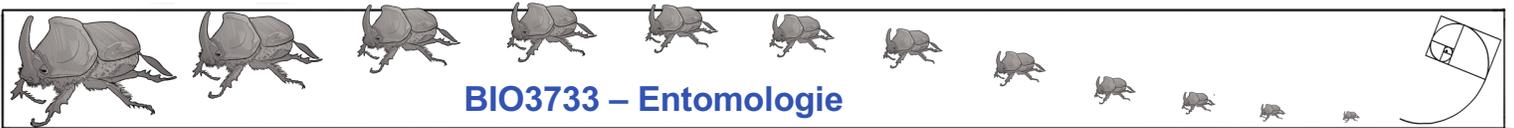
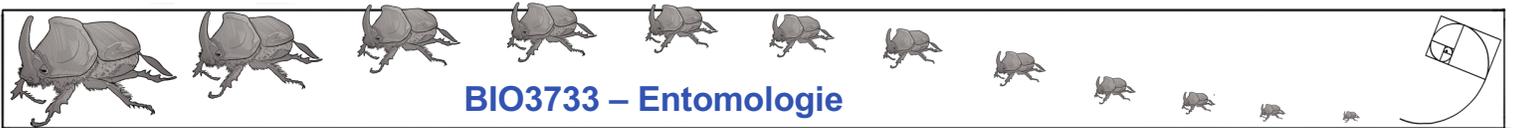
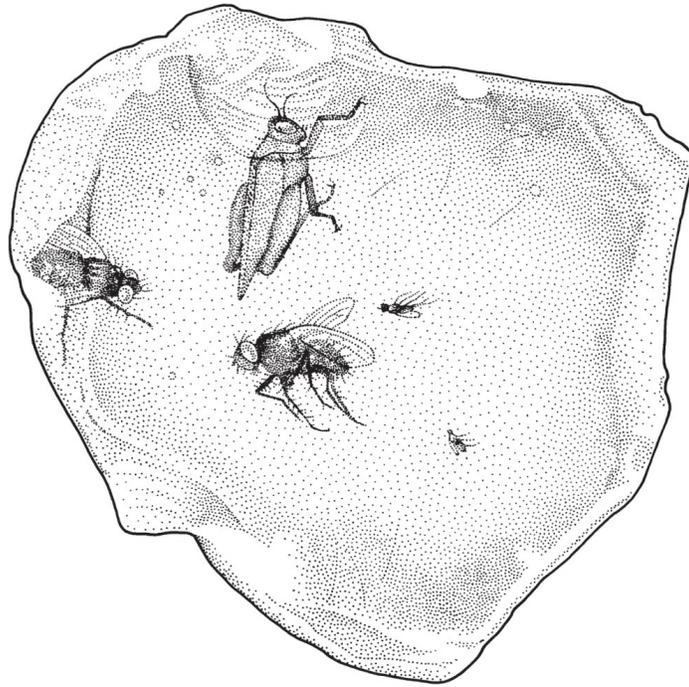


