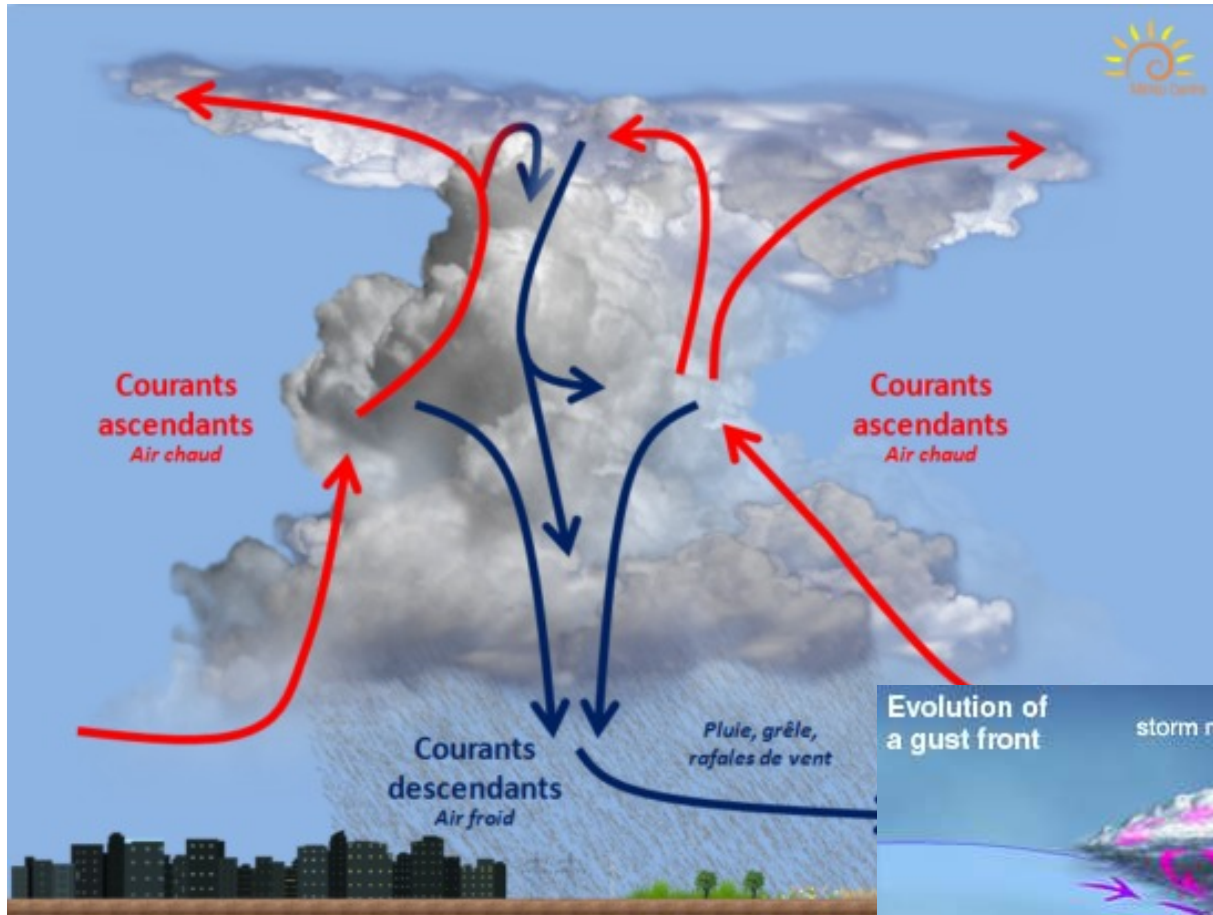


Front froid/chaud
=> Orage frontal
(ligne de grain)

