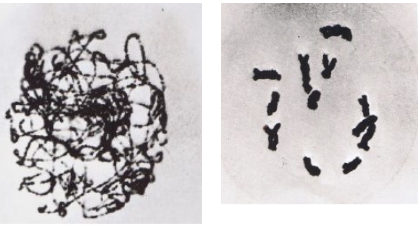
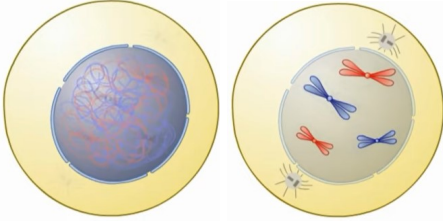
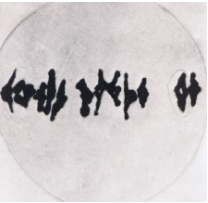
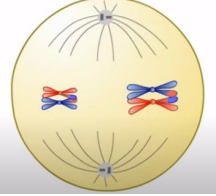
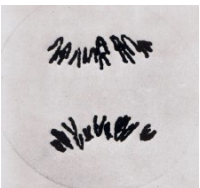
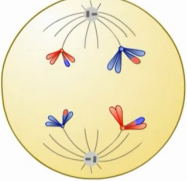
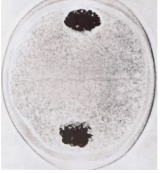
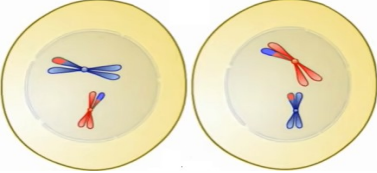

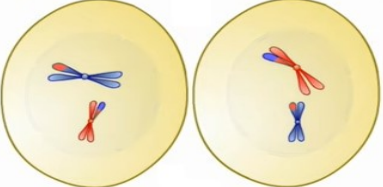
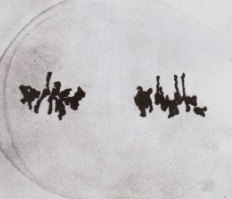
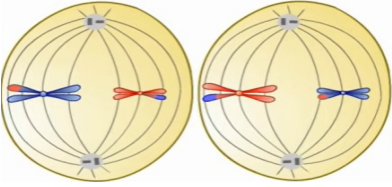

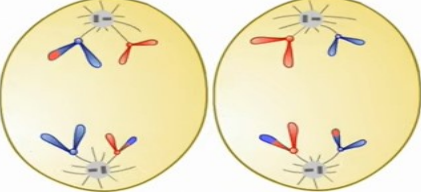
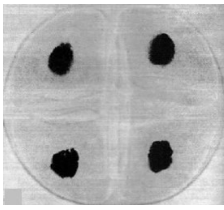
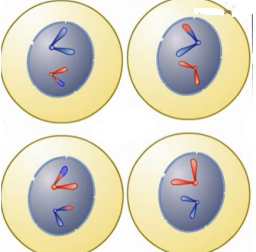


LES ETAPES DE LA MEIOSE / CORRECTION

Nom et photos des phases de la méiose	Schéma d'interprétation	Evènements importants de la phase	
<i>Première division : séparation des paires de chromosome</i>			
Prophase I			Condensation des chromosomes et appariement des chromosomes homologues
Métaphase I			Alignement des chromosomes sur la plaque équatoriale
Anaphase I			Les chromosomes de chaque paire migrent vers des pôles opposés
Télophase I			Le noyau se reforme et le cytoplasme se divise : formation de 2 cellules filles
<i>Deuxième division : séparation des 2 chromatides de chaque chromosome</i>			
Prophase II			L'enveloppe nucléaire se disperse et les chromosomes migrent vers la plaque équatoriale
Métaphase II			Les chromosomes s'alignent
Anaphase II			Les centromères se séparent et chaque chromatide migre vers un pôle cellulaire
Télophase II			Le noyau se reforme, le cytoplasme se divise : formation de 4 cellules filles haploïdes