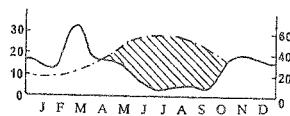
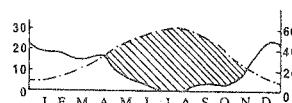


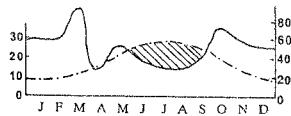
Fig. 9 : carte géologique de l'Alborz central (d'après STÖCKLIN, 1974)



1 - étage aride tempéré : Gonbad Ghavous
($X = 122$, $P = 315,6$, $M = 36,4$,
 $m = 0,8$, $NT = 10$, $NP = 15$)



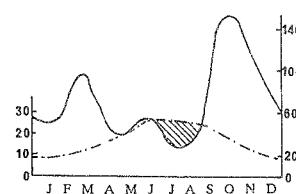
2 - étage aride froid : Téhéran
($X = 199$, $P = 250,4$, $M = 35,7$,
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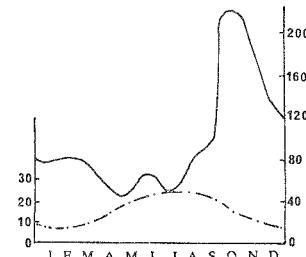
3 - étage semi-aride tempéré : Gorgân
($X = 107$, $P = 588,3$, $M = 33,5$,
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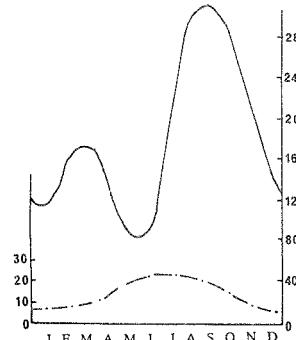
4 - étage semi-aride froid : Latiân
($X = 137$ (5+1), $P = 371$, $M = 32,9$,
 $m = -6,1$, $NT = 15$, $NP = 15$)



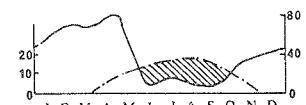
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($X = 54$, $P = 821$, $M = 31,2$,
 $m = 3,2$, $NT = 9$, $NP = 15$)



6 - étage humide tempéré : Novshahr
($X = 11$, $P = 1155,7$, $M = 28,7$,
 $m = 3,1$, $NT = 11$, $NP = 17$)



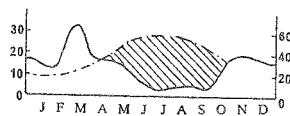
7 - étage per-humide : Bandar-e-Pahlavi
($X = 0$, $P = 1849,4$, $M = 30,1$,
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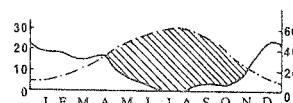
8 - étage de haute altitude :
Bâlâdeh. ($X = 116$, $P = 336,9$, $M = 26,2$,
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Fig. 10 : diagrammes ombro-thermiques.