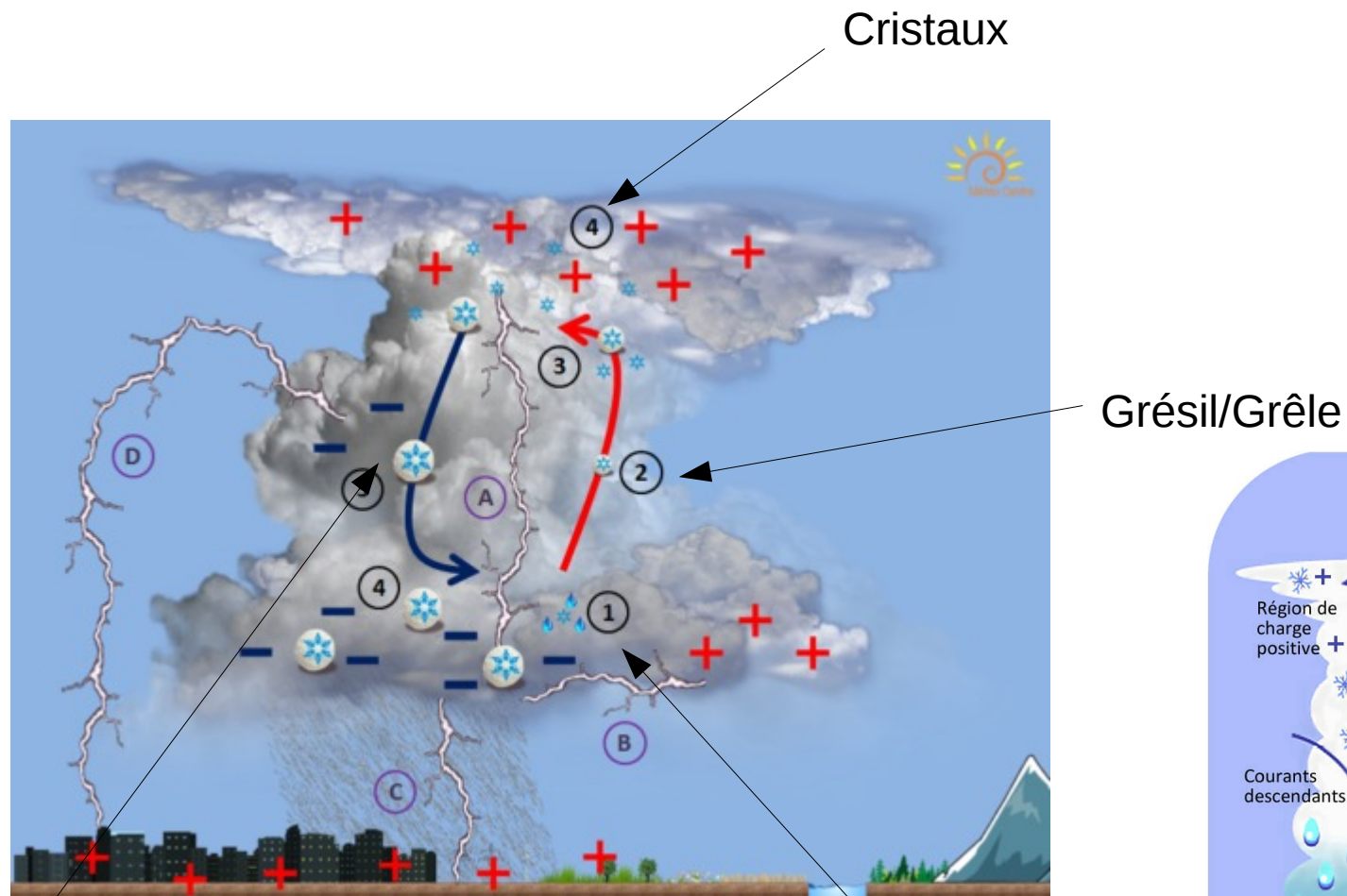
Orage



Orage

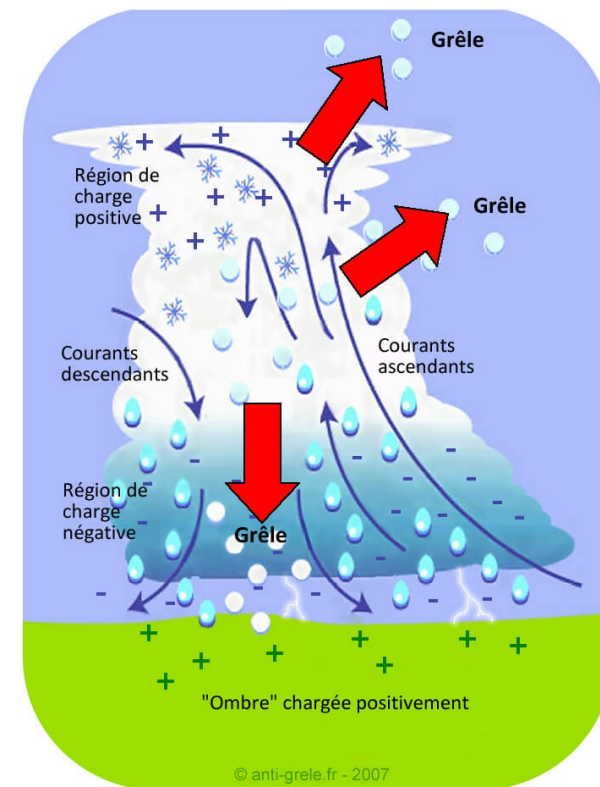


