

Introduction

Ceci n'est pas une clé mais une aide pour identifier les phytoplanctons les plus courants trouvés sur le domaine St-Roch à Couvin

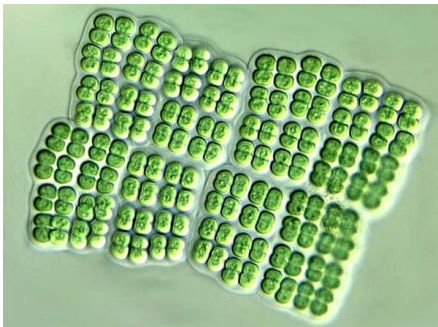
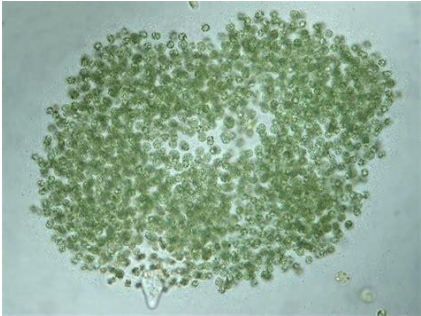
Certains phytoplanctons ne sont pas dans cette clé, si vous n'arrivez pas à trouver votre organisme avec cette aide, il s'agit sans doute d'une famille plus rare. Vous devrez alors chercher pour une vraie clé

Ce document est un document amateur. Vérifiez toujours vos conclusions en ligne (ex: chercher d'autres photos de la famille identifiée)

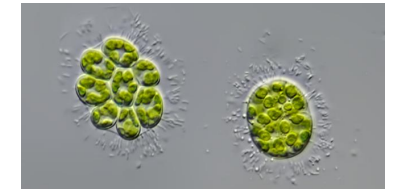
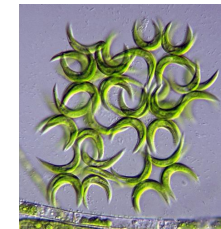
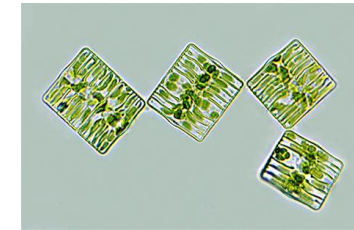
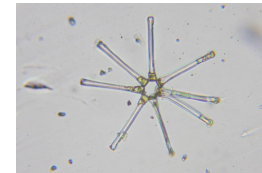
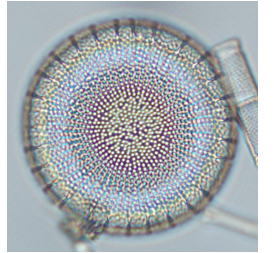
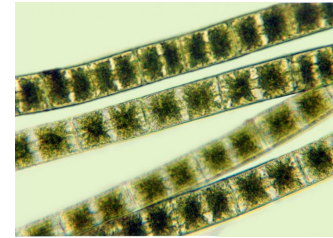
Les zones noires comme celles-ci sont cliquables. Cliquez ici pour commencer ou allez à la dia 2

Phytoplankton – sub 1

Cellule simple sans plastes, souvent en colonie, généralement petite → 3



Cellule plus complexe, possédant des plastes, plus grosses et de formes variées → 7



(O) Cyanobacteriales

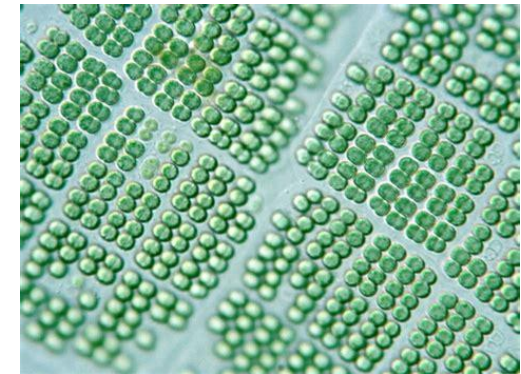
Organisme spirulé,
généralement long → **6**



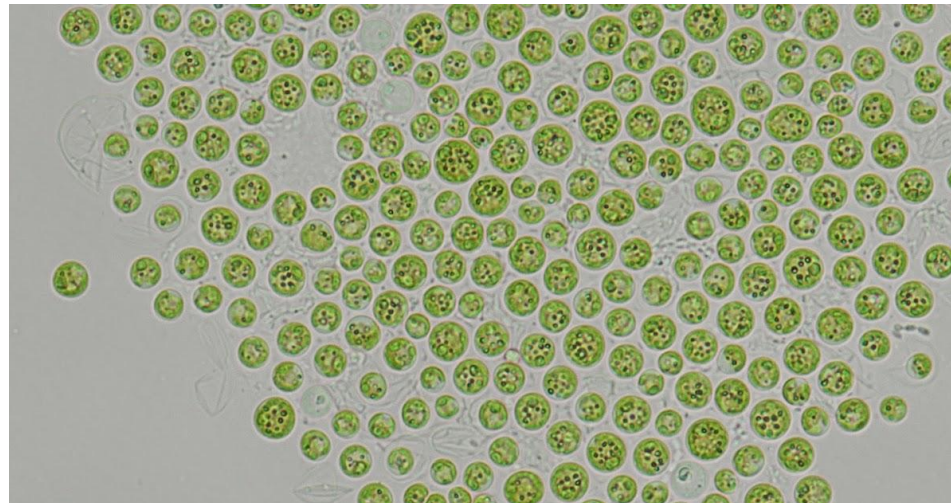
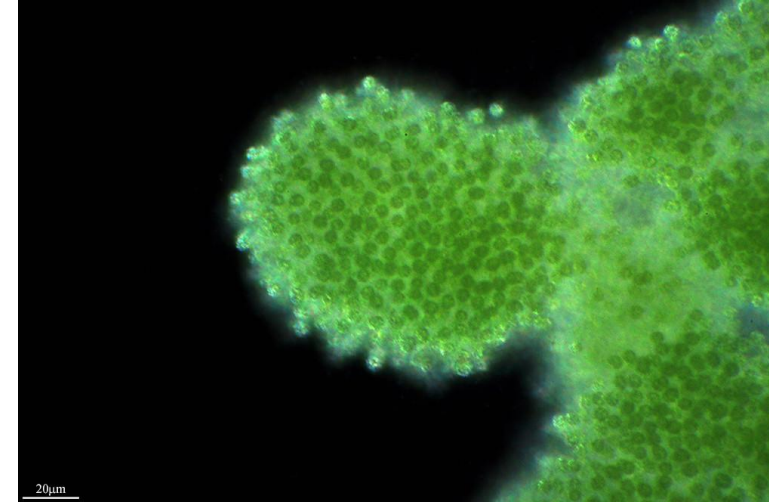
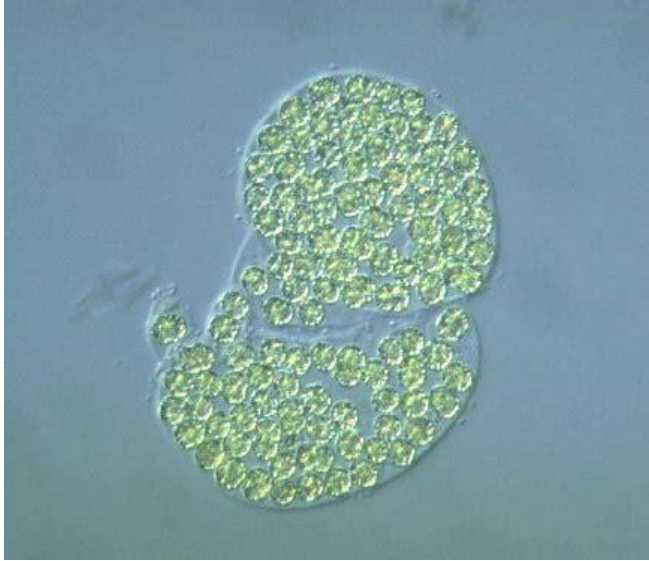
Organisme rond,
généralement très
numéraire → **4**



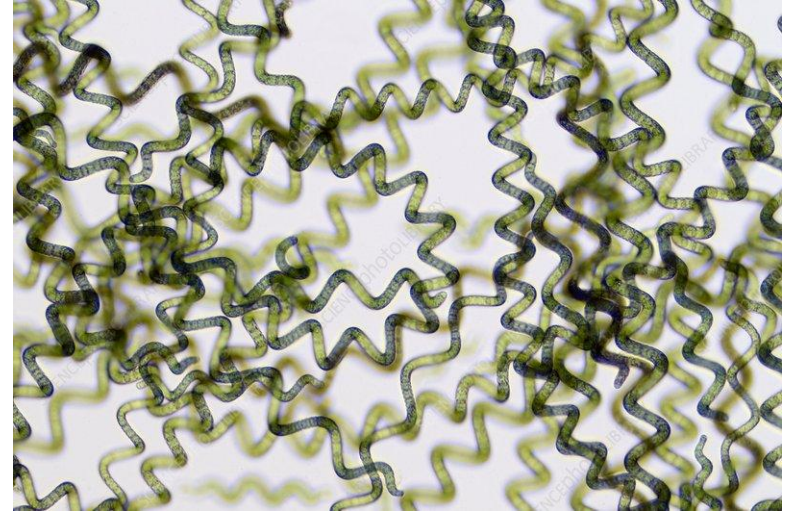
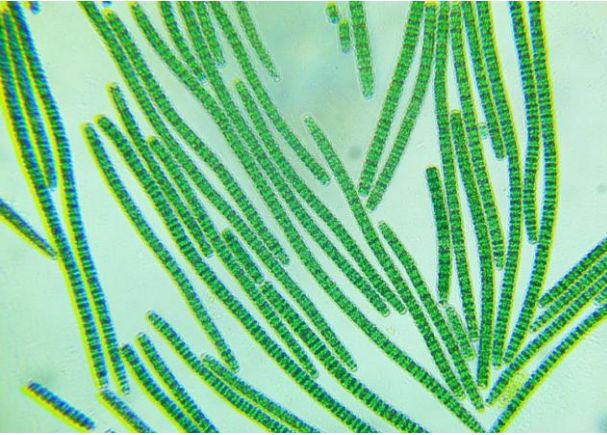
Organisme carré,
généralement très
numéraire → **5**