La biologie des insectes



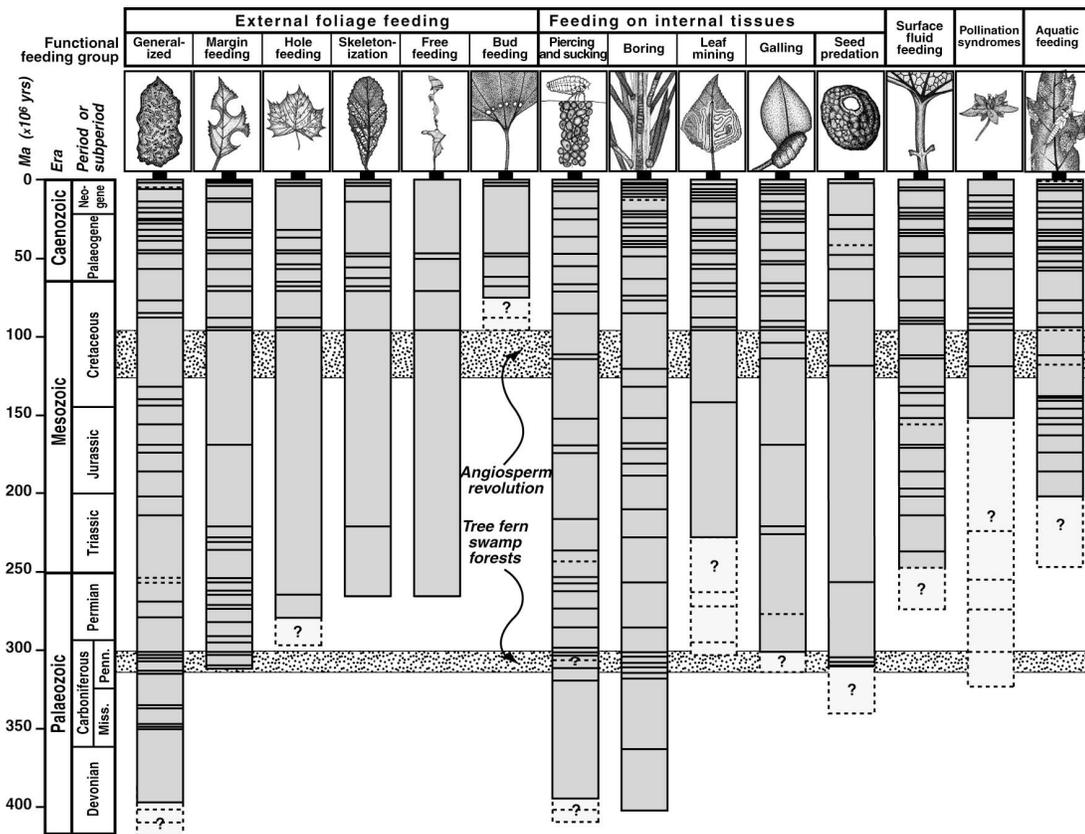
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Écologie et évolution des insectes

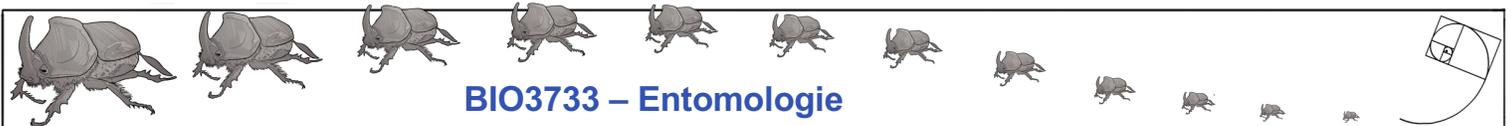


