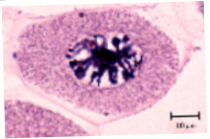
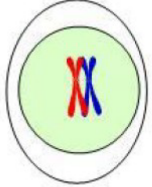


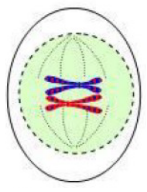
Prophase 1



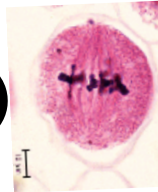
- Condensation des chromosomes,
- Appariement des chromosomes homologues



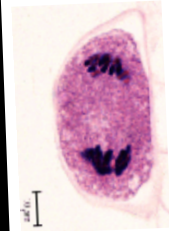
Métaphase 1



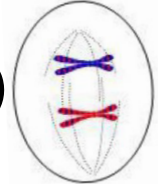
Les paires de chromosomes se placent sur le plan équatorial



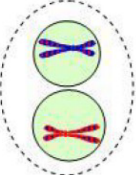
Anaphase 1



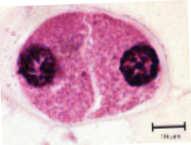
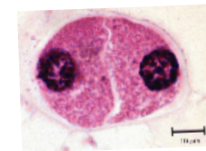
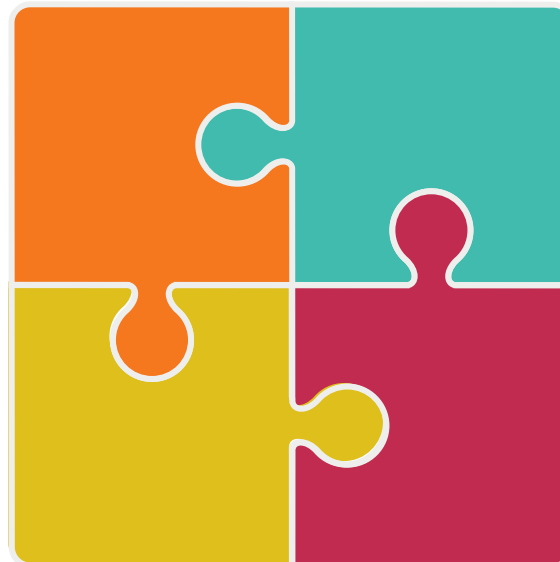
Les chromosomes homologues de chaque paire se séparent et migrent à un pôle.



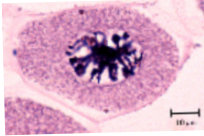
Télophase 1



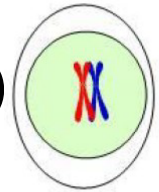
Formation de 2 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes bichromatidiens

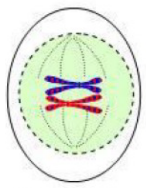
Prophase 1



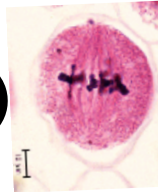
- Condensation des chromosomes,
- Appariement des chromosomes homologues



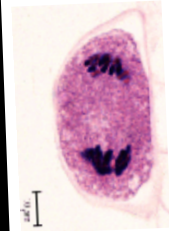
Métaphase 1



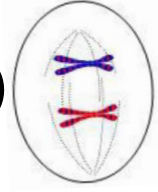
Les paires de chromosomes se placent sur le plan équatorial



