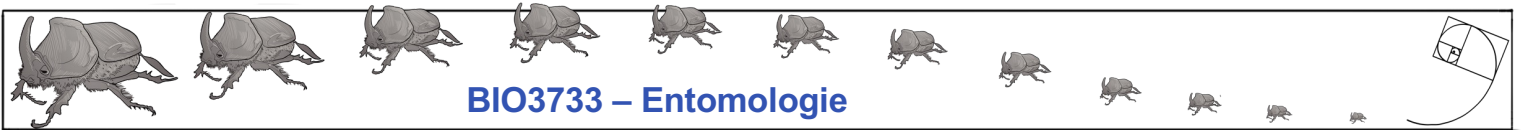
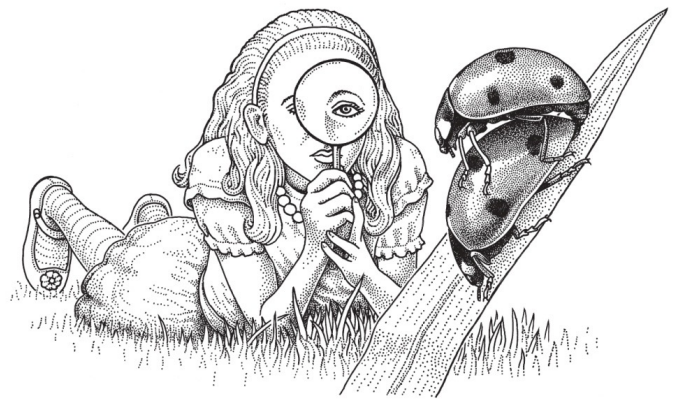
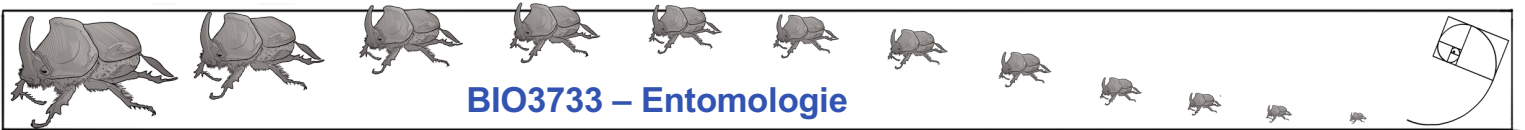
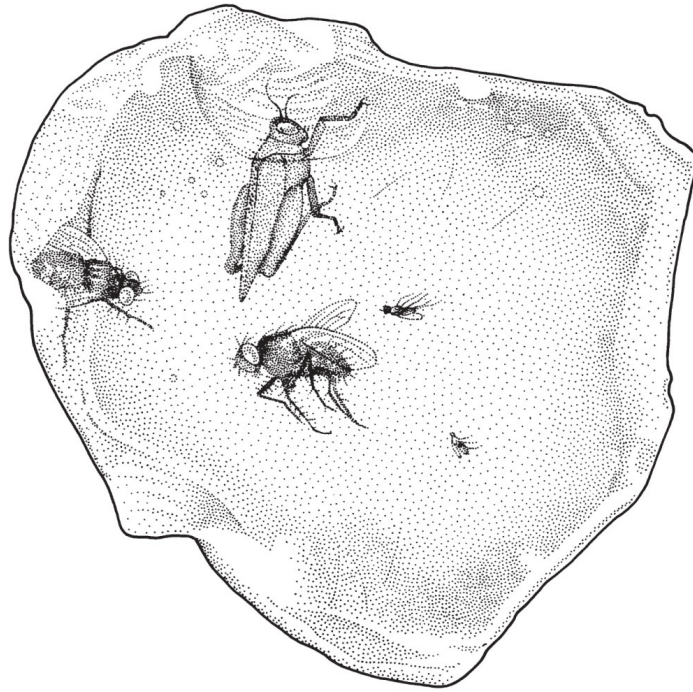


