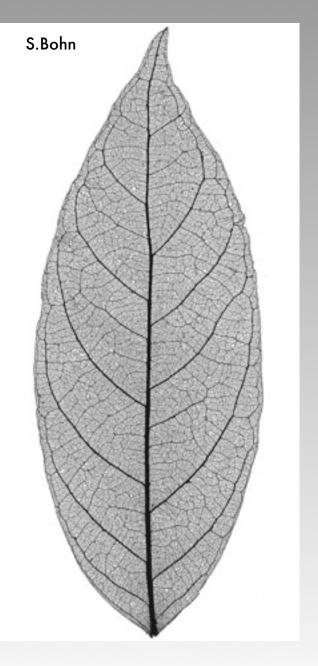
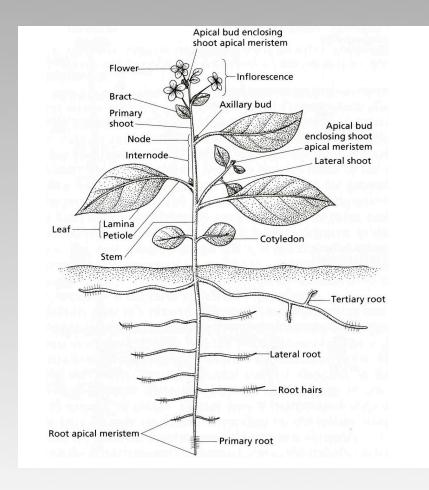
# The geometry and mechanics of morphogensis in leaves



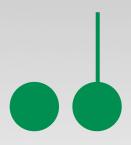
Arezki Boudaoud; LPS, ENS Paris

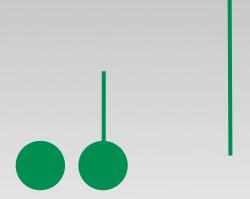


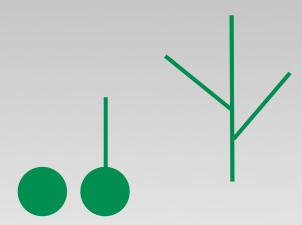


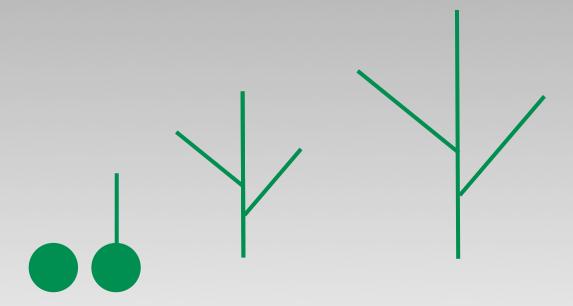


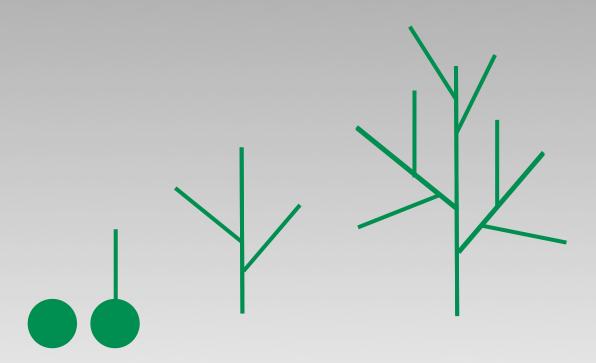
Leyser & Day, Mechanisms in Plant Development