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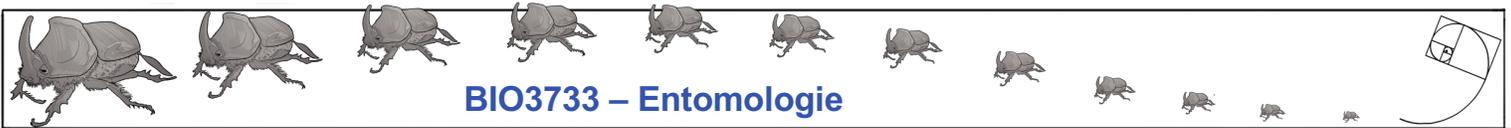
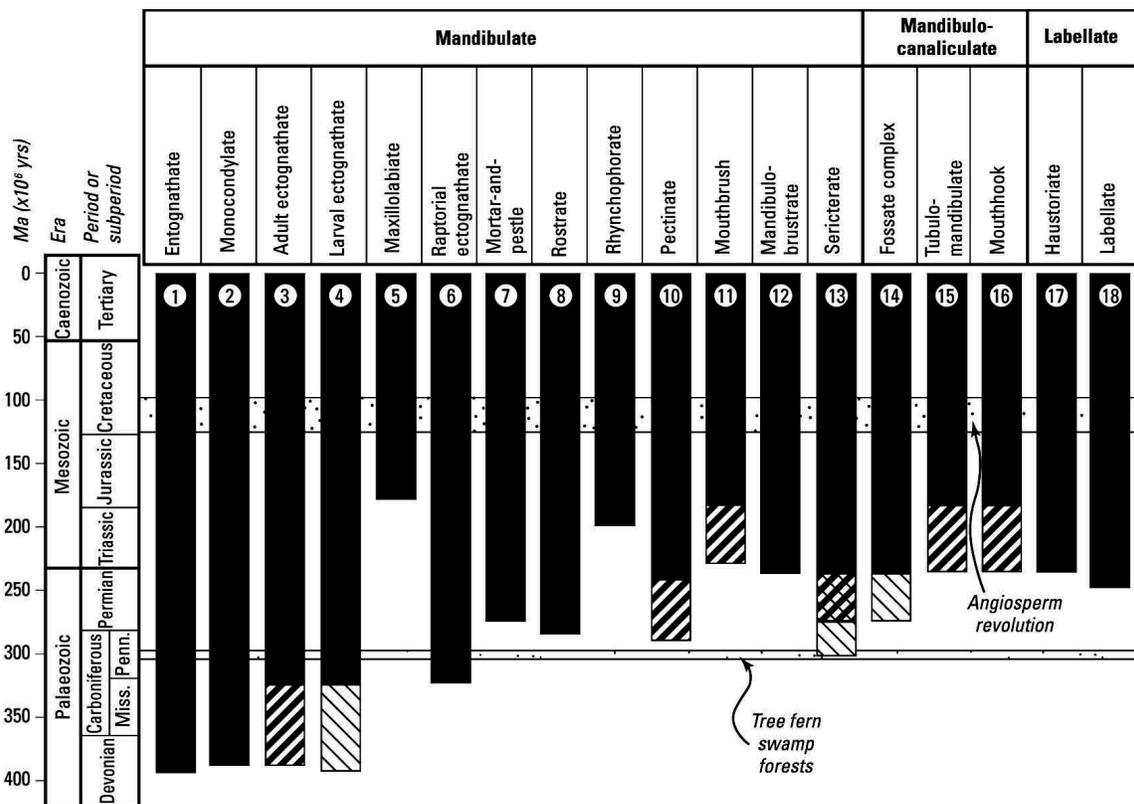
Groupes fonctionnels alimentaires