Orage



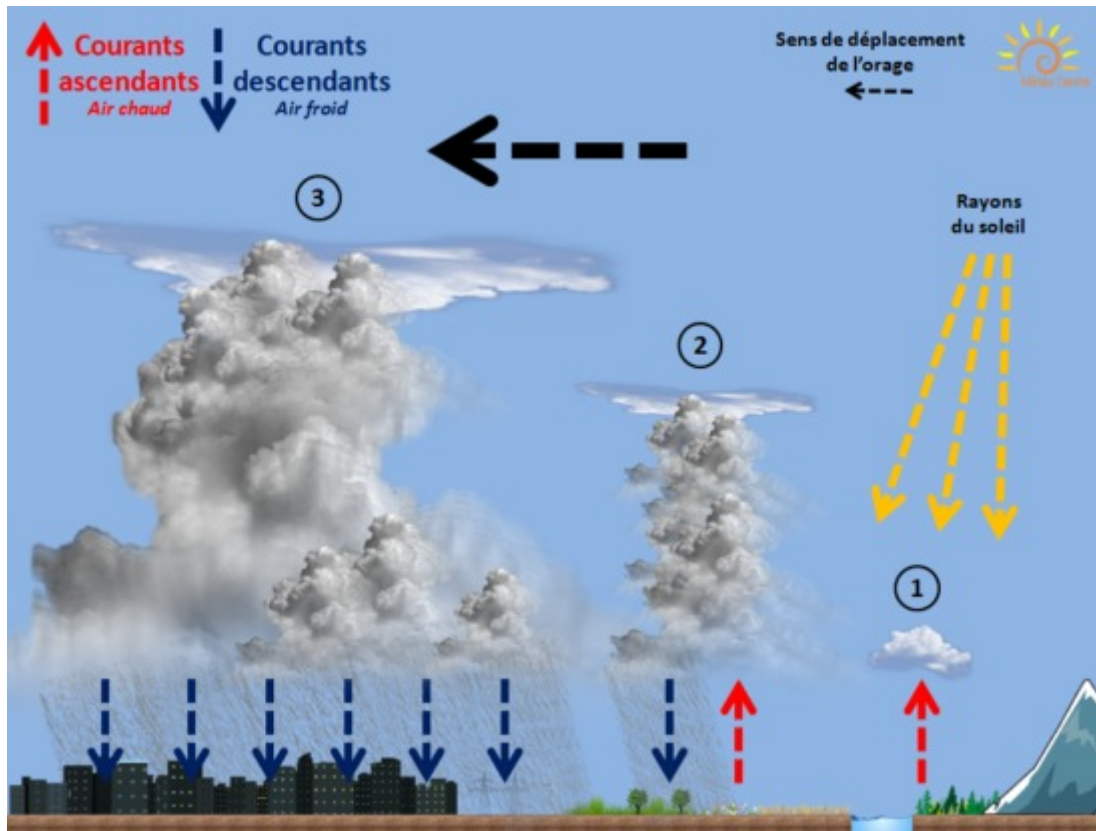
Arrachement
des électrons
au cristaux par
les grésils.