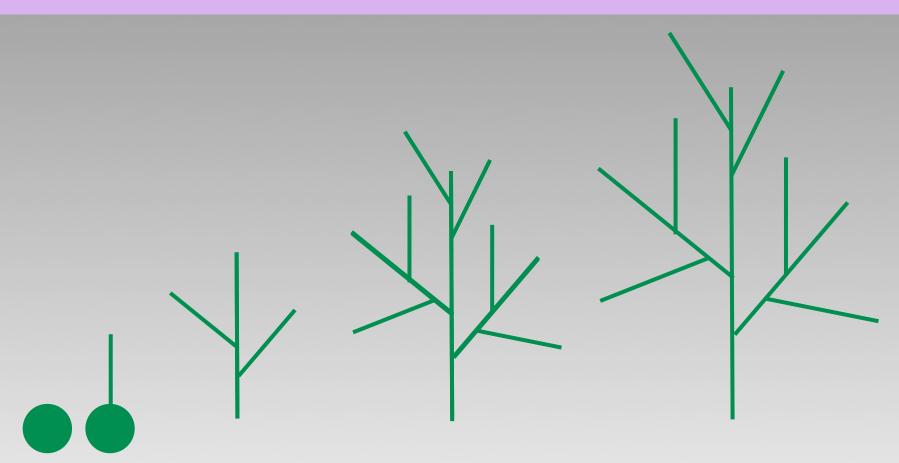


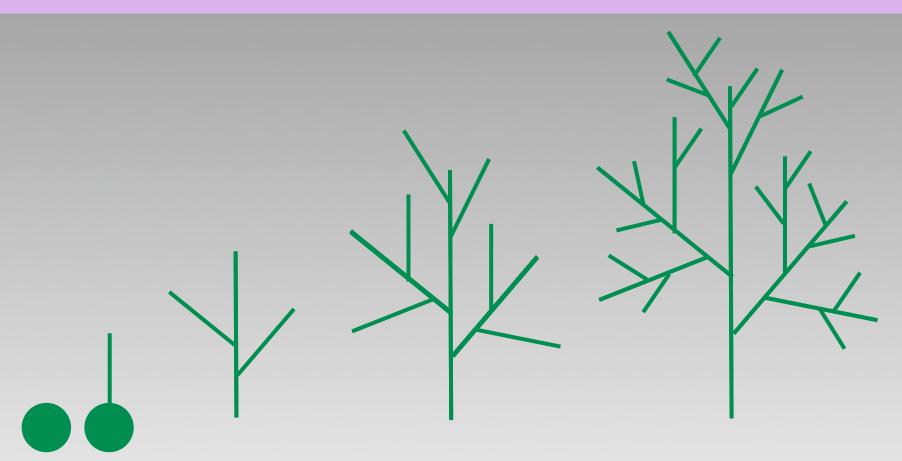


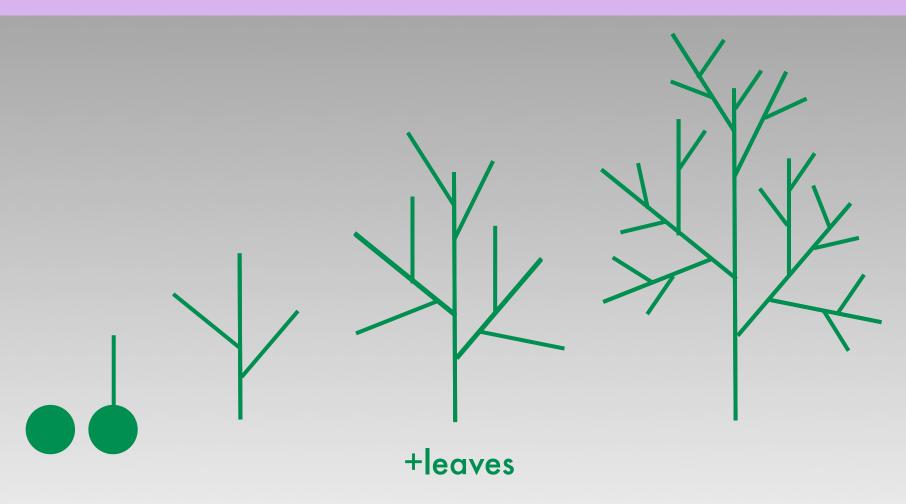


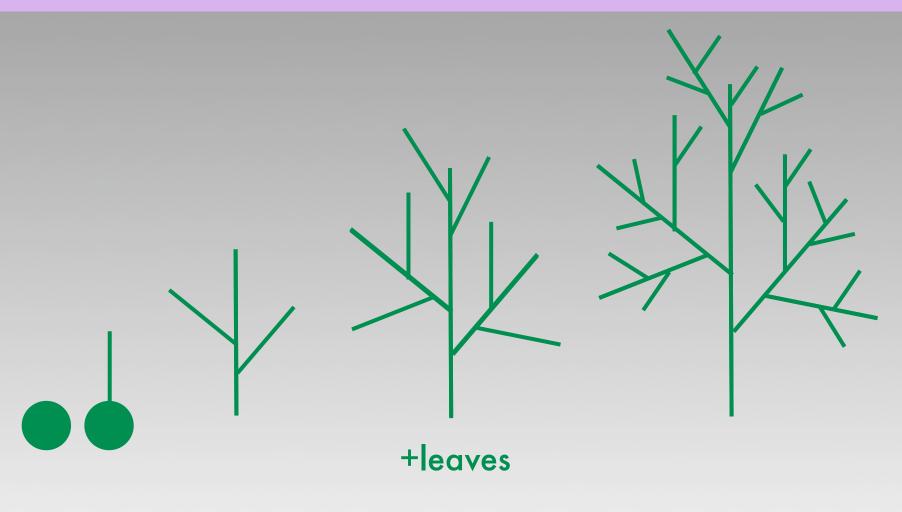












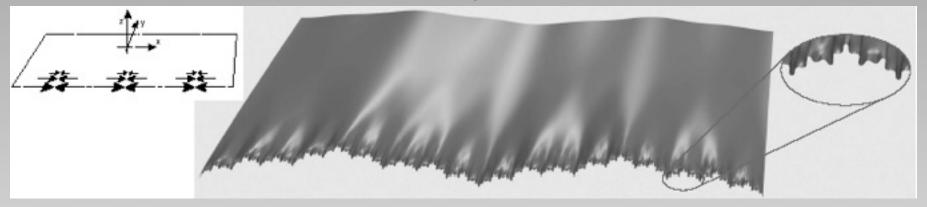
 $3D \longrightarrow 1D \longrightarrow 2D$ 

How to build tapered or flat organs?