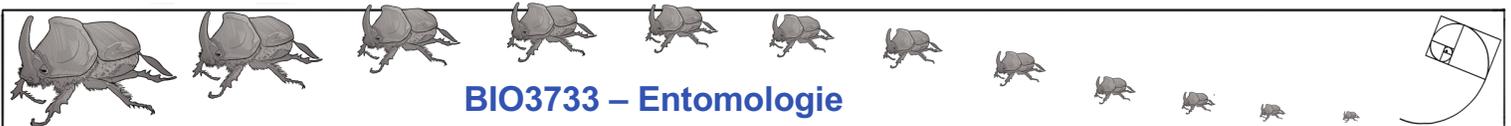
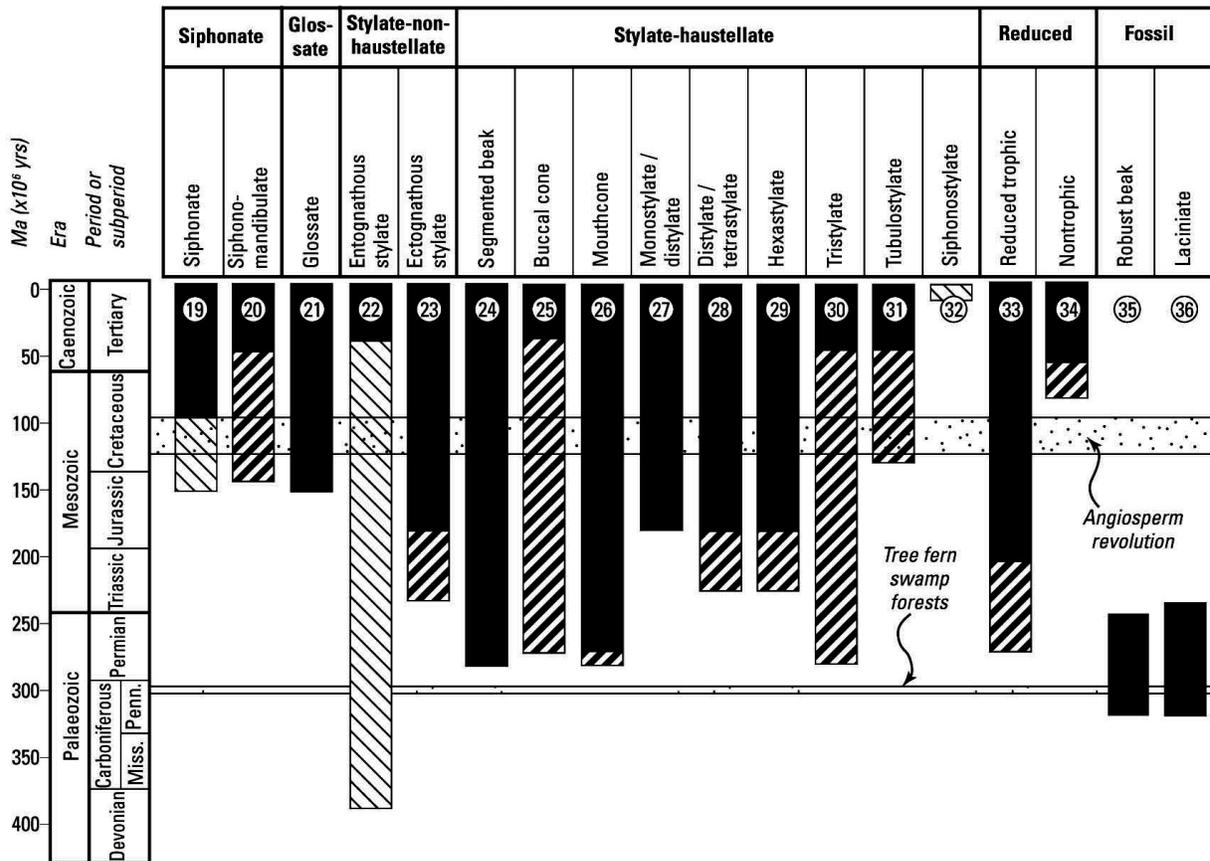
Like Fig. 8.2