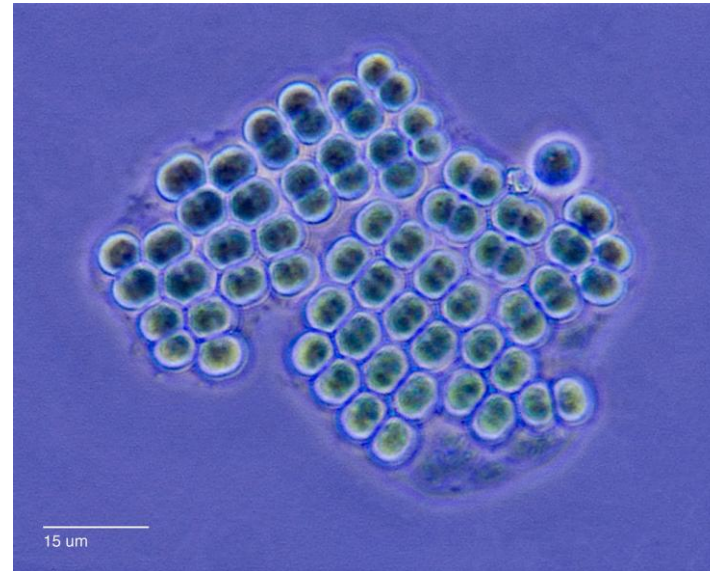
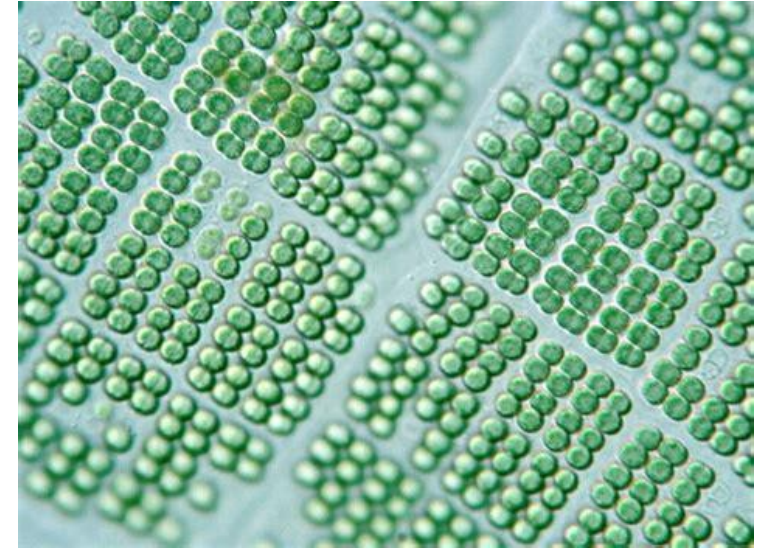
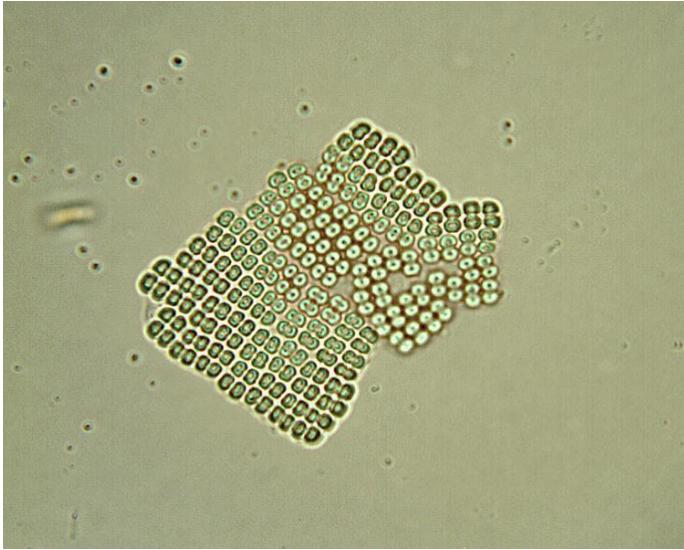
(F) Mycrocystaceae



(F) Spirulinaceae

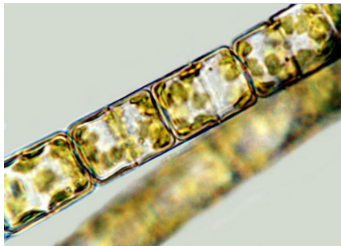


(F) Merismopediaceae

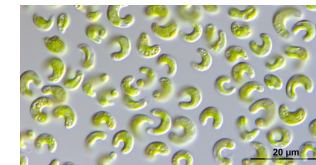
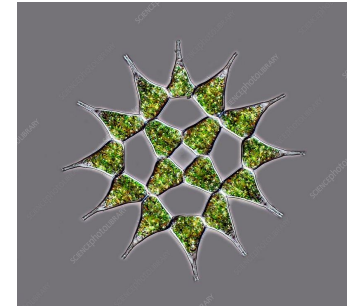
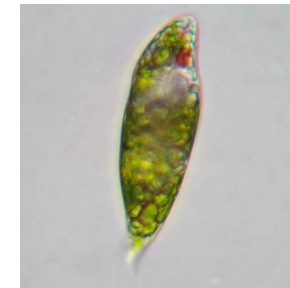


Phytoplanctons – sub 2

Organisme à paroi bien claire et définie, généralement des stries sont visibles et la forme sera souvent ellipsoïde ou ellipsoïde allongé, mais peut aussi être rond, filamenteux, ou rectangulaire empilés et organisation interne nette (diatomée) → 8



Organisme à paroi cellulaire floue, moins nette et absence complète de stries, forme variable, organisation interne souvent plus floue → 29

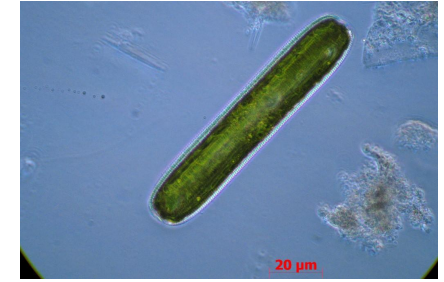


(C) Bacillariophyceae

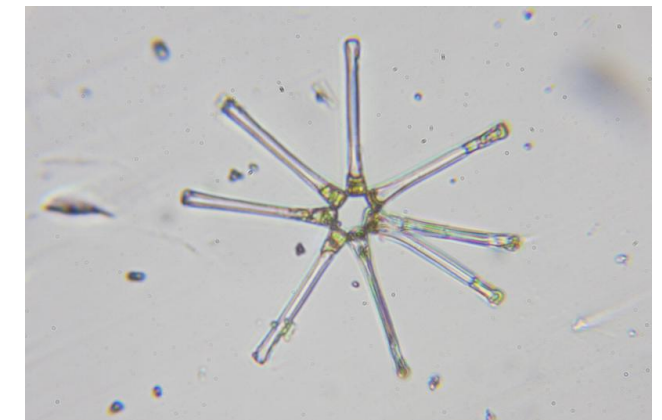
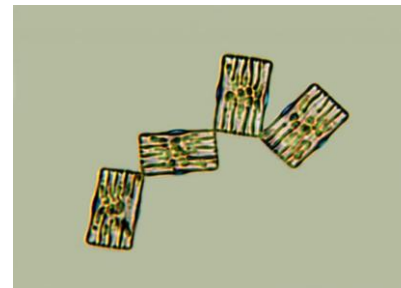
Formes variées pouvant être
ronde, filamenteux avec ou
sans pili → **9**



Forme élipsoïde, stries très
souvent visibles → **16**

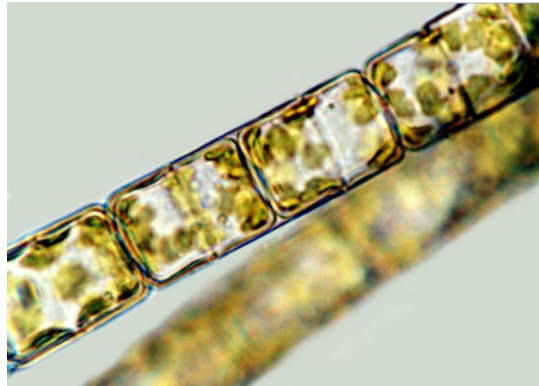
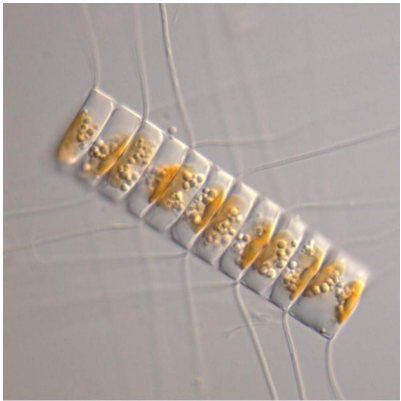


Forme très allongée,
parfois en étoiles, ou
empilement carrés de
batônnets → **26**