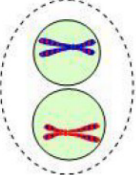
Anaphase 1



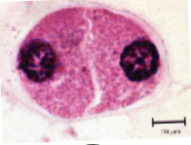
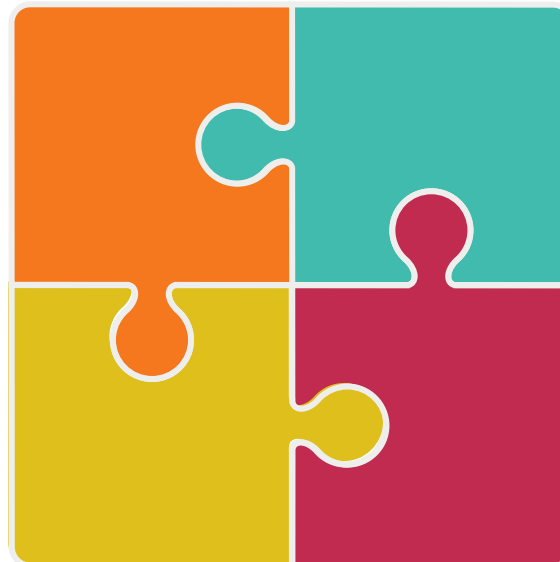
Les chromosomes homologues de chaque paire se séparent et migrent à un pôle.



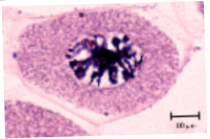
Télophase 1



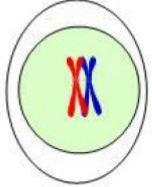
Formation de 2 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes bichromatidiens

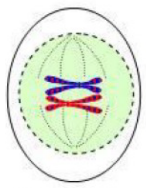
Prophase 1



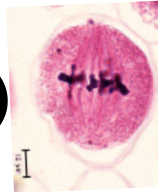
- Condensation des chromosomes,
- Appariement des chromosomes homologues



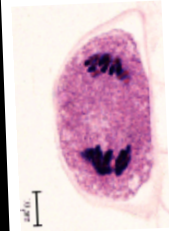
Métaphase 1



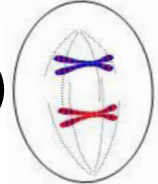
Les paires de chromosomes se placent sur le plan équatorial



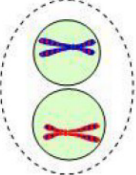
Anaphase 1



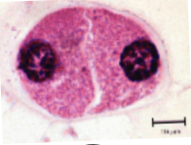
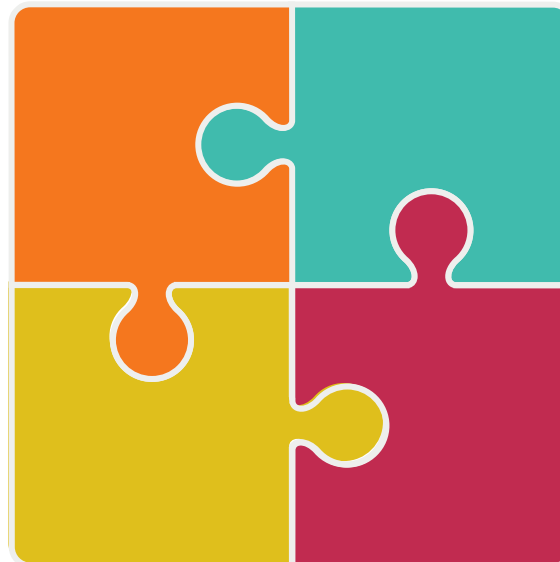
Les chromosomes homologues de chaque paire se séparent et migrent à un pôle.



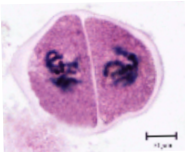
Télophase 1



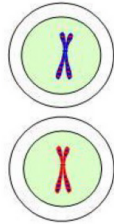
Formation de 2 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes bichromatidiens

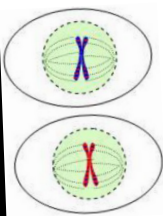
Prophase 2



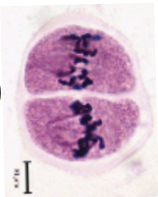
Les chromosomes (un de chaque paire) sont bien condensés, l'enveloppe nucléaire est absente.



Métaphase 2

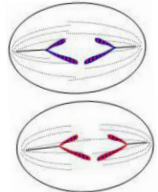
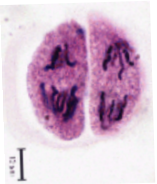


Un chromosome bichromatidien de chaque paire se place sur le nouvel équateur



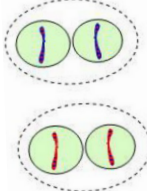
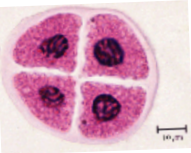
Anaphase 2

Les chromatides soeurs se séparent et migrent vers les pôles.