Classes de pièces buccales



Classes de pièces buccales



Homologie sérielle Paléozoïque vs. Cénozoïque

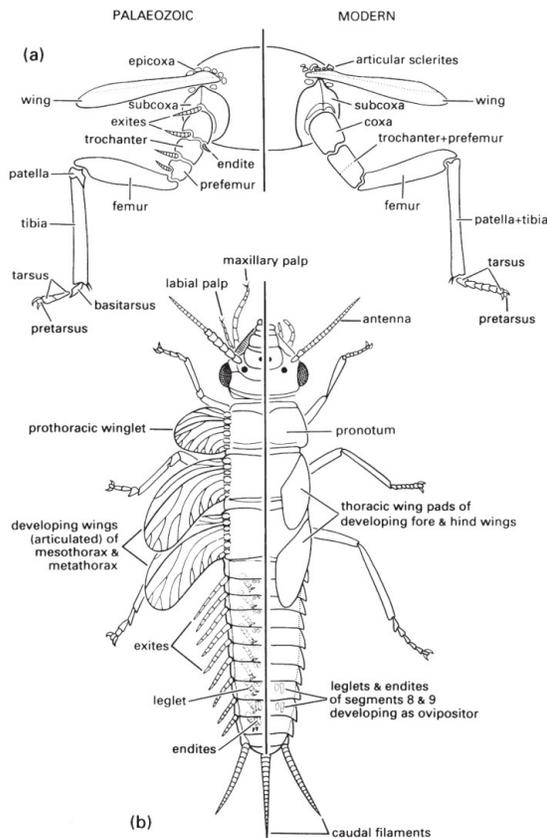
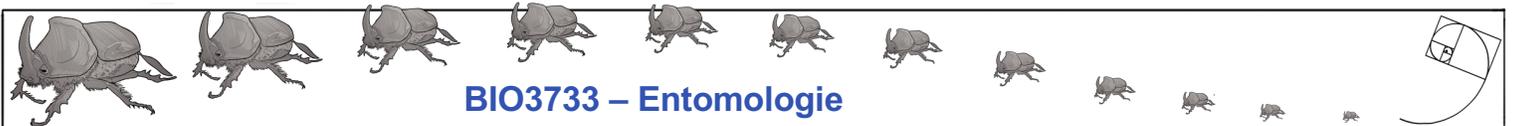
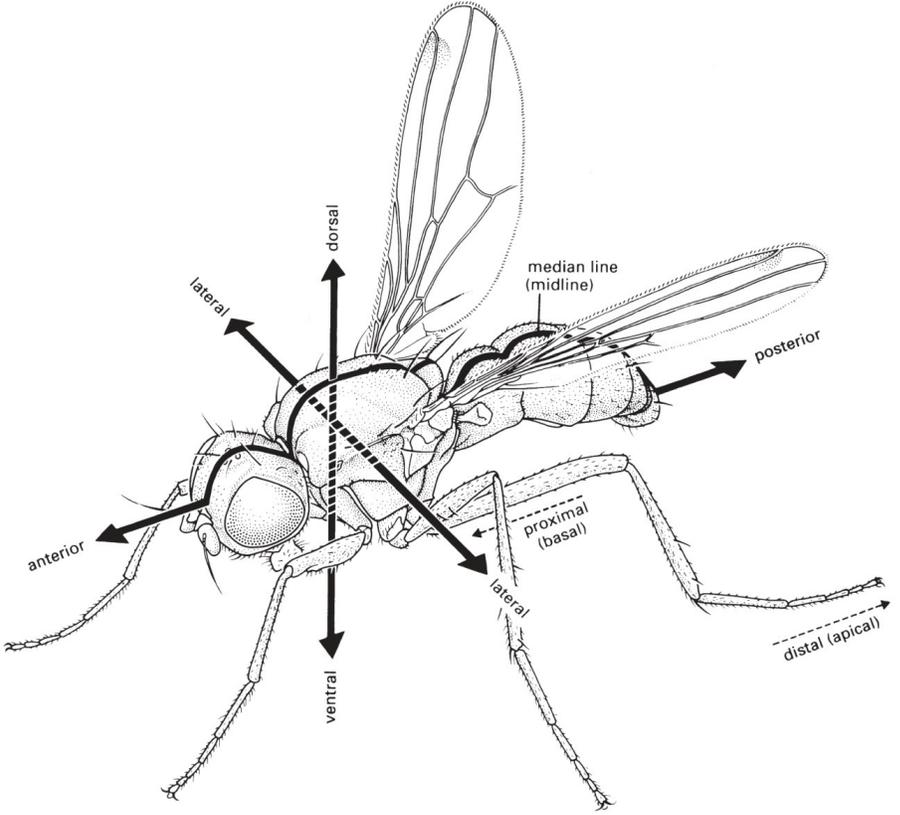
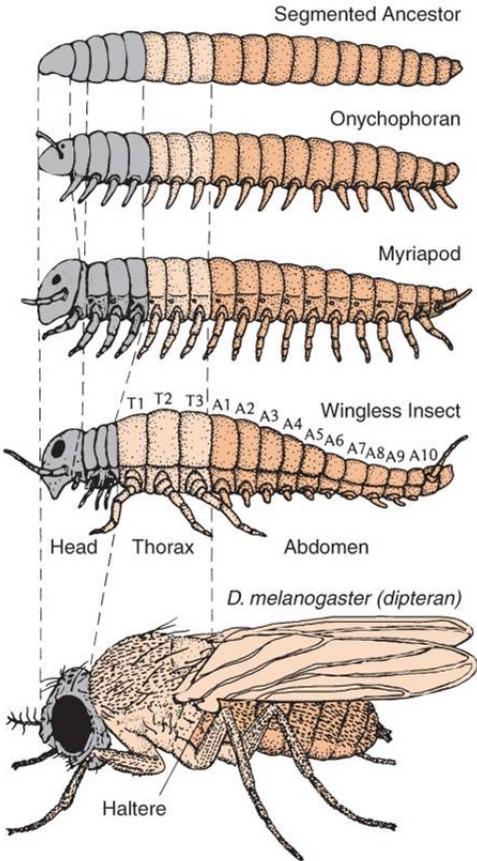