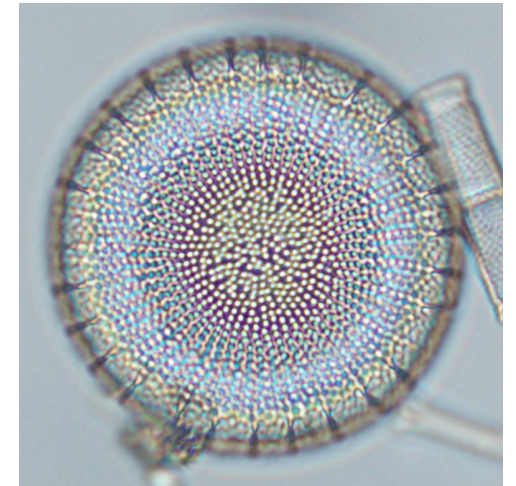


(SC) Coscinodiscophycidae – sub 1

Filament constitué de
cellules rectangulaires avec
ou sans pili → **10**

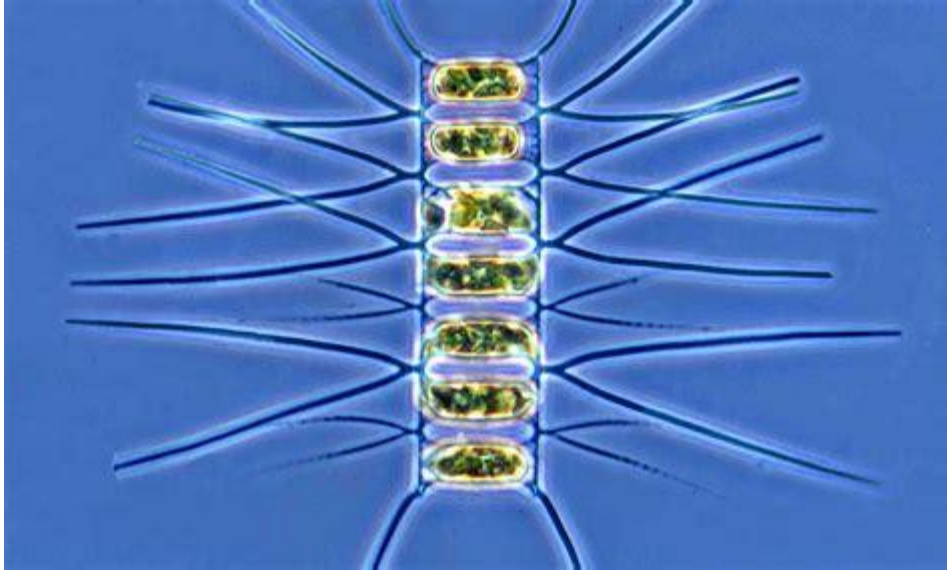


Forme ronde ou rectangle flou
(rond sur le côté) → **15**

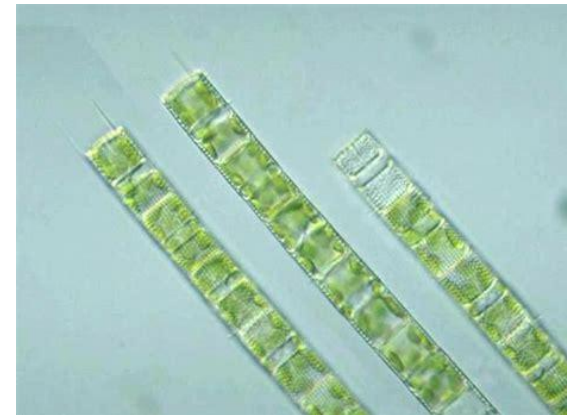


(SC) Coscinodiscophycidae – sub 2

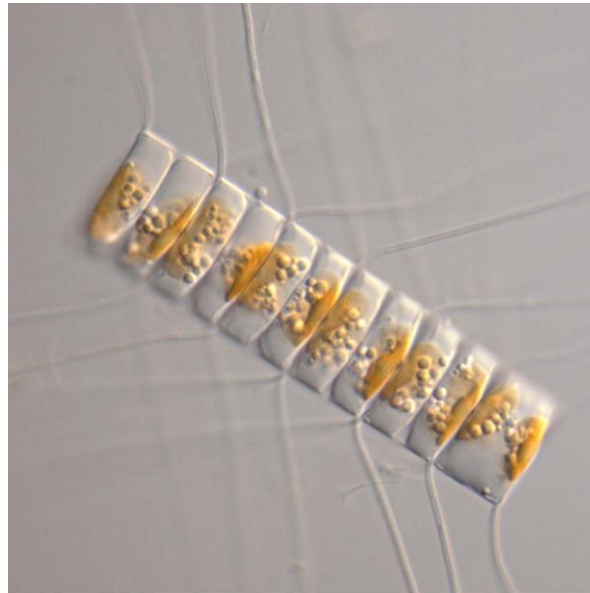
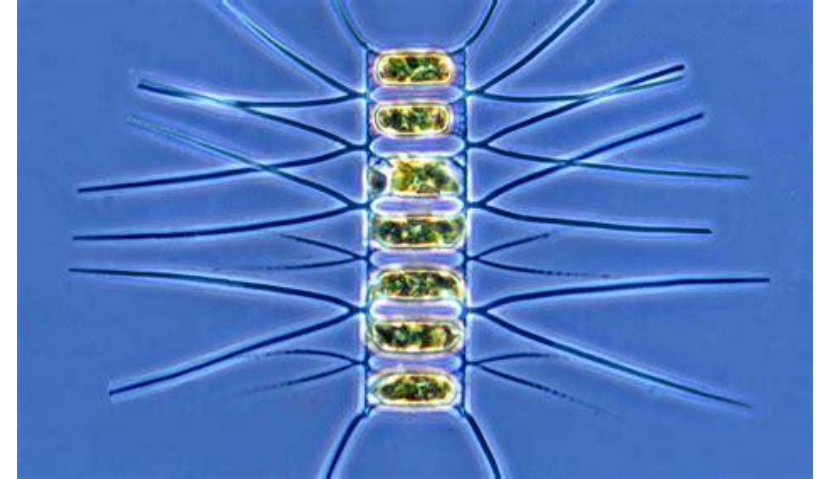
Présence de pilis et
généralement court → **11**



Absence de pilis et
généralement long → **12**

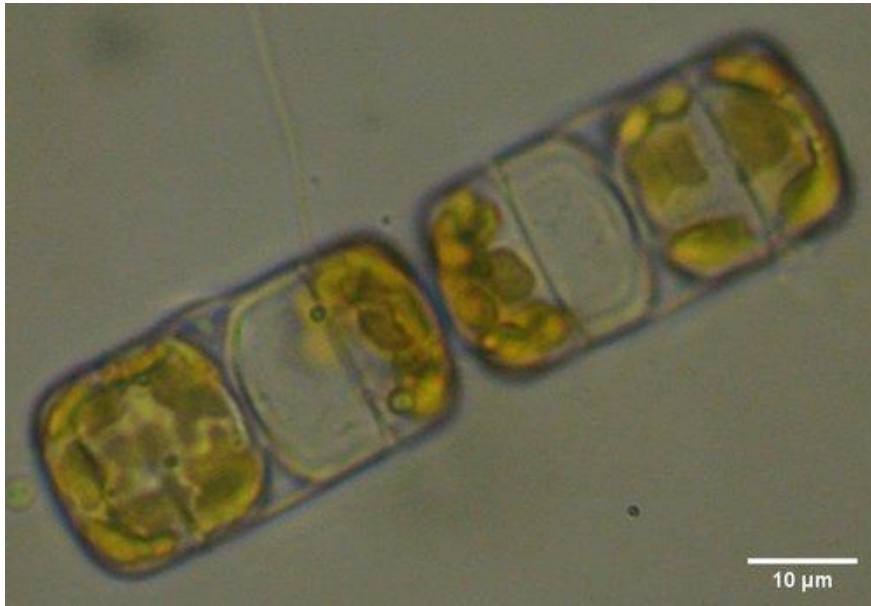


(O) Chaetocerales

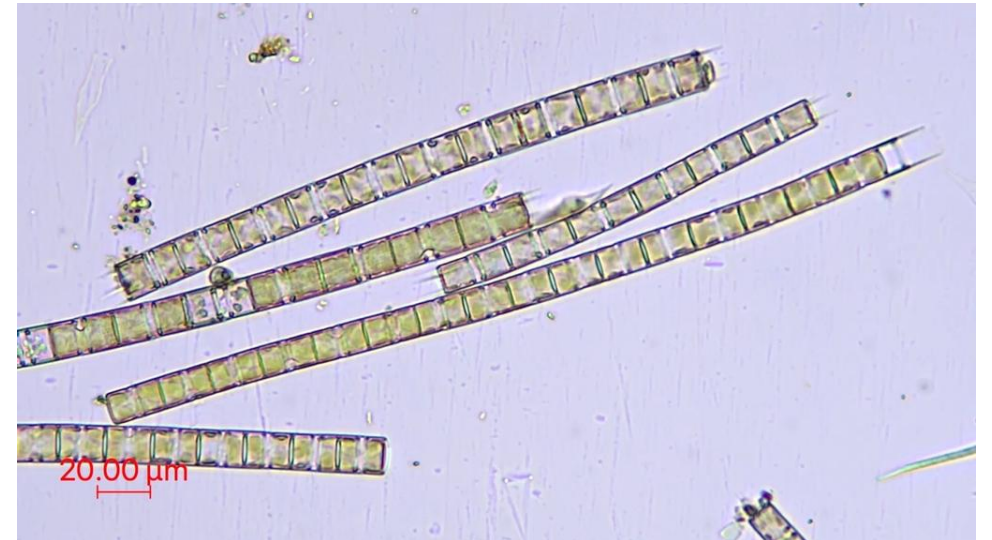


(SC) Coscinodiscophycidae – sub 3

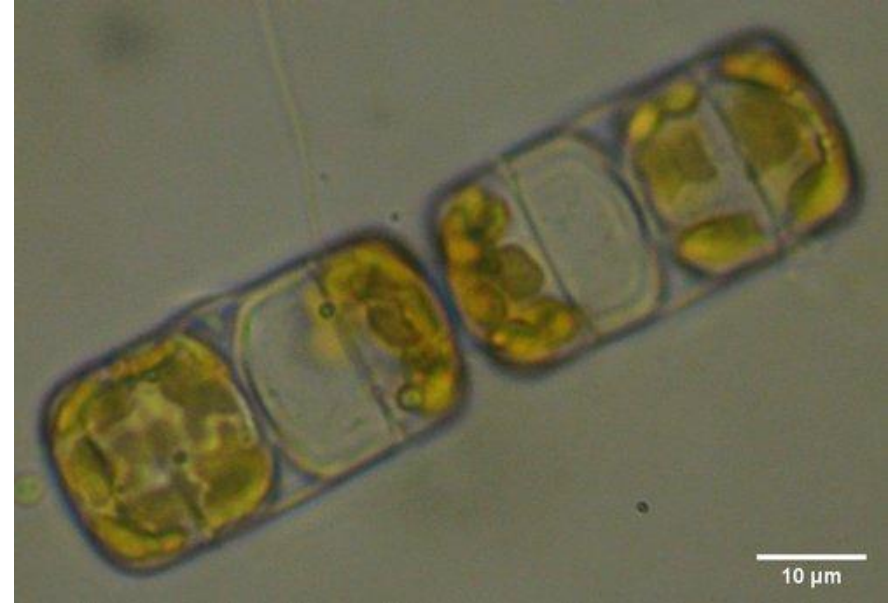
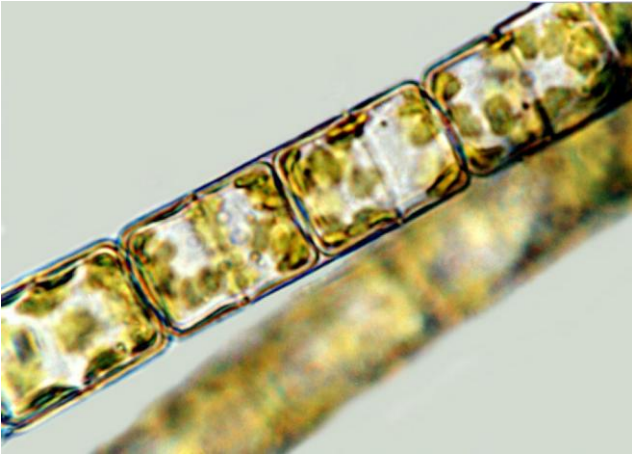
2 entités distinctes par
compartiments → **13**



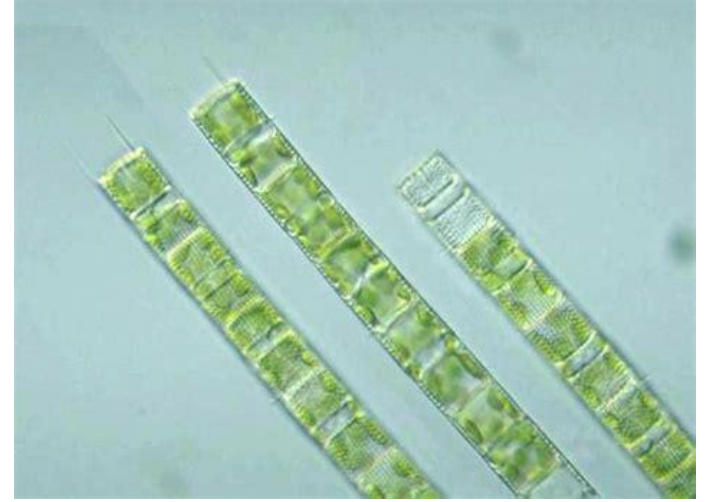
1 entités distinctes par
compartiments → **14**