Goûte d'eau surfondue



Orage

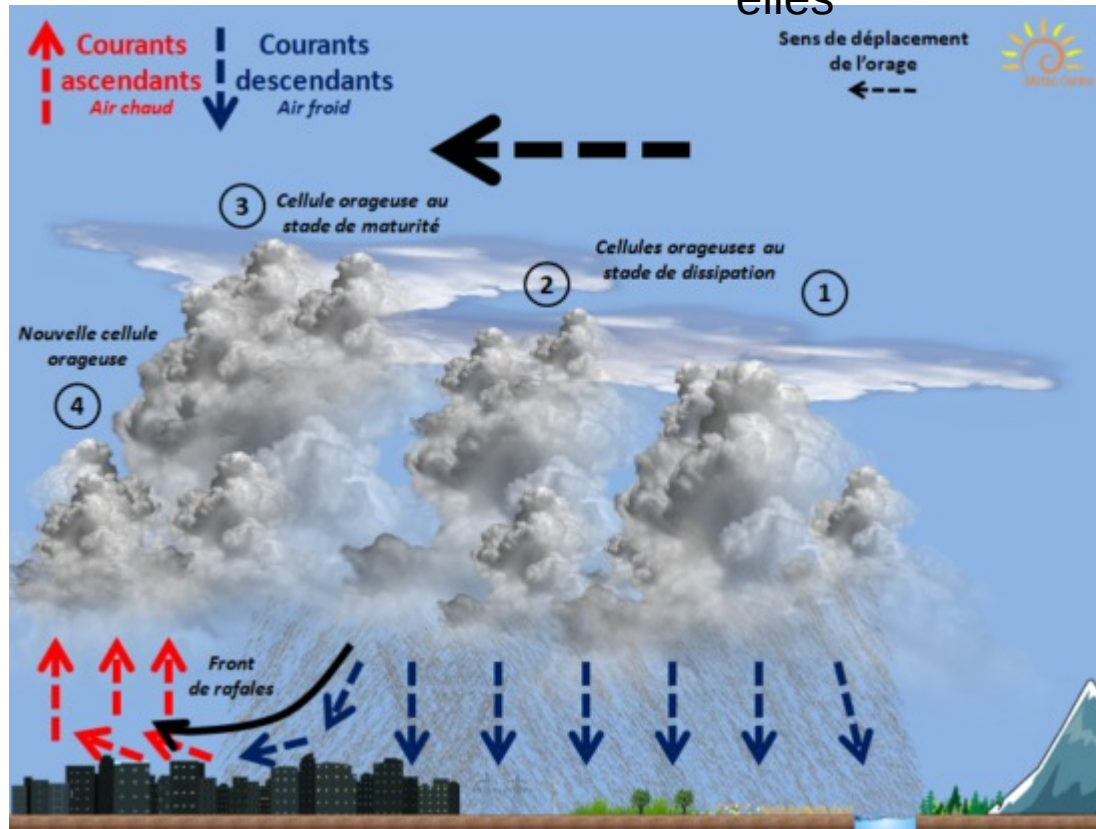
Orage monocellulaire



Orage

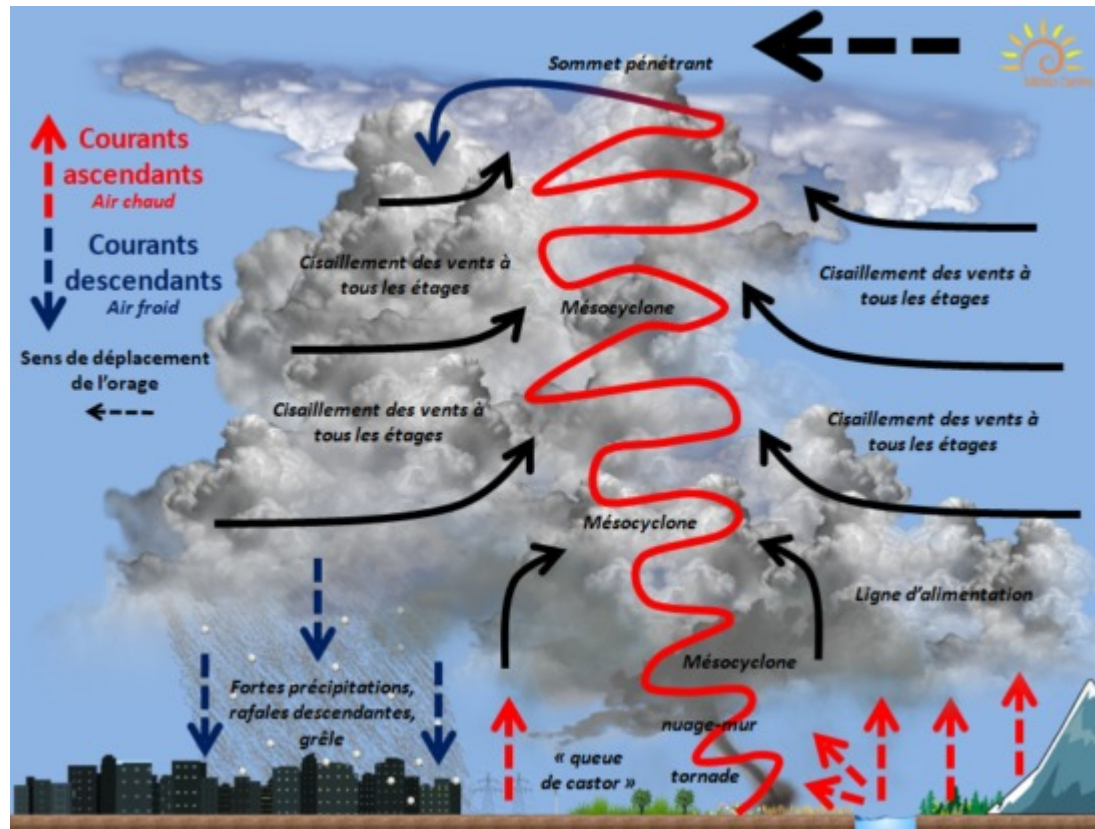