Fig. 8.5



Plan corporel - Tagmose



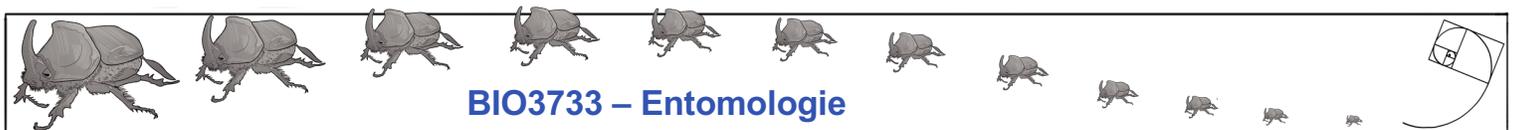
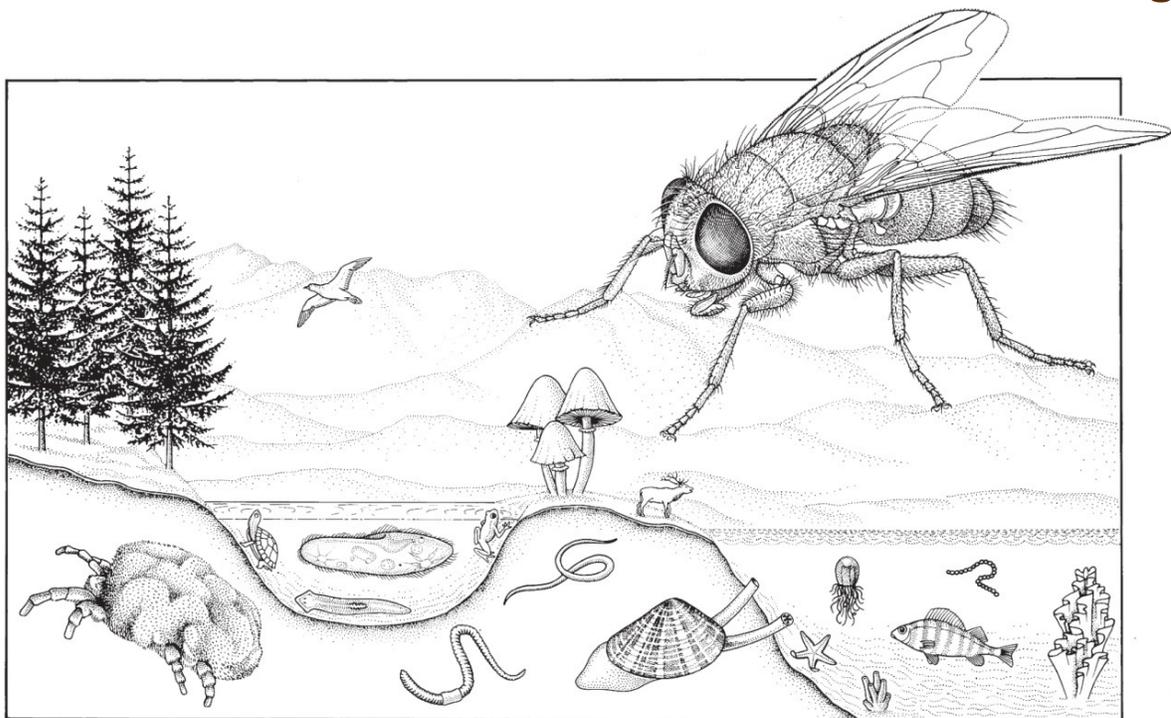
Raisons pour le succès Insecta

- Petite taille = plusieurs niches écologiques
- Métamorphose = réduction de compétition intra-spécifique
- Systèmes sensorielles bien développés
- Grande adaptabilité due à la grande fécondité et courte lapse générationnelle
- La spécialisation des interactions plantes-insectes promouvoit la diversification
- Le vol



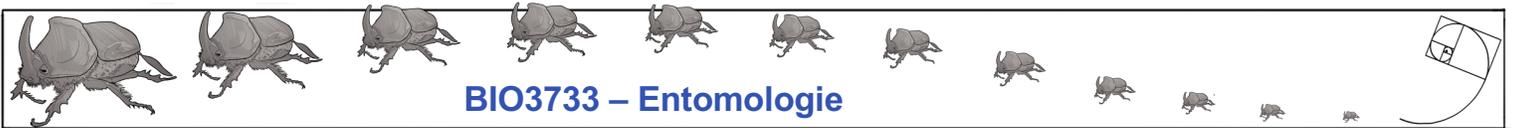
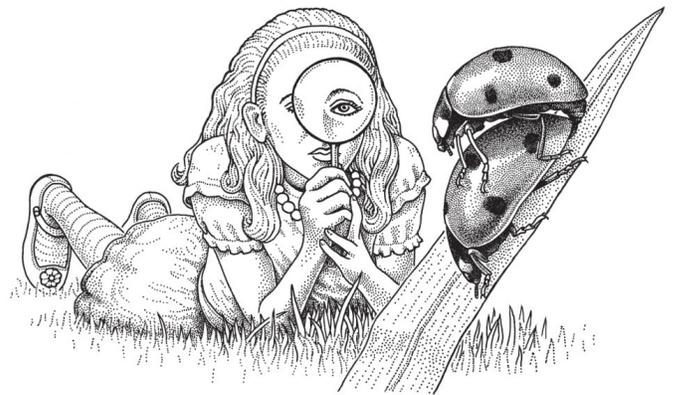
Biodiversité animale

Fig. 1.1



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