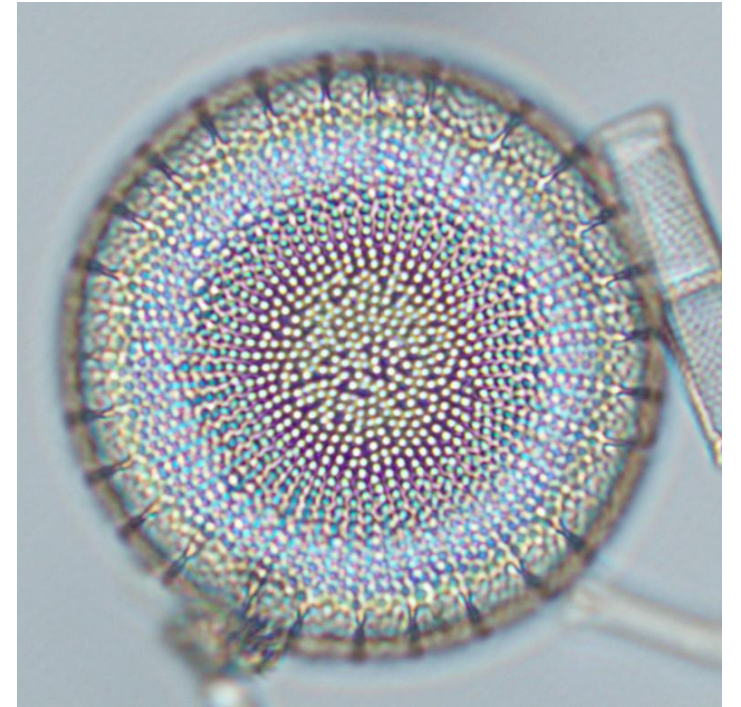
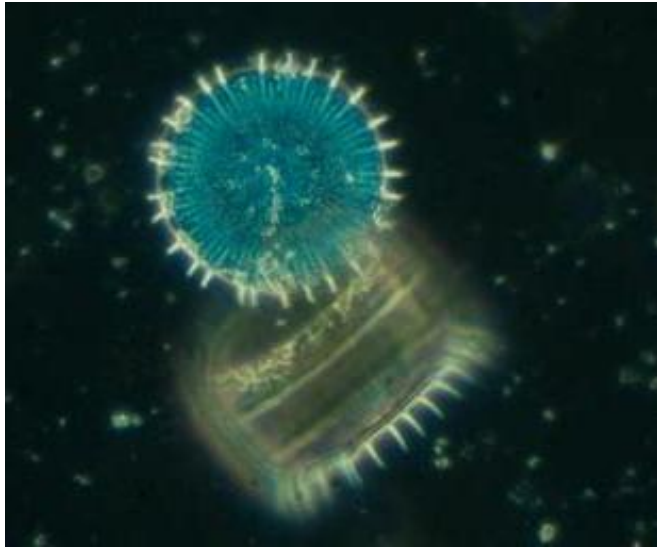
(O) Melosirales



(O) Aulacoseirales

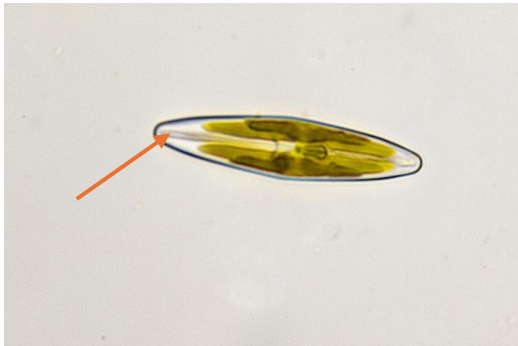
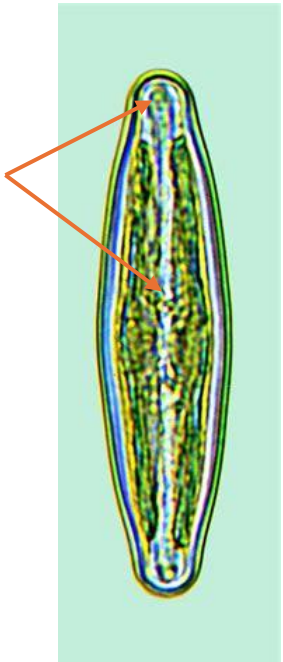


(O) Thalassiosirales

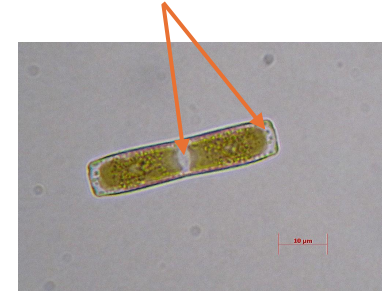


(SC) Bacillariophycidae – sub 1

Forme arrondie au moins d'un côté, « canule » généralement visible, soit par un trait blanc ou une tâche blanche sur le côté (si vue de profil) → **17**



Forme plus rectangulaire, « canule » généralement visible, soit par un trait blanc ou une tâche blanche → **21**

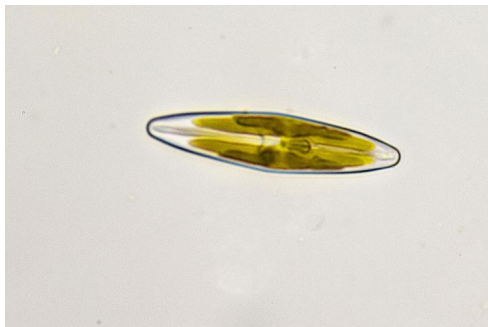


Forme plus allongée, parfois ondulée d'un côté, « canule » très peu visible → **25**



(SC) Bacillariophycidae – sub 2

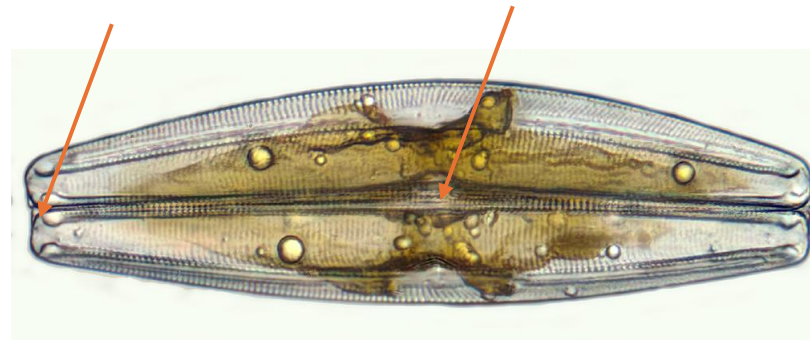
Stries très visible et
forme de balle de
fusil → **18**



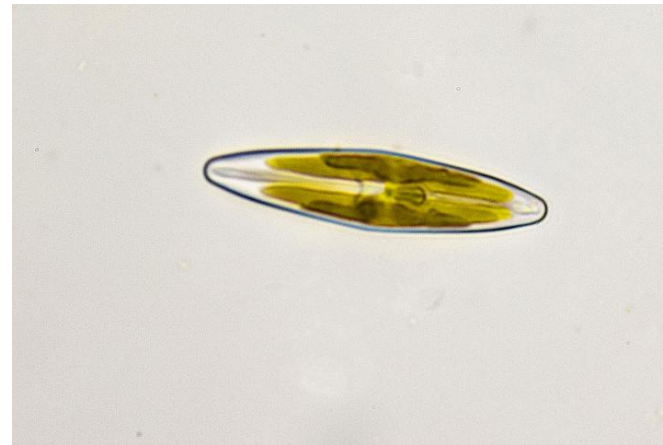
Stries peu visibles,
canicule centrale très
marquée, parfois bords
arrondis et/ou vides → **19**



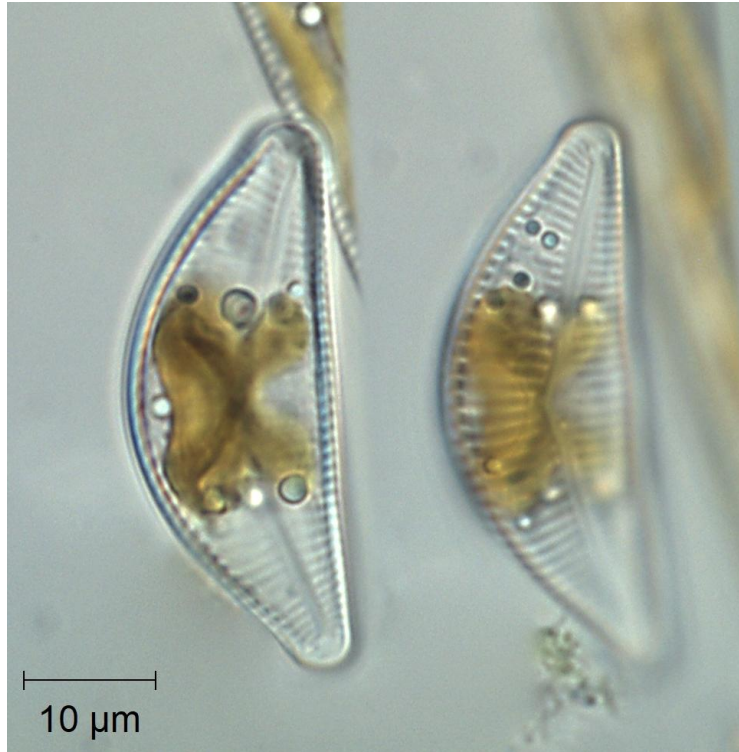
Stries peu visibles,
canicule centrales peu
marquées, bords carrés
et/ou remplis → **20**