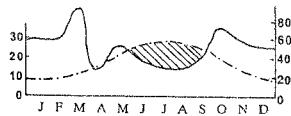
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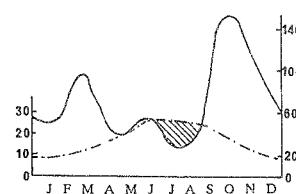
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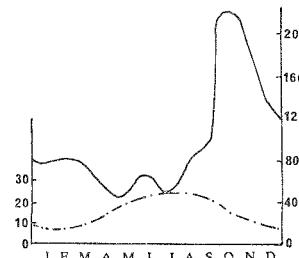
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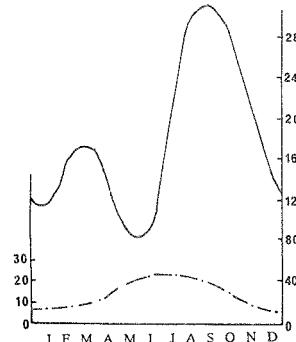
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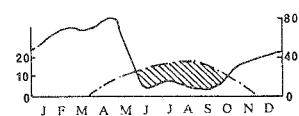
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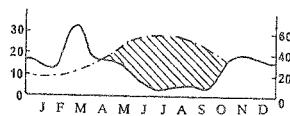
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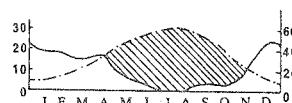
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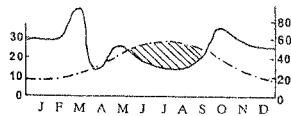
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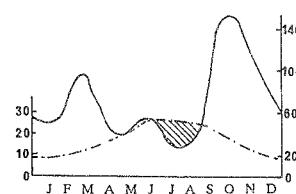
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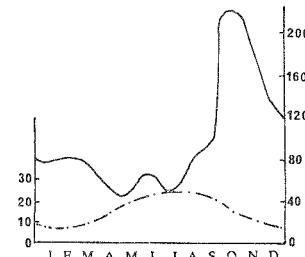
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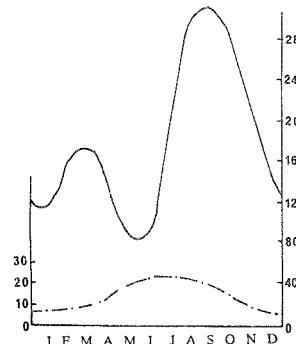
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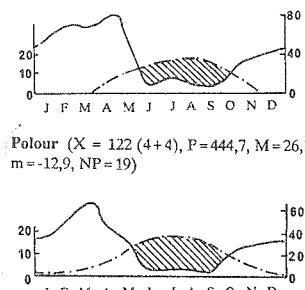
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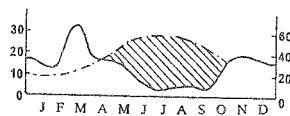
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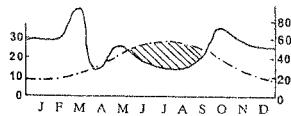
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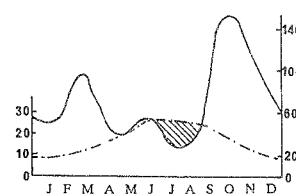
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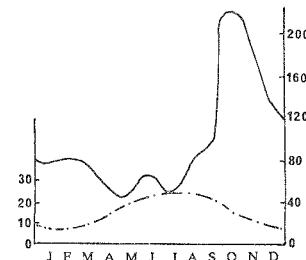
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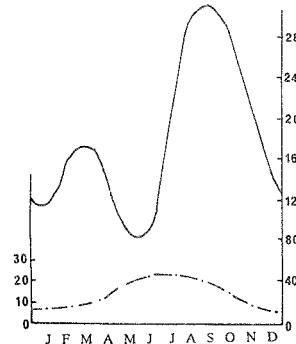
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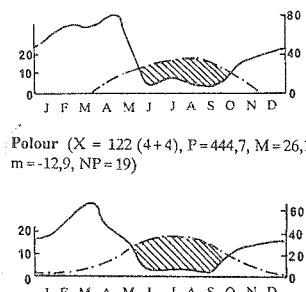
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 $(X = 11, P = 1155,7, M = 28,7,$
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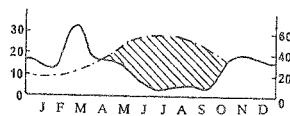
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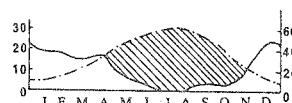
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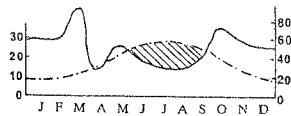
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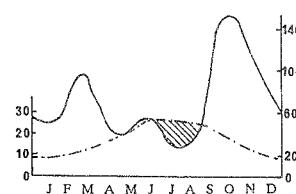
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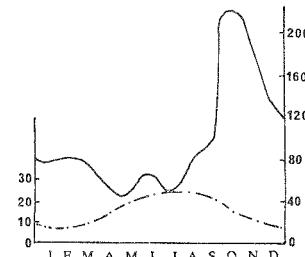
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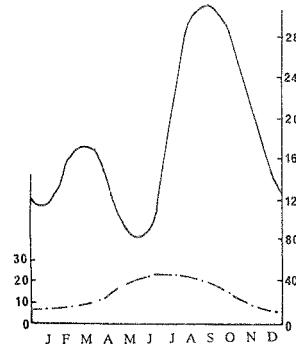
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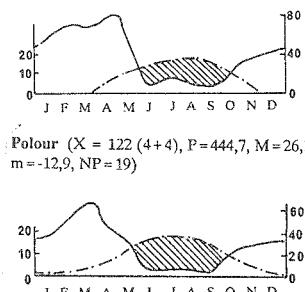
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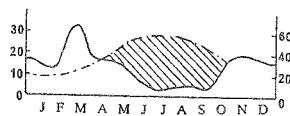
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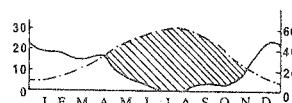
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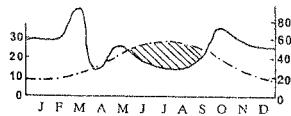
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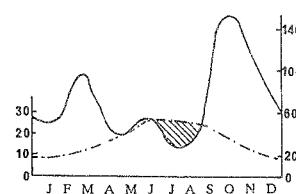
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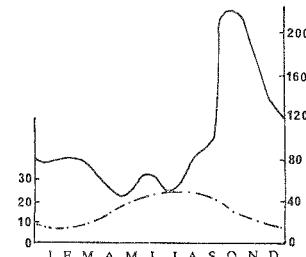
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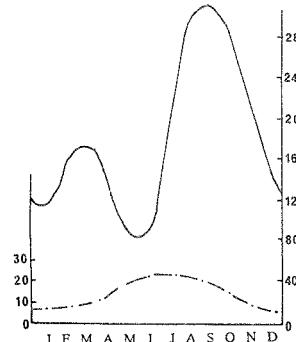
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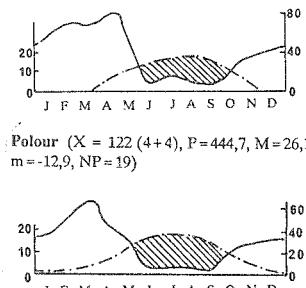
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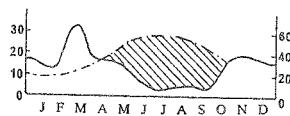
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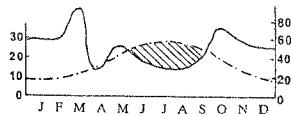
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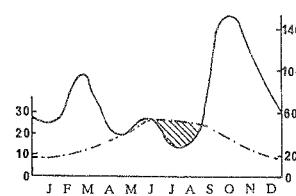
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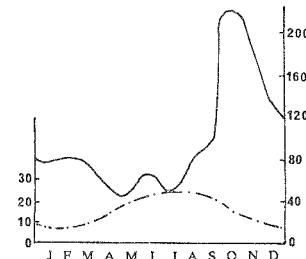
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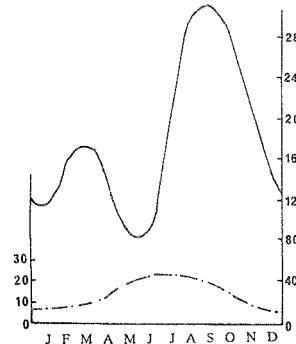
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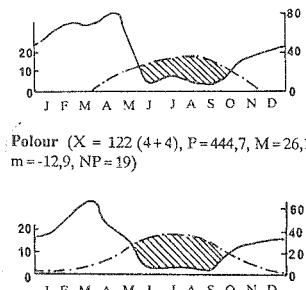
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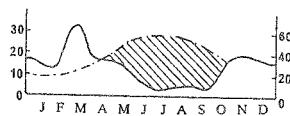
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 $m = -7,1, NT = 10, NP = 11)$