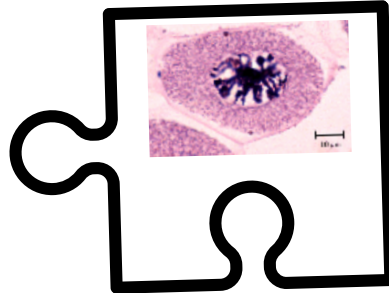
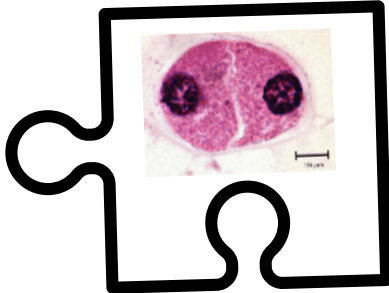
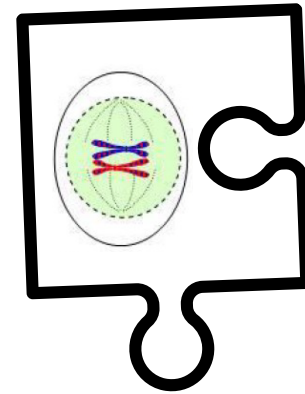
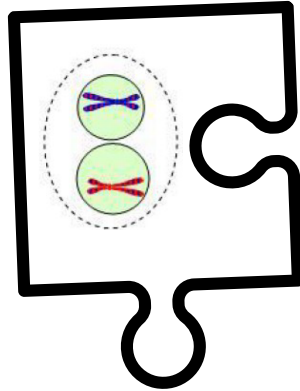



Télophase 2

Formation de 4 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes monochromatidiens

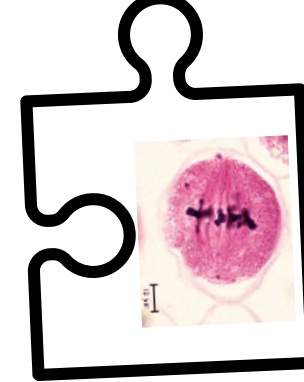
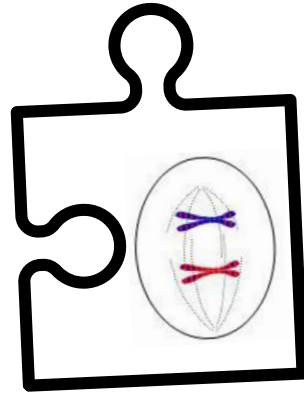
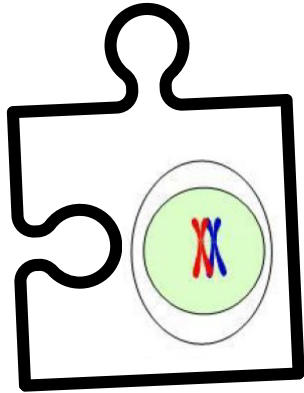




Prophase 1



Métaphase 1

Les chromosomes homologues de chaque paire se séparent et migrent à un pôle.



Télophase 1

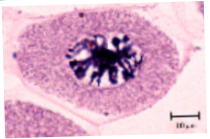
Formation de 2 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes bichromatidiens

- Condensation des chromosomes,
- Appariement des chromosomes homologues

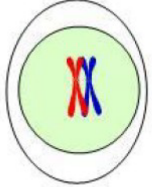
Les paires de chromosomes se placent sur le plan équatorial

Anaphase 1

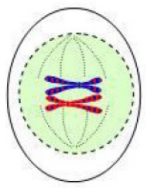
Prophase 1



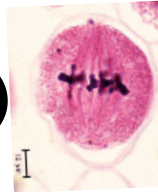
- Condensation des chromosomes,
- Appariement des chromosomes homologues



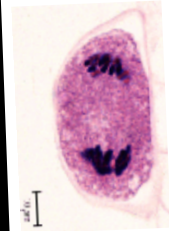
Métaphase 1



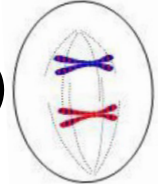
Les paires de chromosomes se placent sur le plan équatorial



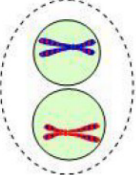
Anaphase 1



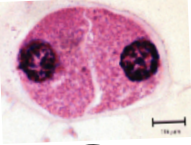
Les chromosomes homologues de chaque paire se séparent et migrent à un pôle.