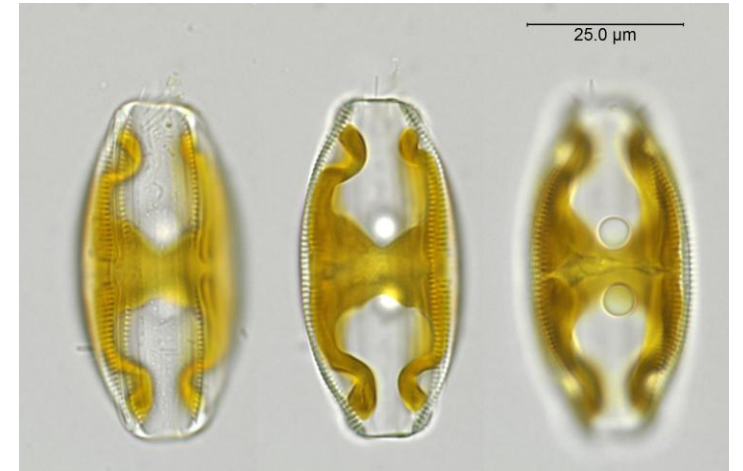
(O) Navicules



(O) Cymbellales

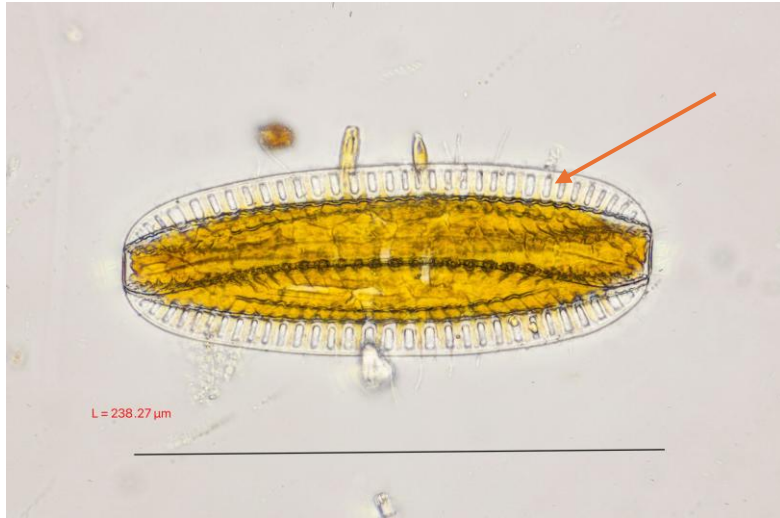


(G) Amphora



(SC) Bacillariophycidae – sub 3

Marges épaisses sur
les côtés → **23**



Marges fines ou absentes
sur les côtés et stries peu
visibles → **22**



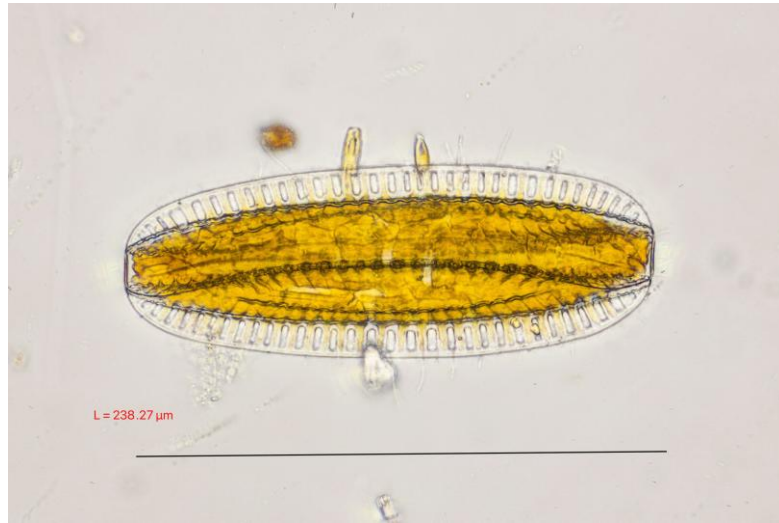
Marges fines ou absentes
sur les côtés et stries très
visibles → **24**



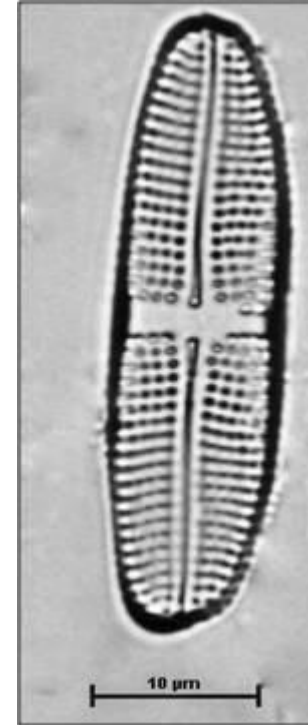
(O) Bacillariales



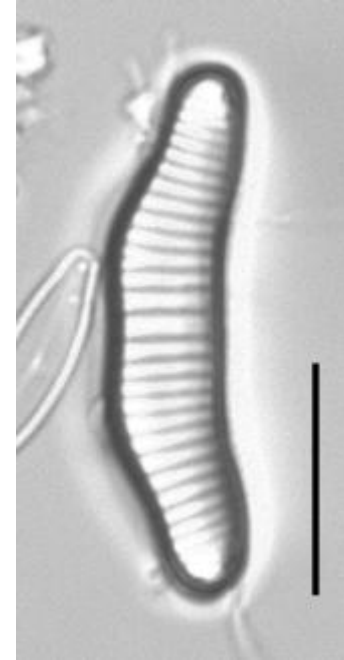
(O) Surirellales



(O) Achnanthes

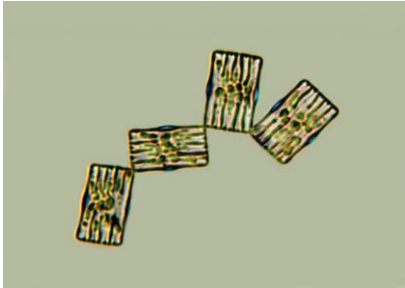


(O) Eunotiales

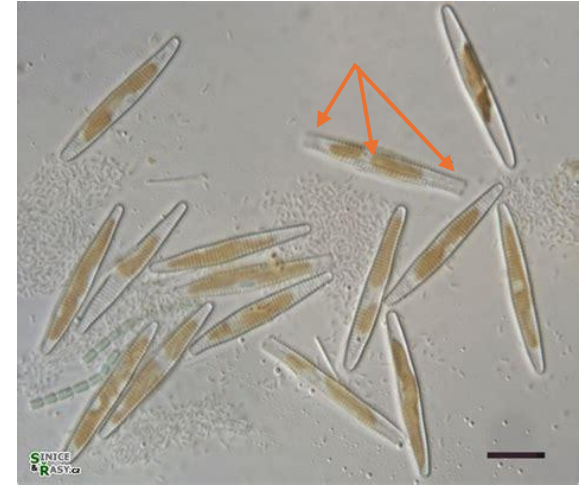


(SC) fragilariophycidae

Si dans la forme
« carrée »,
impossible d'aller
plus loin dans la clé



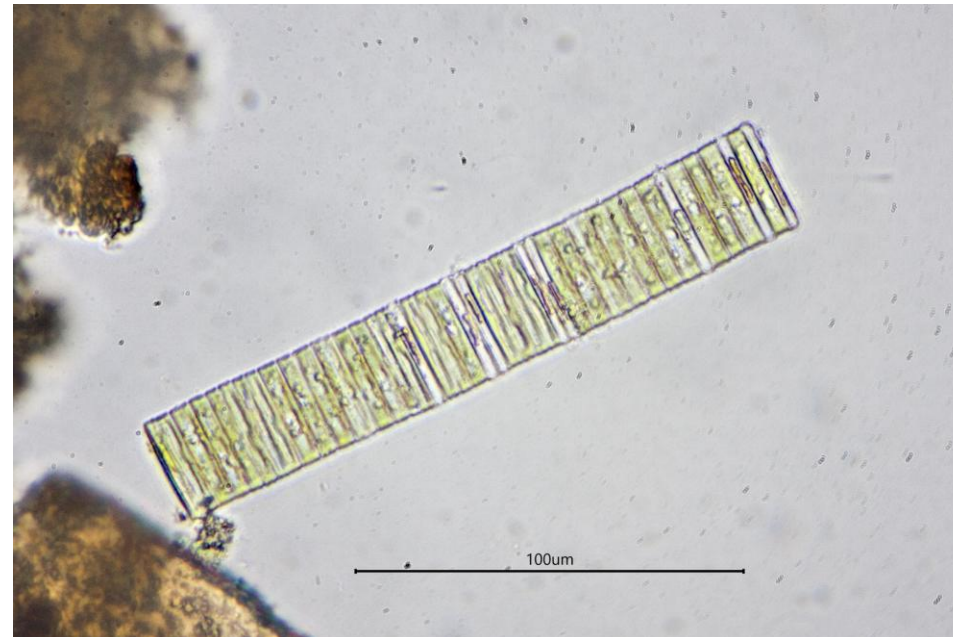
Si forme allongée
lisse avec une zone
vide centrale, voir
apicale → **27**



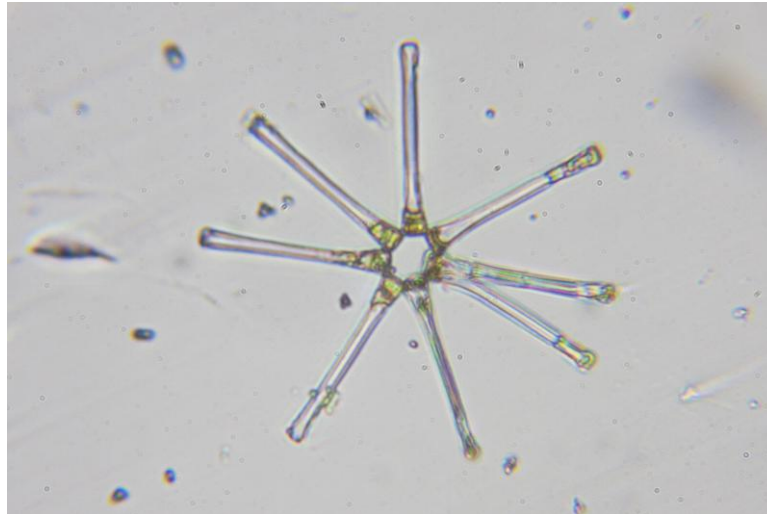
Si forme allongée
avec bosses
centrales et
apicales → **28**



(O) Fragilariales

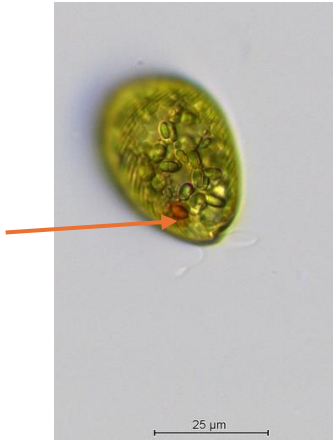


(O) Tabellariales

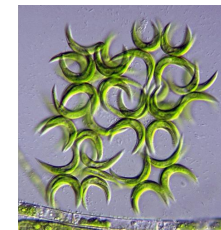
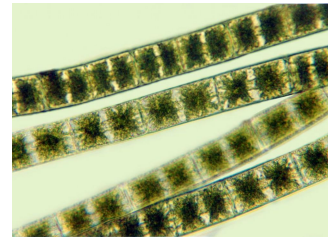
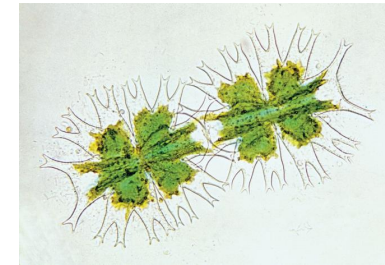
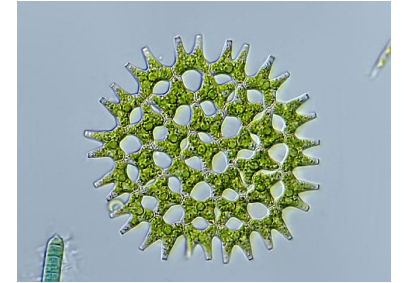
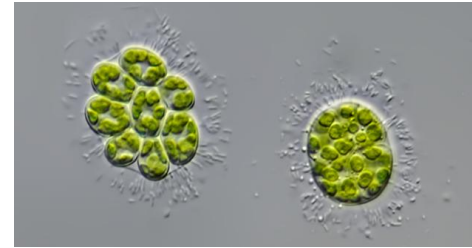