# La biologie des insectes



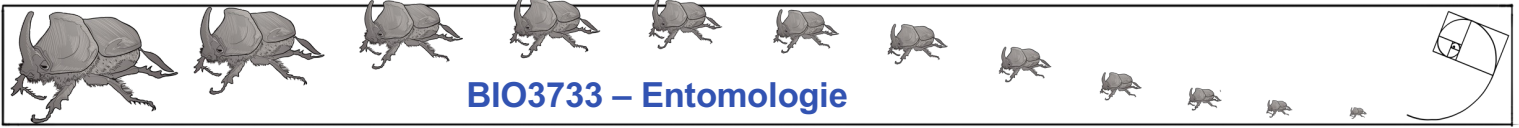
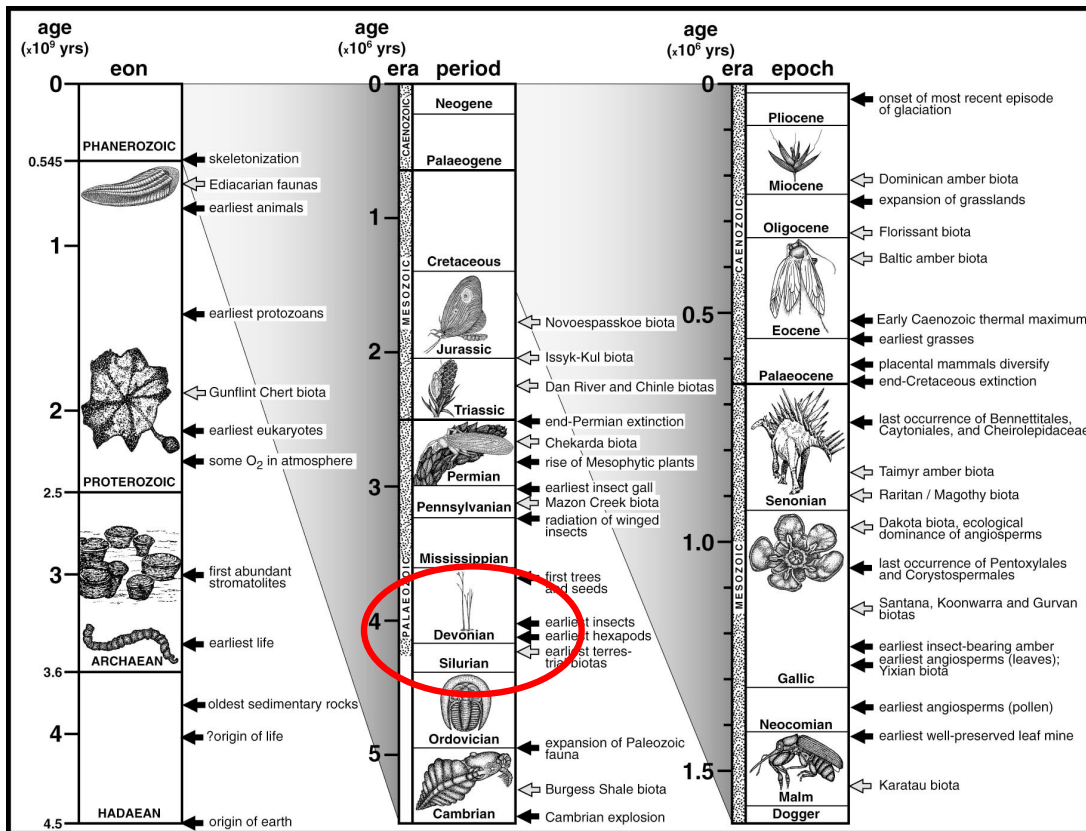
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# Écologie et évolution des insectes