Orage multi-cellulaire

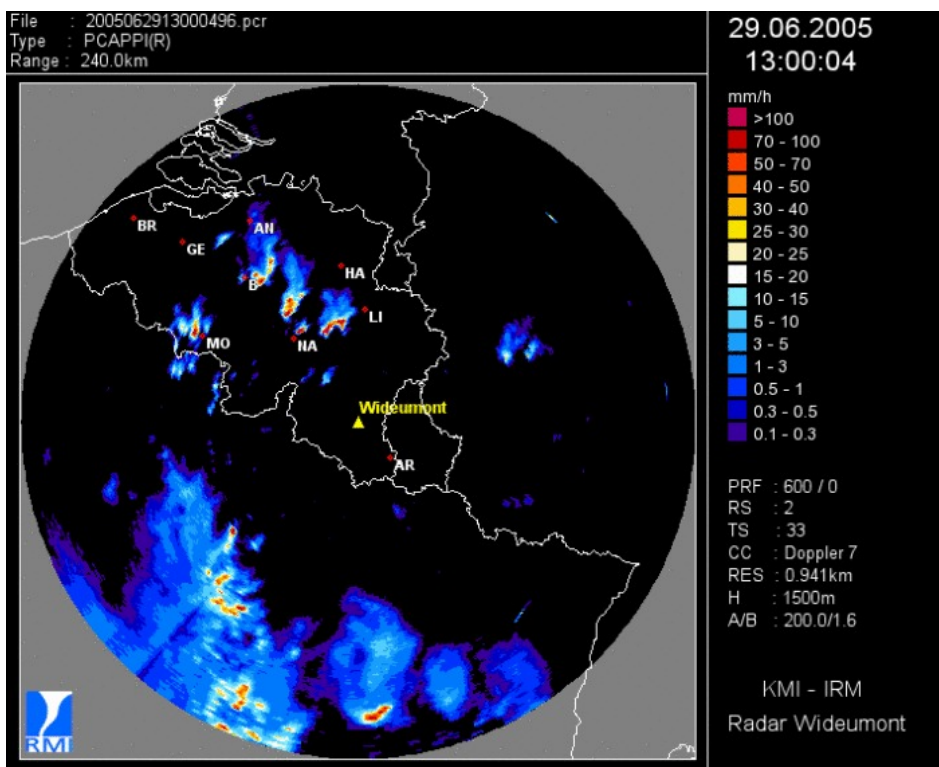
formation par propagation
fusion des cellules orageuses entre
elles