Phytoplankton – sub 3

Organisme arrondi, allongé,
voir avec une extrémité
apicale possédant une tâche
rouge semblable à un œil → **30**

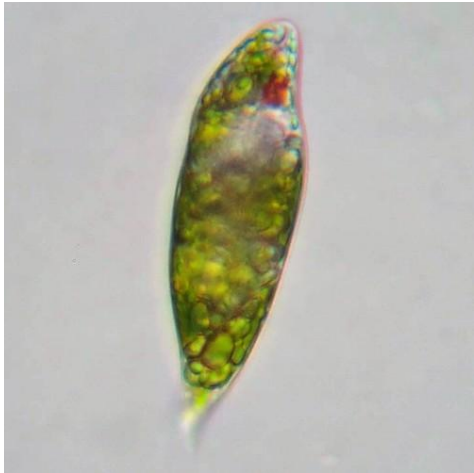


Organisme de forme variée,
sans « œil » → **33**



(O) Euglenida

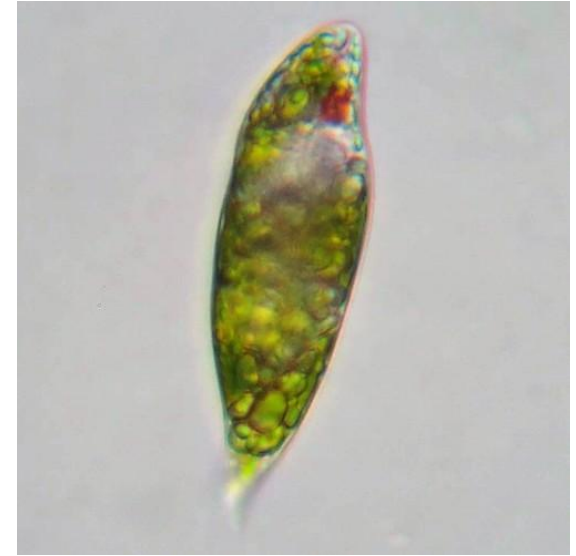
Absence d'extrémité
apicale → **31**



Présence d'une
extrémité apicale → **32**



(F) Euglenaceae

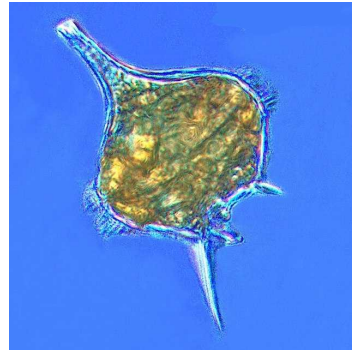
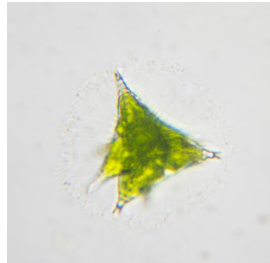
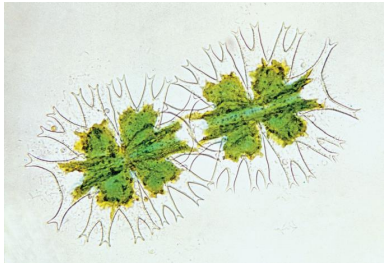


(F) Phacaceae

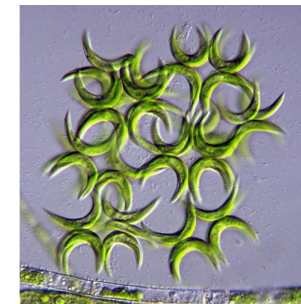
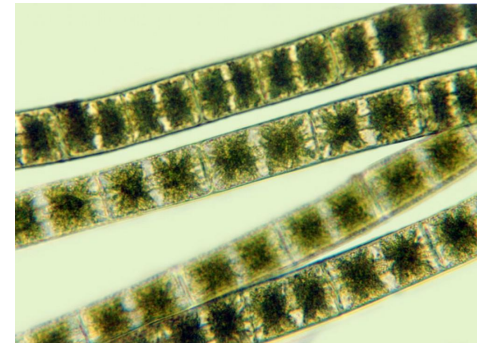
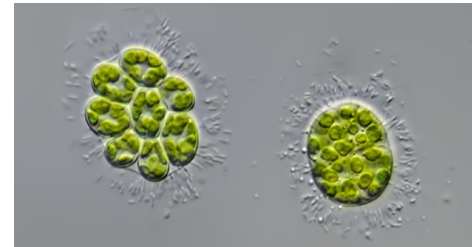


Phytoplankton – sub 4

Forme particulière, triangle, arrondi avec terminaisons, colonie de polygones, arborescent, ou informe → **34**



Forme classique, arrondie parfois flagellé, filament ou croissant, parfois en colonie → **39**



Phytoplankton – sub 5

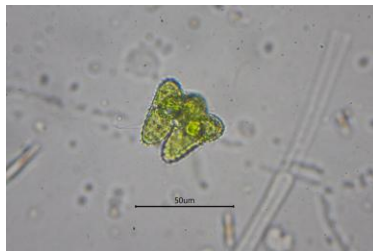
Arborescence
brunatre → **38**



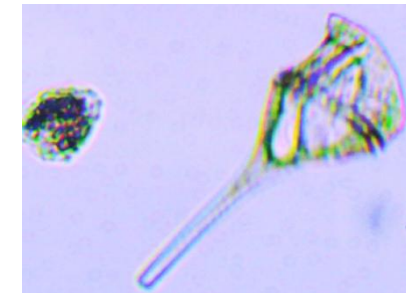
Colonie de
polygones → **36**



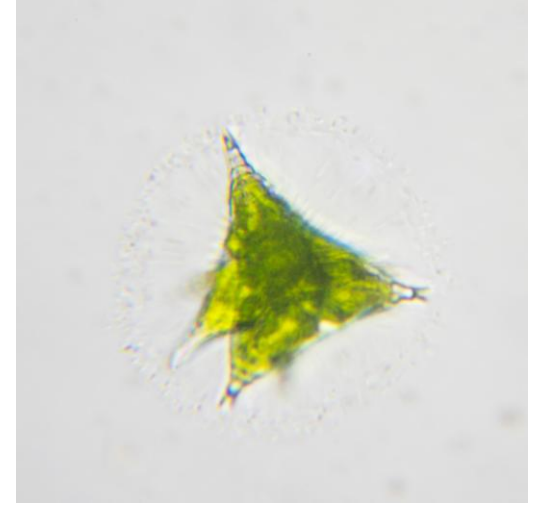
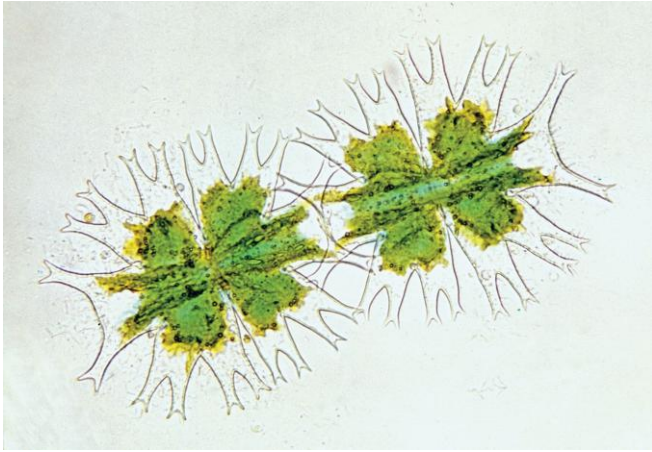
Triangle ou
« explosé » → **35**



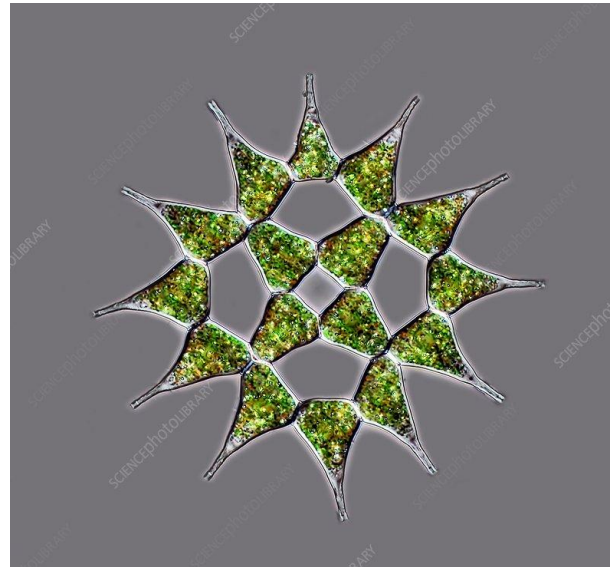
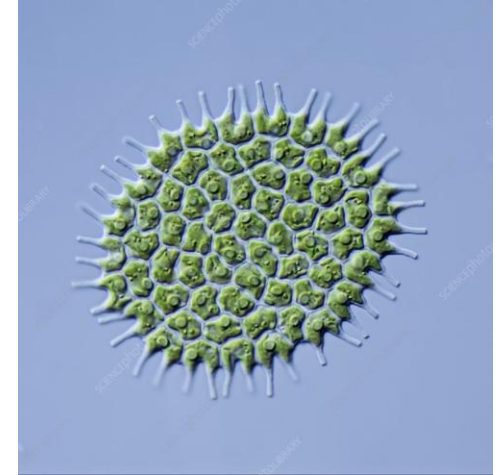
Amorphe, longues
terminaisons → **37**