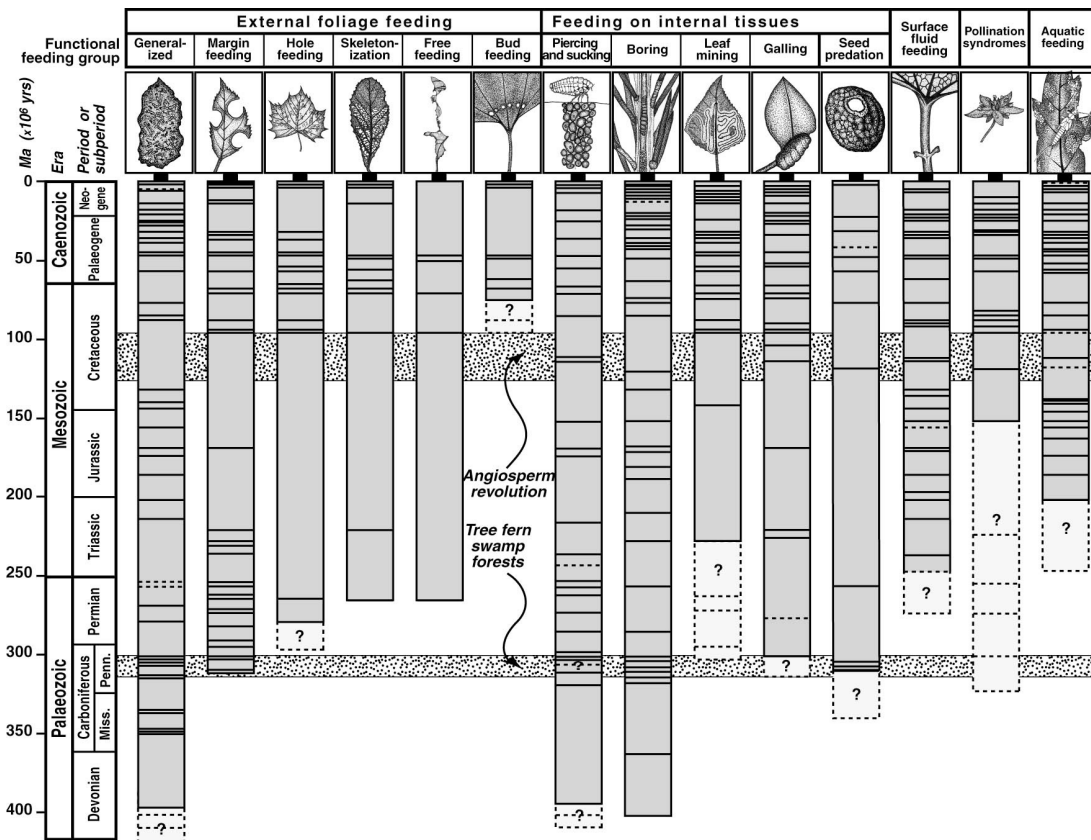


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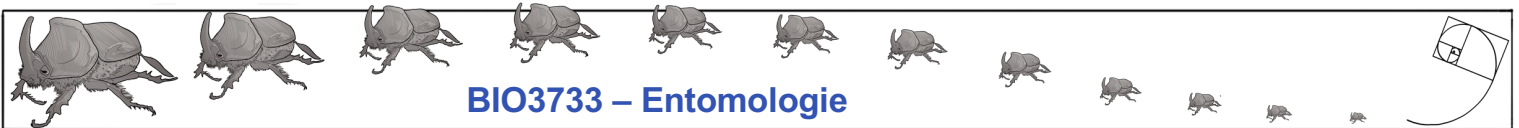
# La colonisation de la terre



