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PRIÈRE DE FRAPPER VOTRE RÉSUMÉ SELON LE MODÈLE CI-APRÈS, EN COMMENÇANT PAR LE TITRE DE LA COMMUNICATION, PUIS REVENIR A LA LIGNE, POUR LE NOM DE L'AUTEUR, SON ORGANISME DE RATTACHEMENT, AVEC VILLE ET PAYS, EN UNE SEULE LIGNE.

PLEASE TYPE YOUR ABSTRACT IN THE SPACE BELOW, BEGINNING WITH THE TITLE OF THE COMMUNICATION. THEN, ON A SINGLE LINE THE AUTHOR'S NAME, FOLLOWED BY HIS ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE TOWN AND COUNTRY OF THIS ONE.

EXEMPLE DE FRAPPE

TYPING EXAMPLE OF ABSTRACT.

Les bassins tertiaires de l'Europe.  
 DURAND Pierre, Laboratoire de Géologie, Paris, FRANCE  
 Les recherches récentes sur les principaux bassins tertiaires de l'Europe, complétées par les données des recherches océaniques ont permis d'aboutir....

ABSTRACT

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Emerged reef coast of South Santo, New Hebrides.  
 BLOOM Arthur L., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA; TAYLOR, F. W., University of Texas, Galveston, Texas, USA; and JOUANNIC, C., ORSTOM, Noumea, New Caledonia

Holocene tectonic uplift of 25 meters or more in the last 5000 years has produced a spectacular and previously undescribed variety of reef coast on headlands and nearby islets along the south coast of Santo Island. The combined effect of strong uplift and deep water close to the shore inhibits the development of fringing reefs more than a few meters in width. The more typical morphologic assemblage of forereef, reef crest, and reef flat is absent. Instead, a steep submarine slope encrusted with small corals extends through the vigorous surf zone and continues upward at an angle of 30° to the edge of the forest about 10 meters above sea level. The upper two-thirds of this limestone surface is rough and pitted by spray-zone solution and makatea-type weathering. Numerous parallel vertical-walled gullies 5 to 10m in depth cut the exposed limestone ramps either perpendicular to the shoreline or slightly oblique to it. Where the gullies trend obliquely to the shoreline, they are aligned either along fault lines or facing toward the dominant swell direction. The gullies continue below sea level as surge channels across the narrow living reefs, and are probably non-depositional in origin. As the coast emerges, the gullies collect rainwater and are deepened by solution and abrasion. The regressive, offlapping structure of the reef limestone is well exposed in the gully walls. Some of the gullies have basal solution notches into the adjacent limestone, and some detached, rotated blocks have filled or tilted across the gullies. This type of steep, rugged limestone coastal landscape is probably common on rapidly rising tectonic islands of the tropical oceans.

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 Aubin, D.L. 1980). p. . .

Arthur L.

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