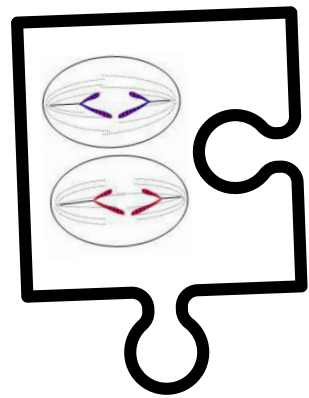
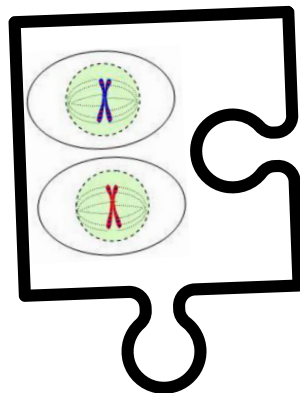
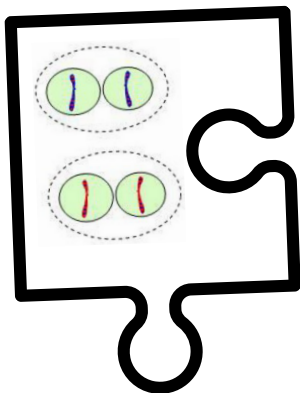
Télophase 1



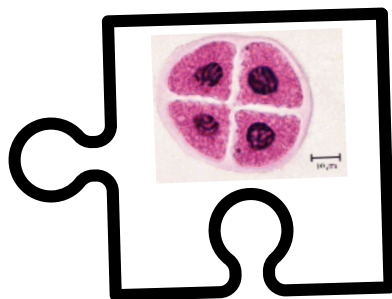
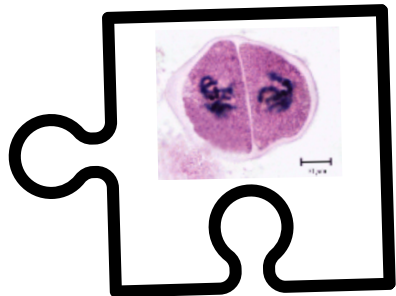
Formation de 2 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes bichromatidiens




Prophase2



Métaphase 2



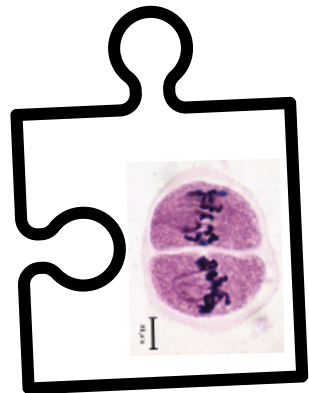
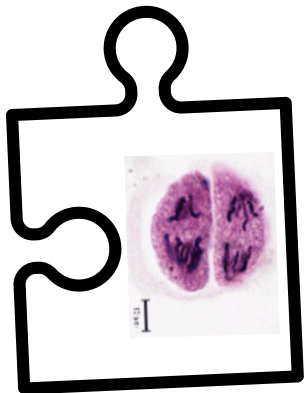
Les chromatides soeurs se séparent et migrent vers les pôles.

Les chromosomes (un de chaque paire) sont bien condensés, l'enveloppe nucléaire est absente.

Formation de 4 cellules filles haploïdes à chromosomes monochromatidiens

Un chromosome bichromatidiens de chaque paire se place sur le nouvel équateur

Anaphase 2



Telophase 2