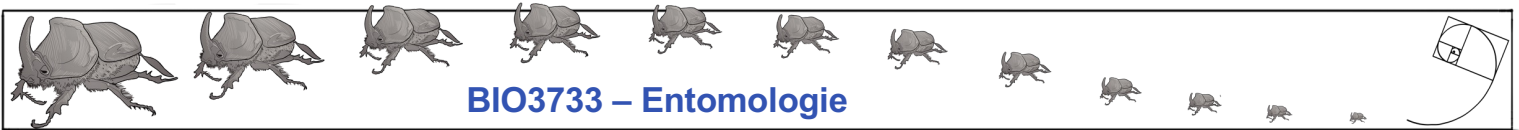
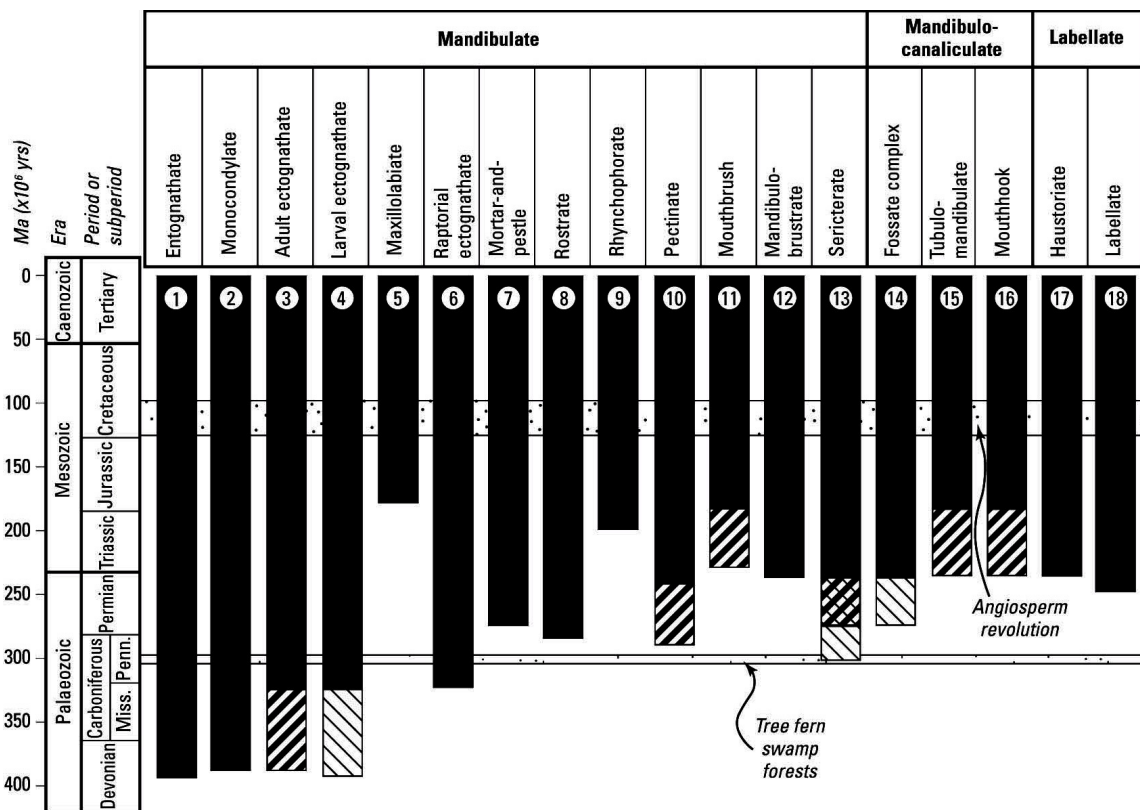
# Groupes fonctionnels