Orage

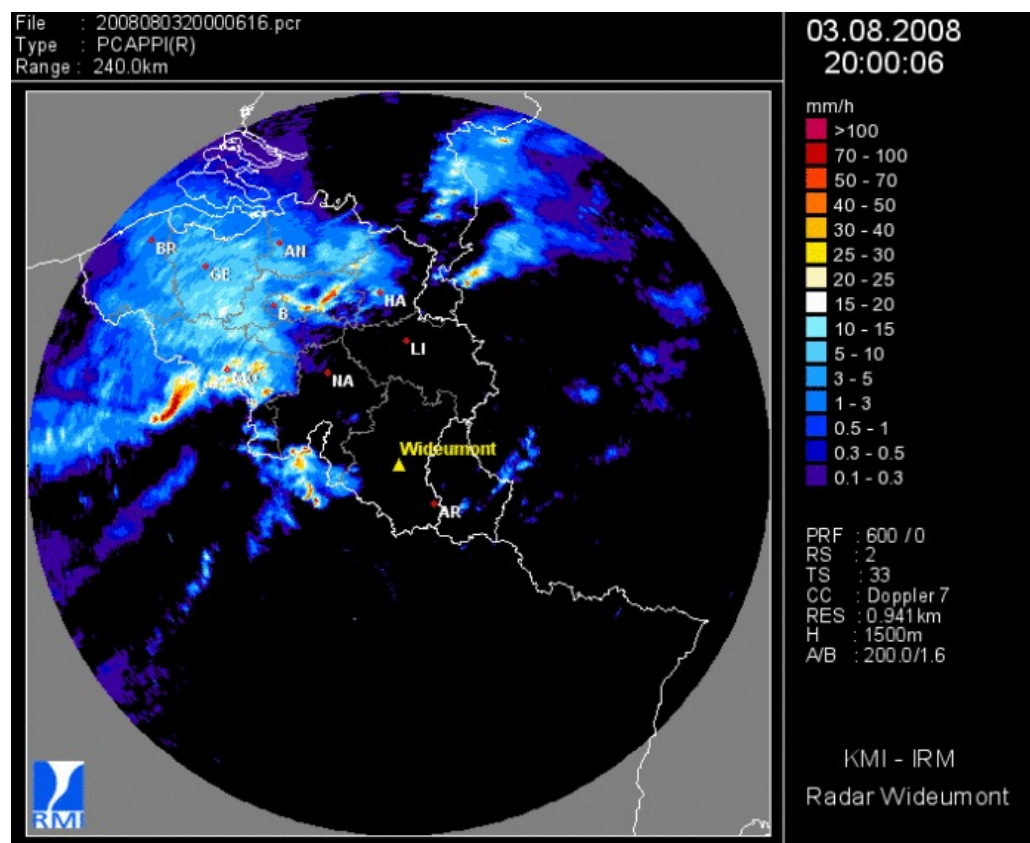
Orage supercellulaire (rotation)