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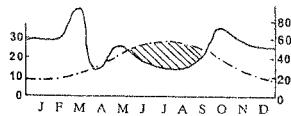
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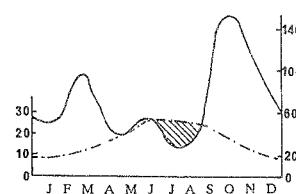
2 - étage aride froid : Téhéran
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 $m = -0,2$, $NT = 6$, $NP = 27$)



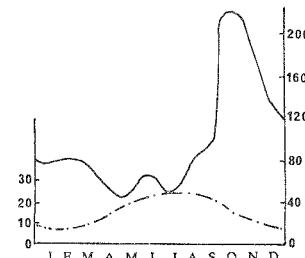
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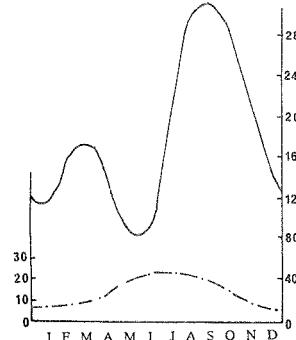
4 - étage semi-aride froid : Latiân
($X = 137$ (5+1), $P = 371$, $M = 32,9$,
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5 - étage sub-humide tempéré : Shâhi
($X = 54$, $P = 821$, $M = 31,2$,
 $m = 3,2$, $NT = 9$, $NP = 15$)