alimentaires



Like Fig. 8.2

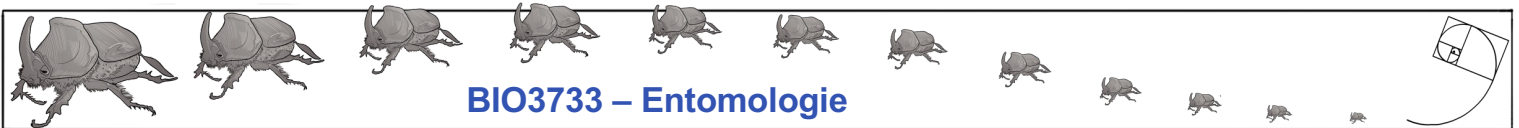
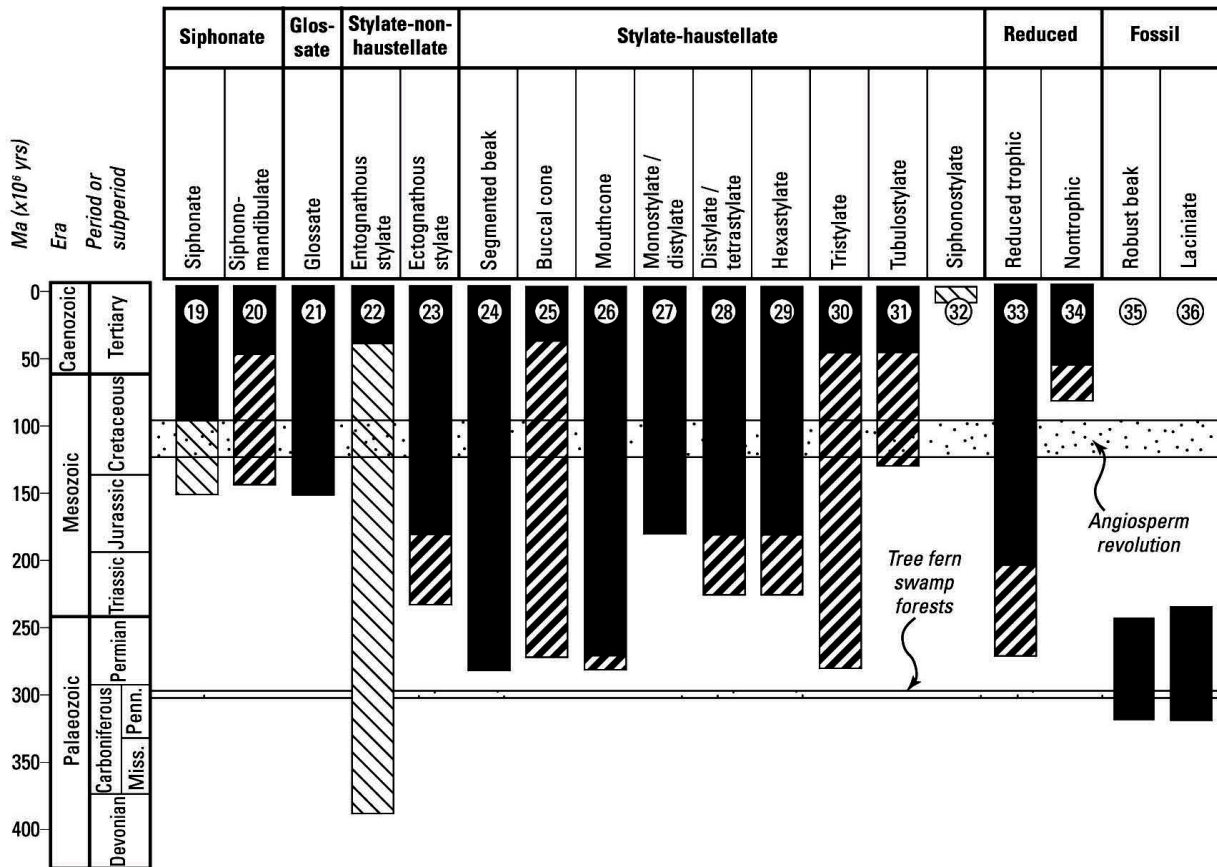