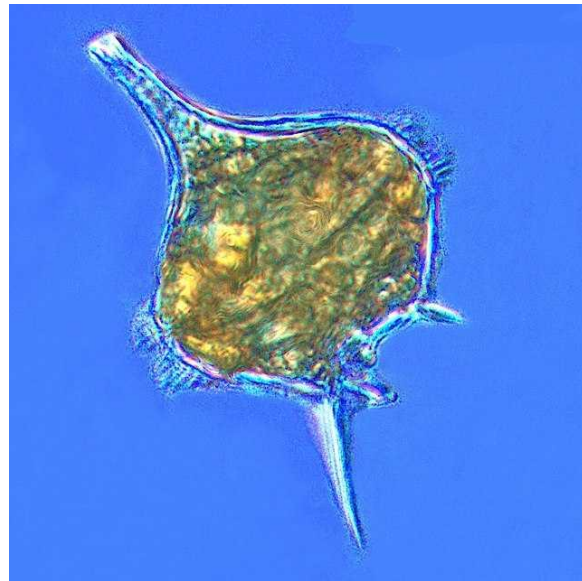
(F) Desmidiaceae



(G) Pediastrum



(C) Dinophyceae

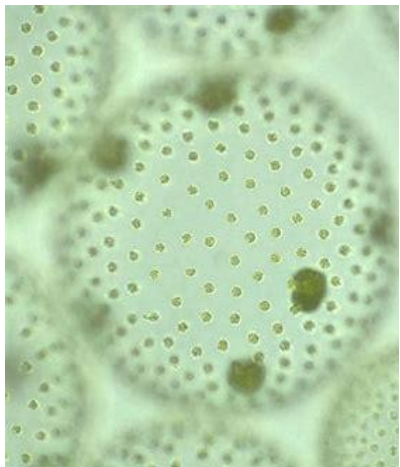


(C) Chrysophyceae

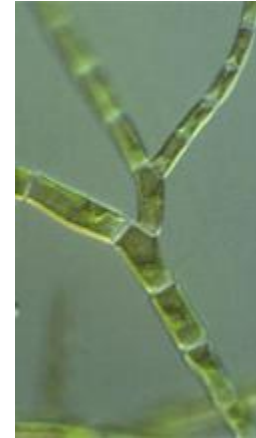


Phytoplankton – sub 6

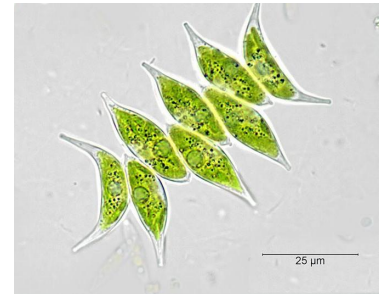
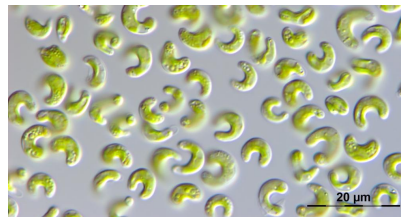
Forme arrondie, parfois
flagellé → 40



Forme filamenteuse → 45



Forme de croissant → 50

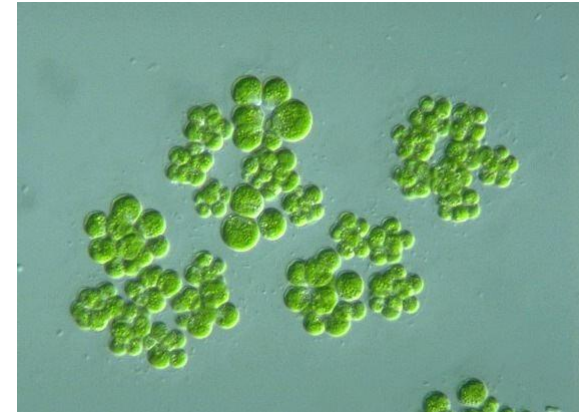


(P) Chlorophyta – sub 1

Cellules flagellées, pouvant
former des colonies sans
contacts directs, tailles
régulières → **41**



Cellules non flagellées,
parfois en colonies avec
contacts directs, tailles
non régulières → **44**

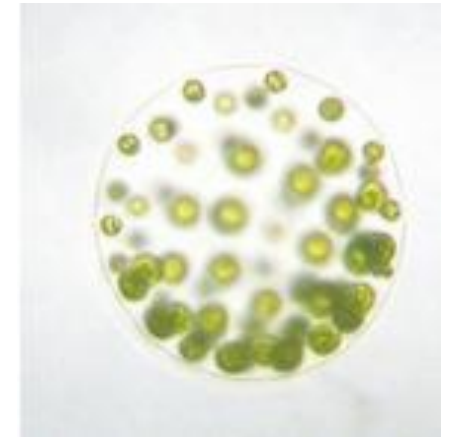
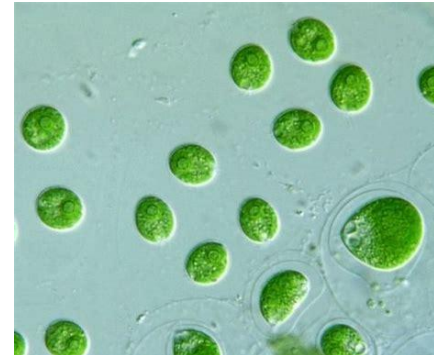


(P) Chlorophyta – sub 2

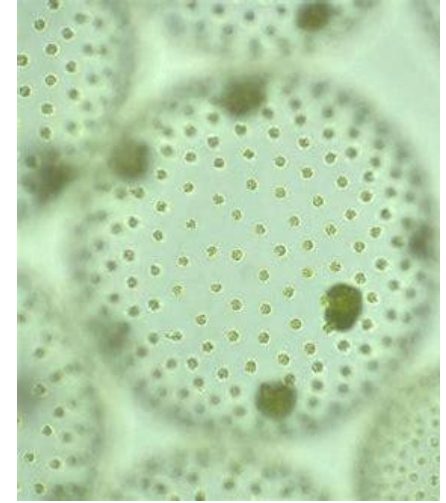
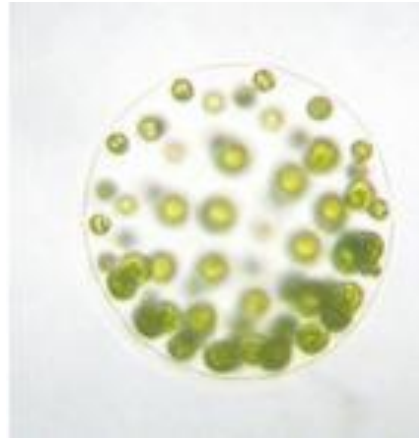
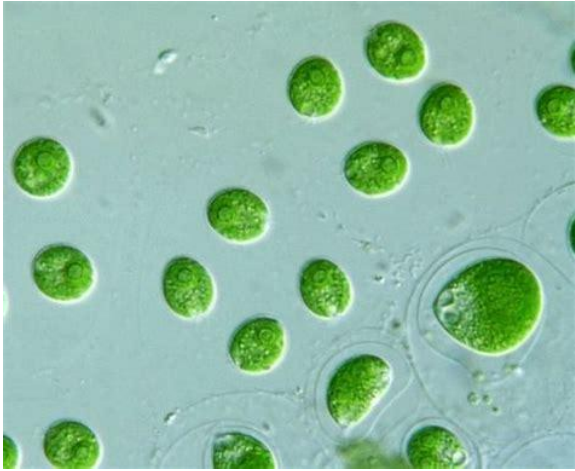
Cellules solitaires, formes moins rondes et flagelles souvent très visibles → **43**



Cellules souvent en colonies, très rondes, flagelles moins visibles → **42**



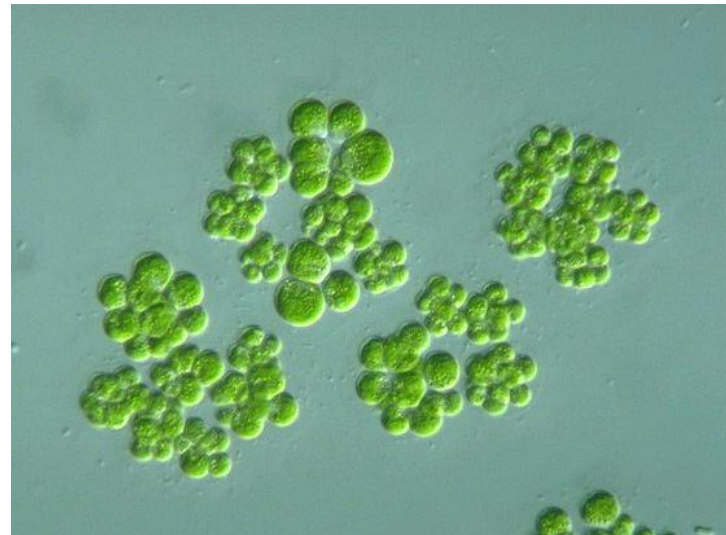
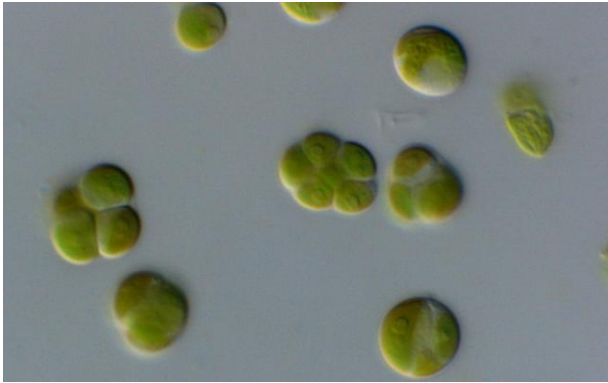
(O) Volvocales



(O) Pyramimonadales



(C) Trebouxiophyceae

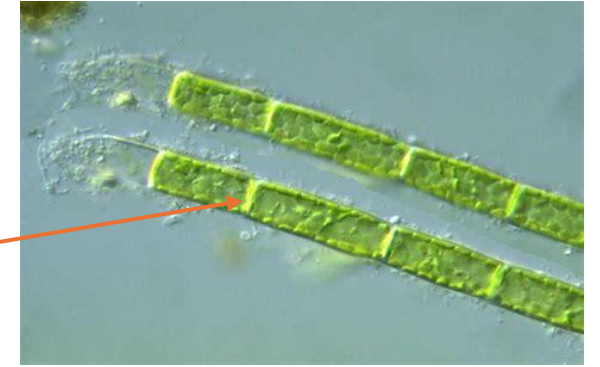


Phytoplankton – sub 7

Embranchement
fréquents, thalles
remplis → **47**



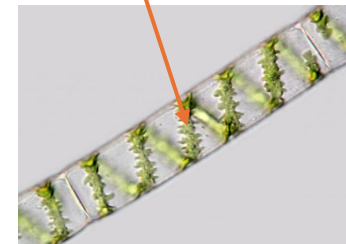
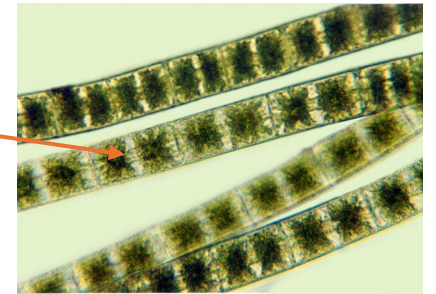
Thalles bien définis,
généralement
remplis → **46**



Bords non lisses → **49**



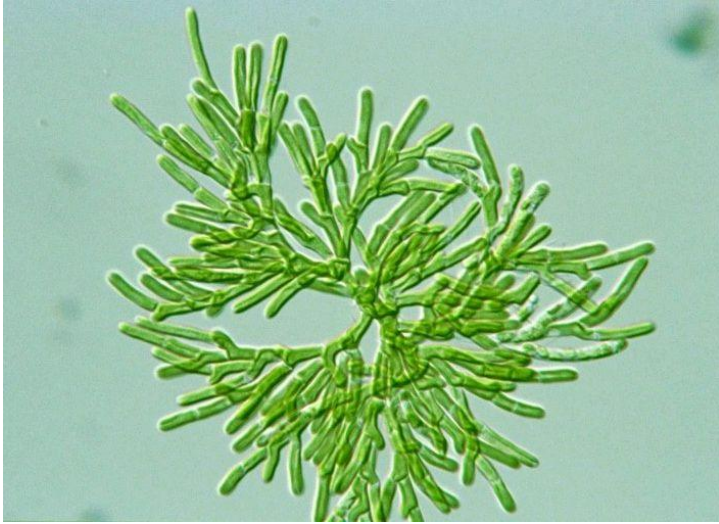
Thalles non remplis
mais ayant une
structure interne
précise, éclatée
pou spiralée → **48**