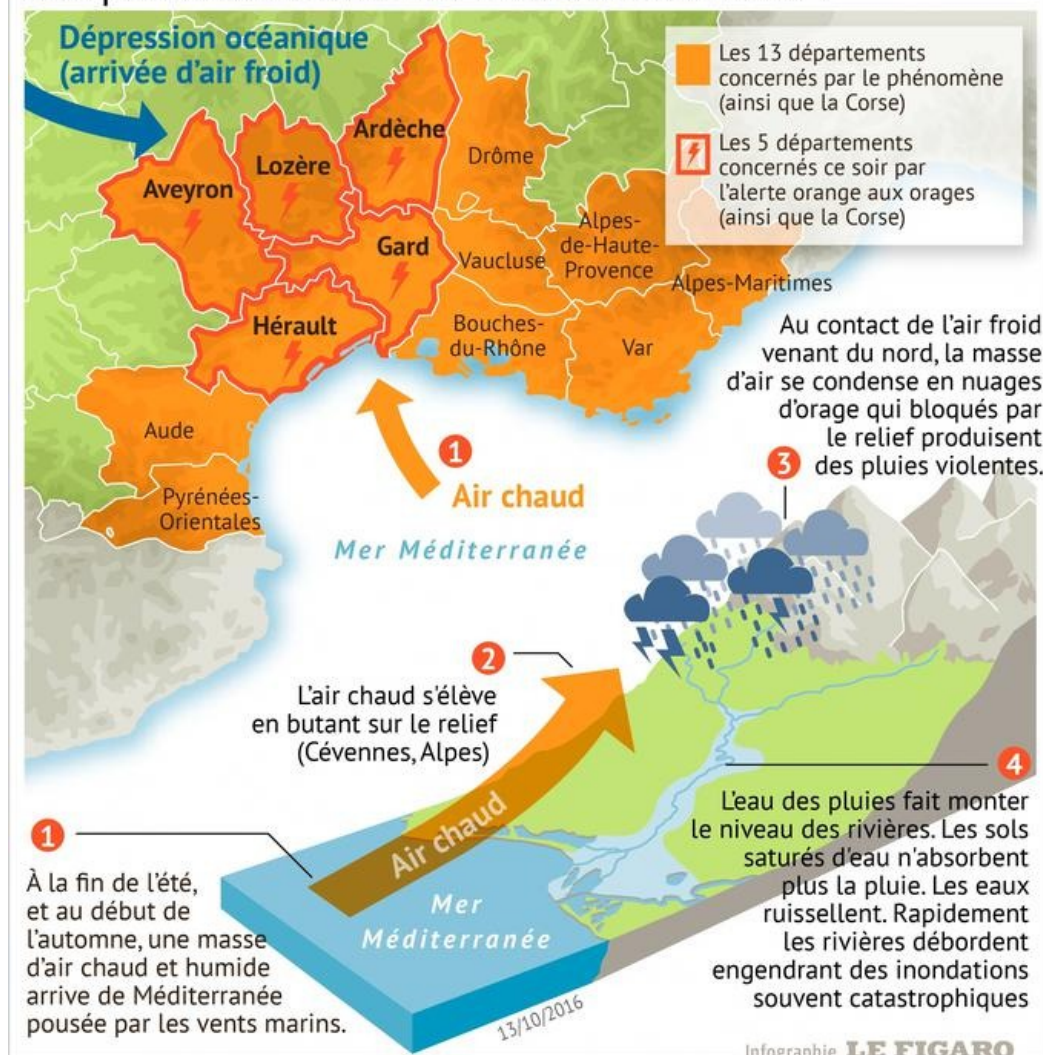
Orages multicellulaires

Ligne de grain



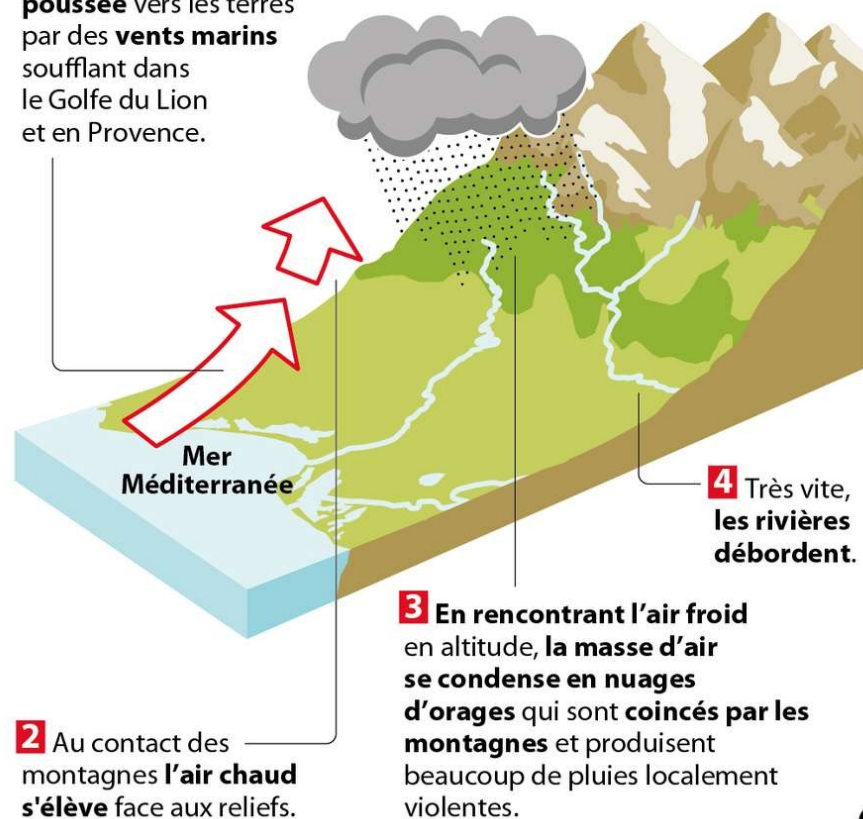
Épisode de Cévenol

Comment se forme le phénomène des pluies cévenoles ou méditerranéennes ?