# Classes de pièces buccales





# Classes de pièces buccales



# Homologie sérielle Paléozoïque vs. Cénozoïque

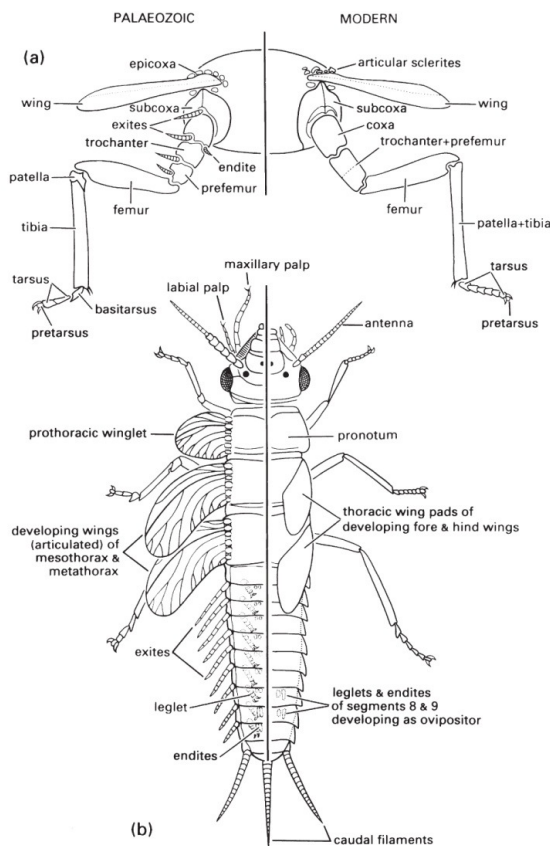
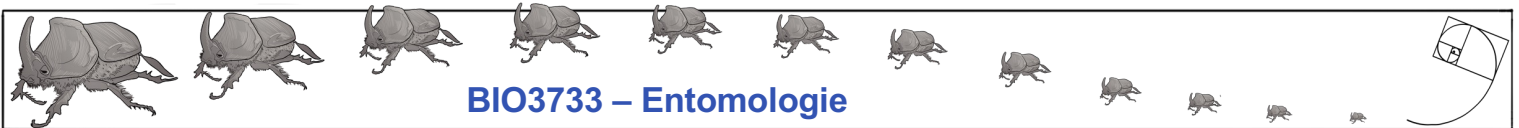
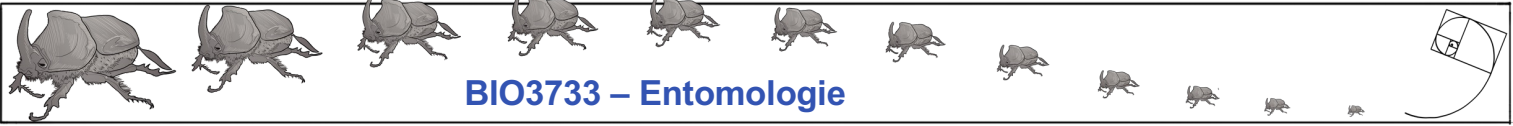
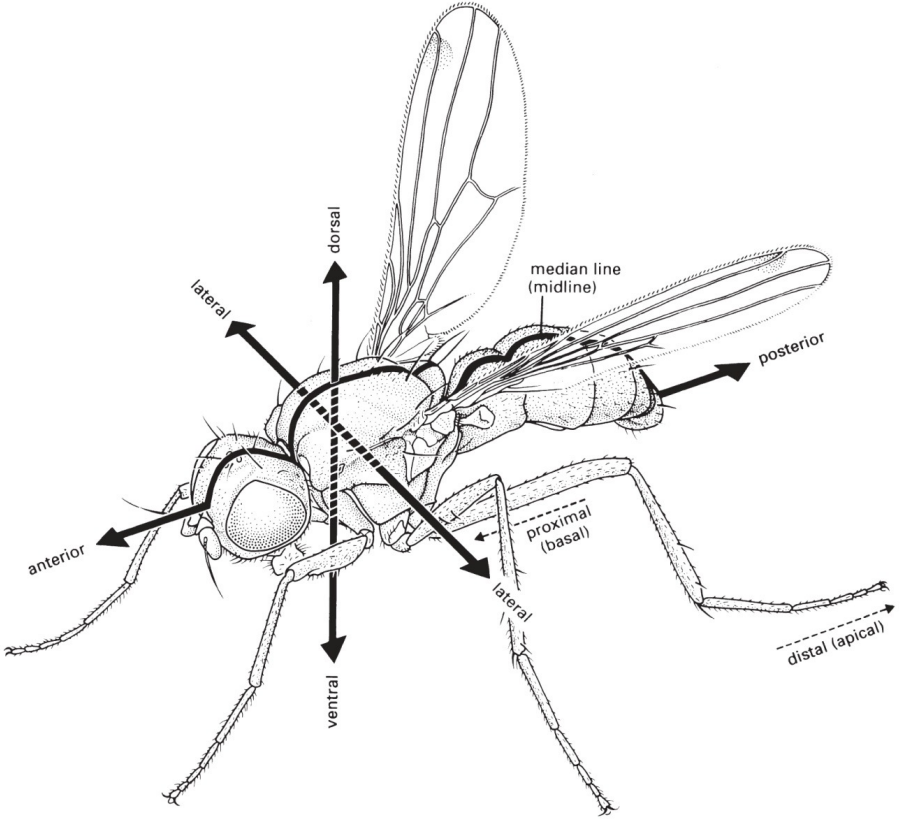
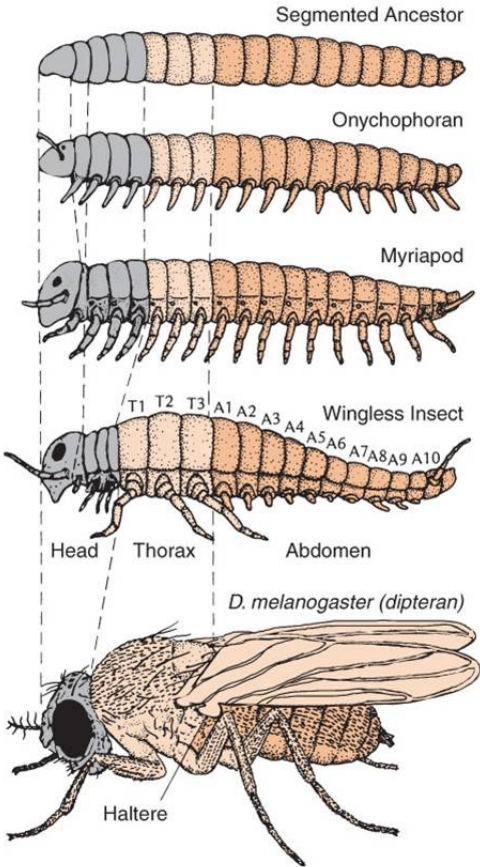