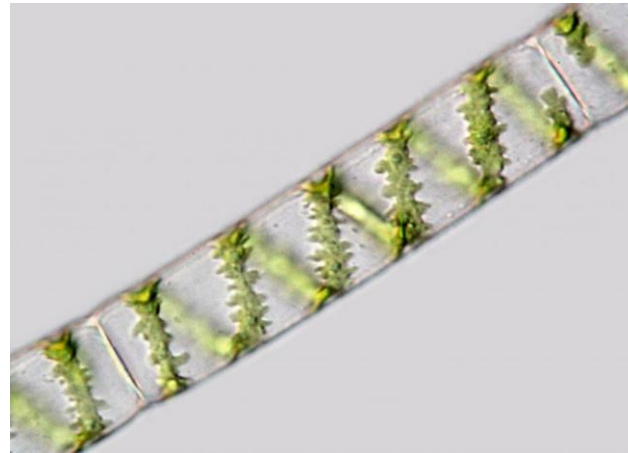
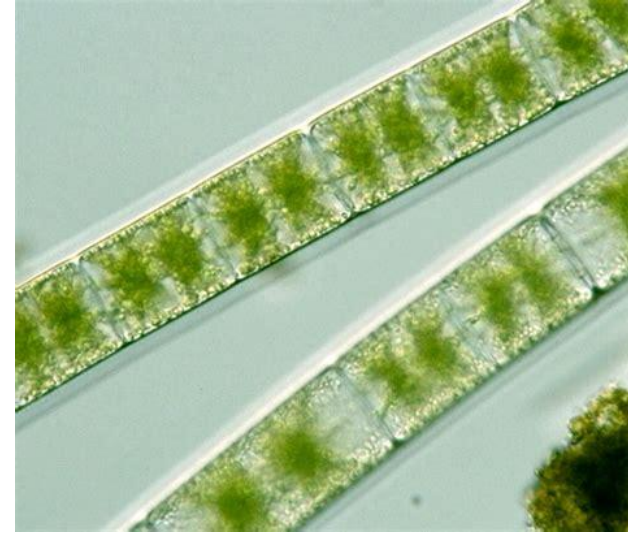
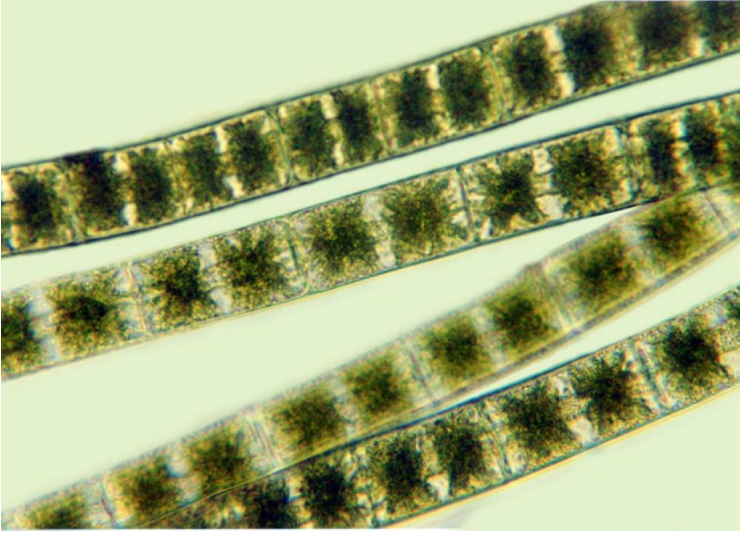
(G) Tribonema



(O) Chaetophorales



(F) Zygnemataceae

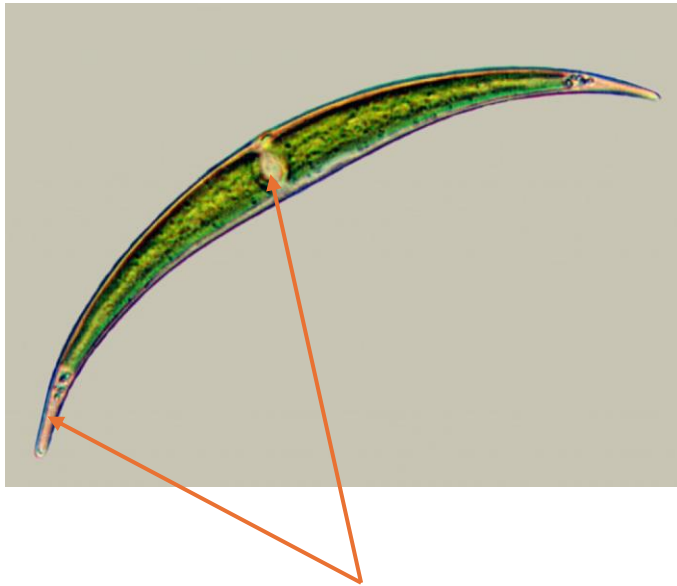


(G) desmidium

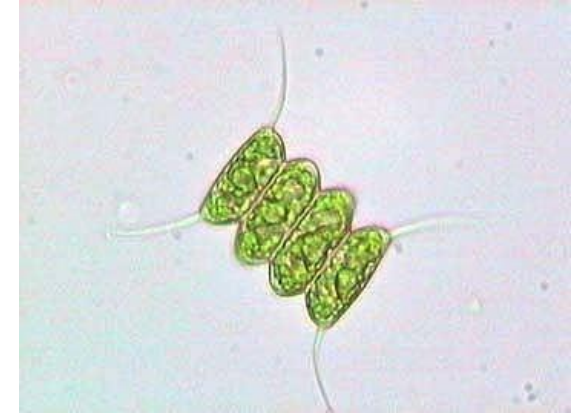


(K) Plantae – sub 1

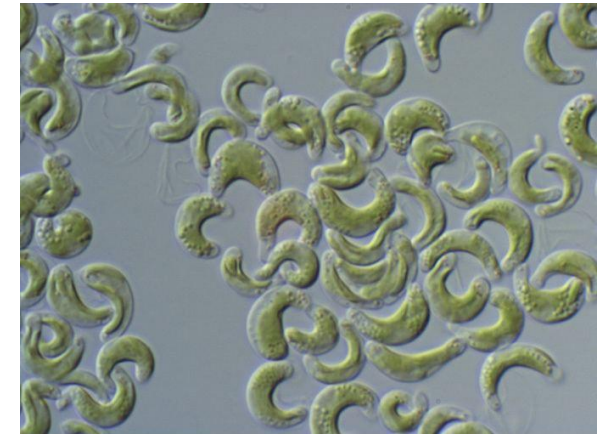
Longue cellule isolée
avec vacuoles centrale
et apicales → **51**



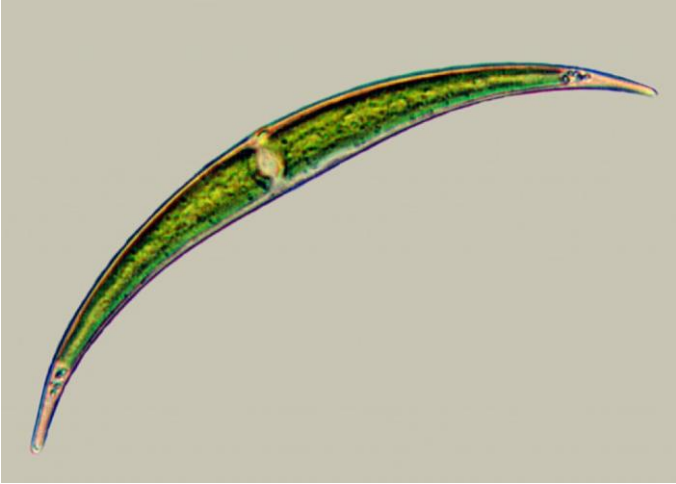
Colonie où les
extrémités sont plus en
croissant → **53**



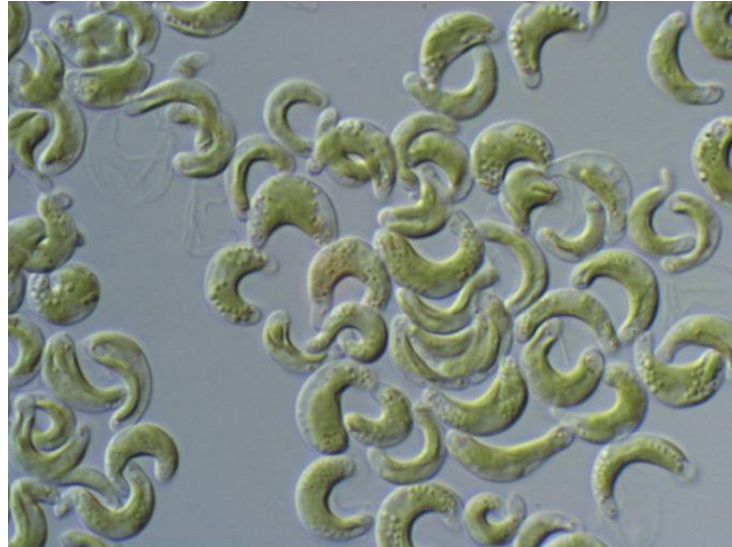
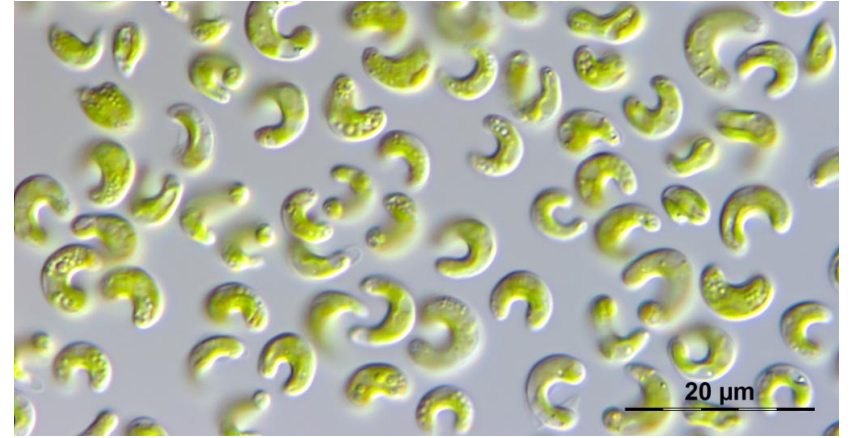
Petites cellules
isolées, plus ou
moins arrondies → **52**



(F) Closteriaceae



(F) Selenastraceae



(F) Scenedesmus