6 - étage humide tempéré : Novshahr
($X = 11$, $P = 1155,7$, $M = 28,7$,
 $m = 3,1$, $NT = 11$, $NP = 17$)



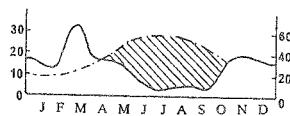
7 - étage per-humide : Bandar-e-Pahlavi
($X = 0$, $P = 1849,4$, $M = 30,1$,
 $m = 3,5$, $NT = 15$, $NP = 20$)



8 - étage de haute altitude :
Bâlâdeh. ($X = 116$, $P = 336,9$, $M = 26,2$,
 $m = -7,1$, $NT = 10$, $NP = 11$)

Fig. 10 : diagrammes ombro-thermiques.

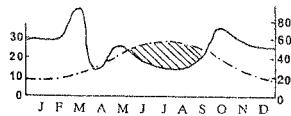
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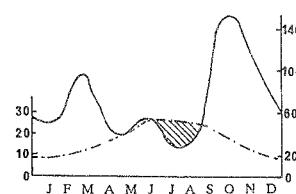
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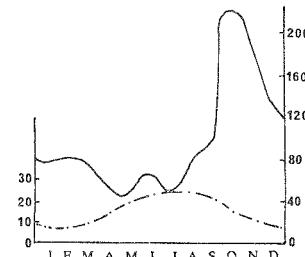
3 - étage semi-aride tempéré : Gorgân
($X = 107$, $P = 588,3$, $M = 33,5$,
 $m = 4,4$, $NT = 13$, $NP = 23$)



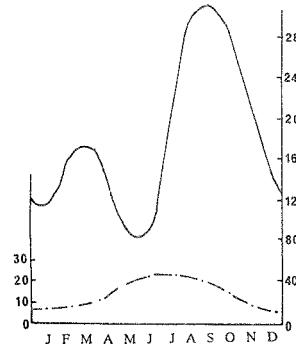
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($X = 137$ (5+1), $P = 371$, $M = 32,9$,
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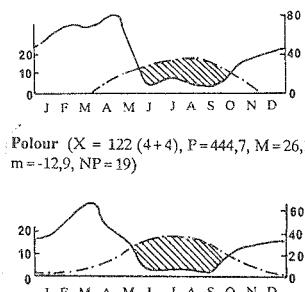
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6 - étage humide tempéré : Novshahr
($X = 11$, $P = 1155,7$, $M = 28,7$,
 $m = 3,1$, $NT = 11$, $NP = 17$)



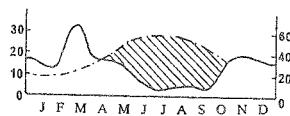
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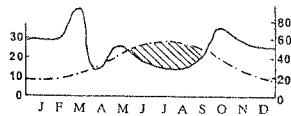
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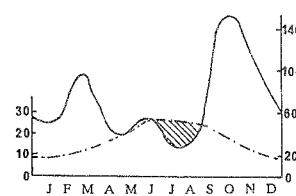
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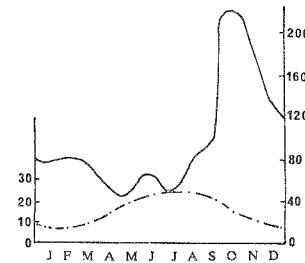
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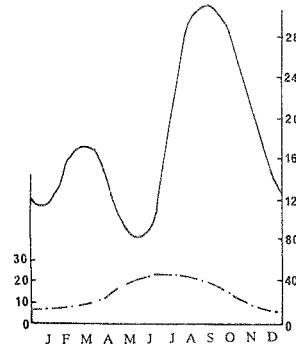
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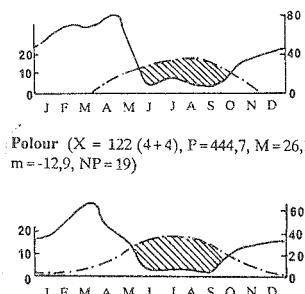
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($X = 11$, $P = 1155,7$, $M = 28,7$,
 $m = 3,1$, $NT = 11$, $NP = 17$)