Fig. 8.5



# Plan corporel - Tagmose





# Raisons pour le succès Insecta

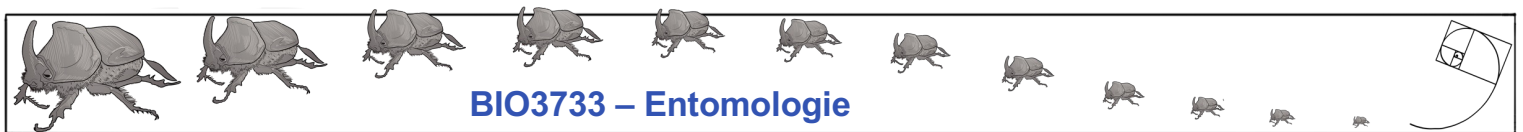
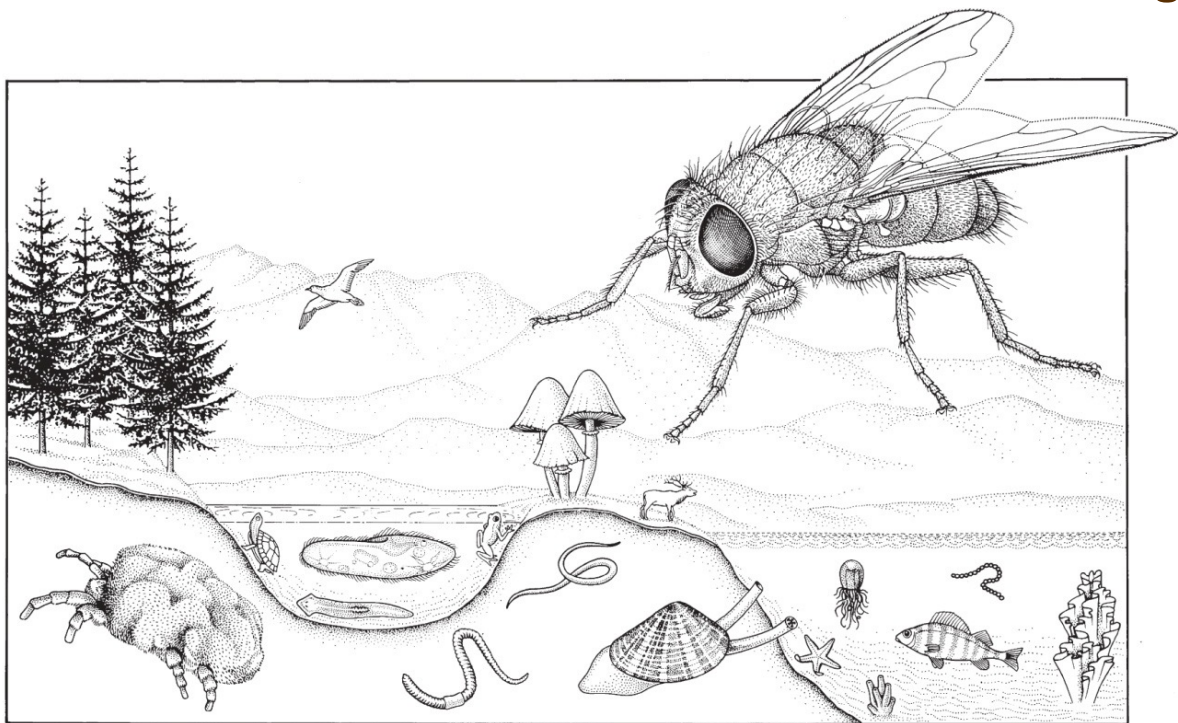
- Petite taille = plusieurs niches écologiques
- Métamorphose = réduction de compétition intra-spécifique
- Systèmes sensorielles bien développés
- Grande adaptabilité due à la grande fécondité et courte lapse générationnelle
- La spécialisation des interactions plantes-insectes promouvoit la diversification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



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# Biodiversité animale

Fig. 1.1



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# La biologie des insectes

