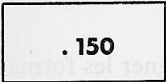
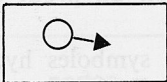
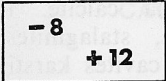
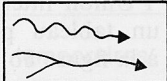

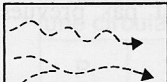

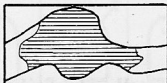


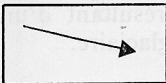
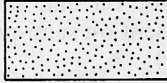
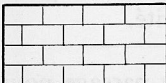

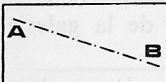

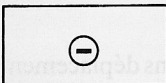

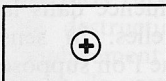

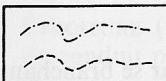
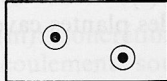
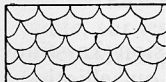

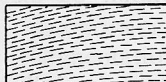

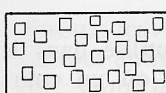
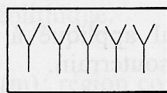
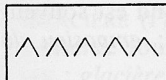
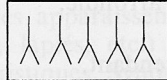


Fig. 8a. Signes conventionnels utilisés pour les topographies de cavités.

a) Plans à grande échelle (petites grottes) (d'après le système M. Fink, UIS, Vienne)

	Distance en mètres par rapport à l'orifice		Venue d'eau
	Dénivellation en mètres par rapport à l'orifice		Cours d'eau pérenne Idem
	Superposition de galeries		Cours d'eau temporaire ou liaison supposée Idem
	Dénivellation brutale		Lac, bassin
	Courbes de niveau		Lac, bassin, partiellement sous voûte
	Inclinaison du sol; la flèche indique le point le plus bas		Sédiments meubles (humus, argile, limon, gravier)
	Strates (seulement lorsque leur inclinaison a été mesurée)		Eboulis
	Axe d'une coupe		Stalactites (en coupe)
	Puits		Colonne et stalagmites (en coupe)
	Cheminée		Stalagmites (en plan)
	Sentier souterrain		Colonnes stalagmitiques (en plan)
	Gours		Glace, neige
	Plancher stalagmitique		Tranchée de fouilles

b) Plans à petite échelle (grandes grottes) (d'après le système A. Bögli, UIS, Hitzkirch)

	Eboulis		Stalactites
	Concrétions		Stalagmites