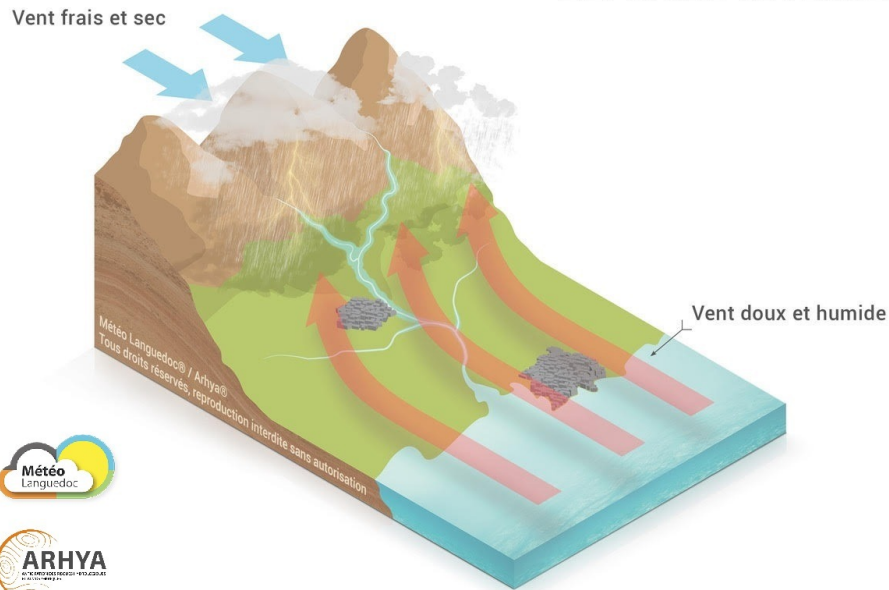
Comment se forment les orages cévenols ?

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.



Épisode de Cévenol

L'ÉPISODE CÉVENOL



L'ÉPISODE MÉDITERRANÉEN