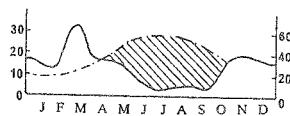
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($X = 0$, $P = 1849,4$, $M = 30,1$,
 $m = 3,5$, $NT = 15$, $NP = 20$)



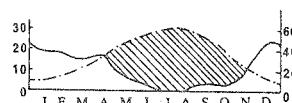
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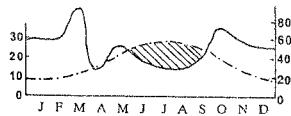
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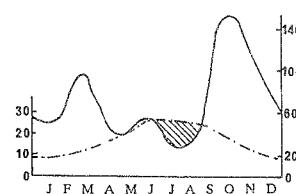
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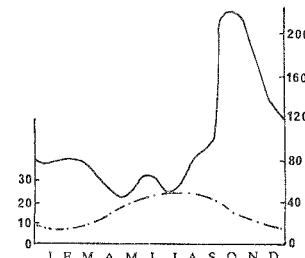
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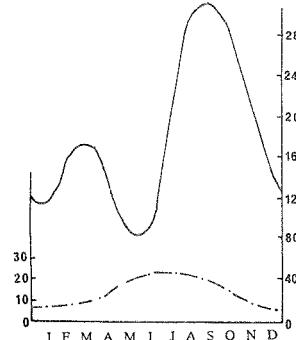
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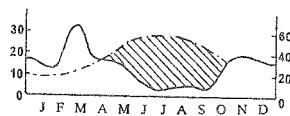
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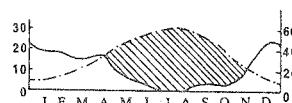
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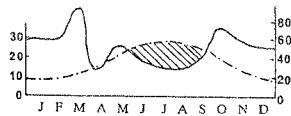
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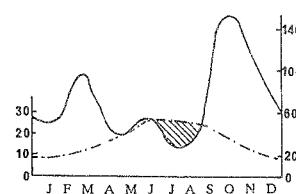
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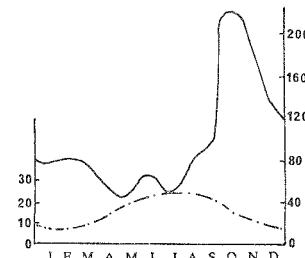
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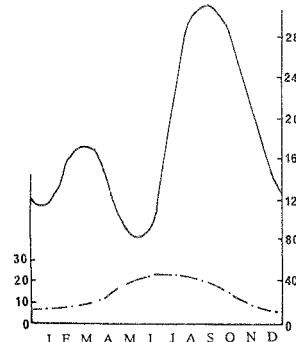
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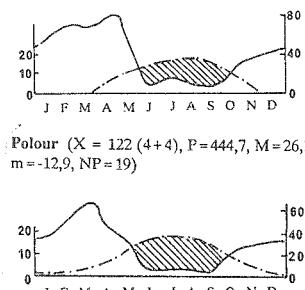
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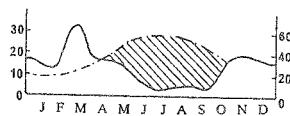
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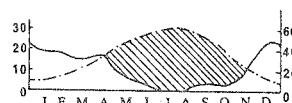
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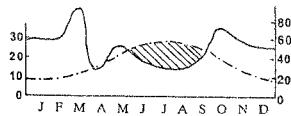
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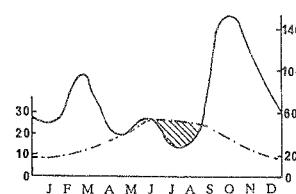
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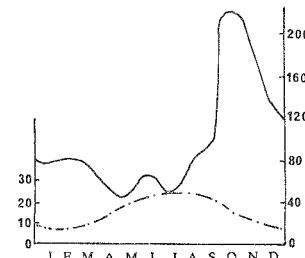
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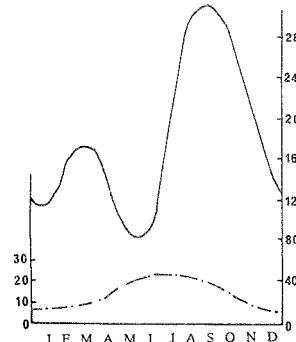
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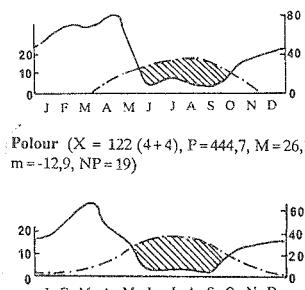
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