### Outline

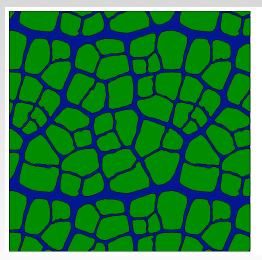
#### Ruffles in leaves

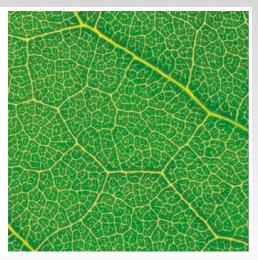
B. Audoly, A.B.

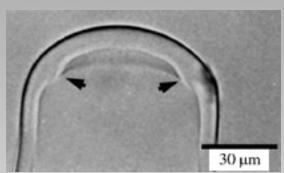


#### Leaf vasculature

F. Corson, M. Adda-Bedia, A.B.





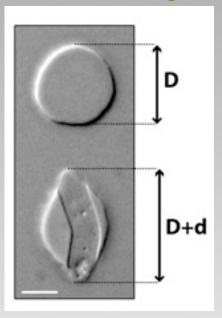


Walled cells:
plants, fungi, bacteria
mechanically `simple'

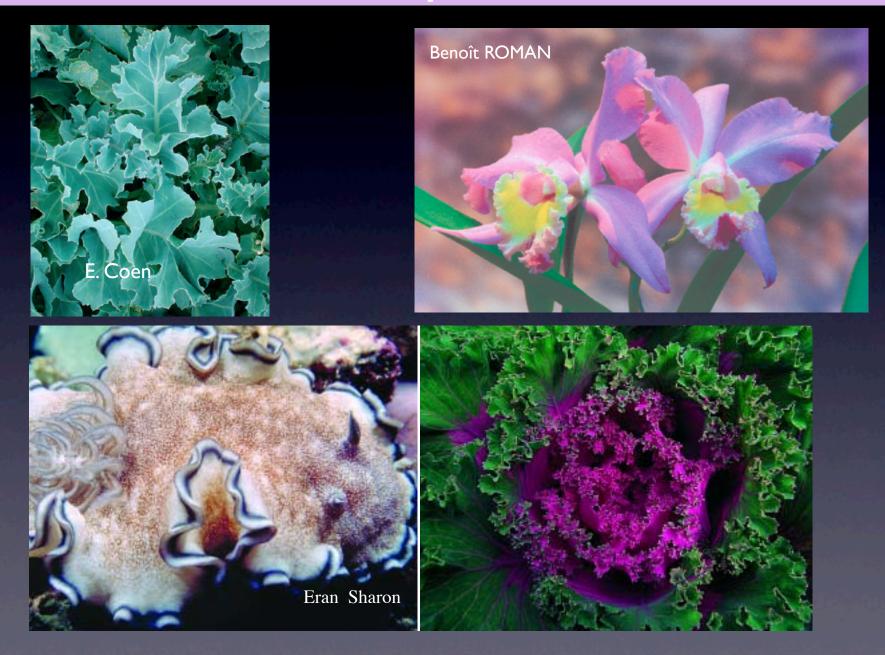
A.B.

#### Yeast growth mechanics

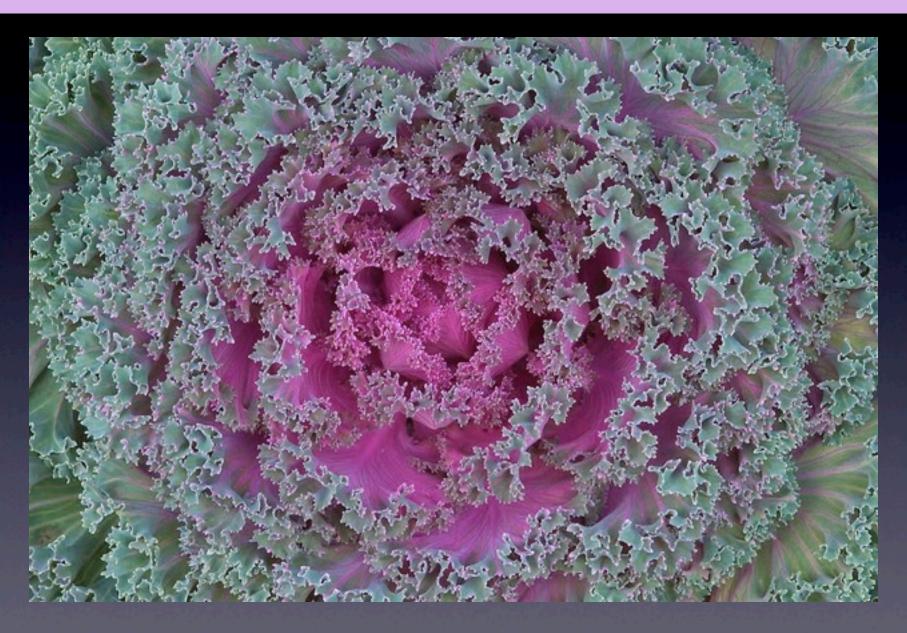
N. Minc, F. Chang, A.B.



# Ruffles in leaves, petals, and more



# Ruffles in leaves

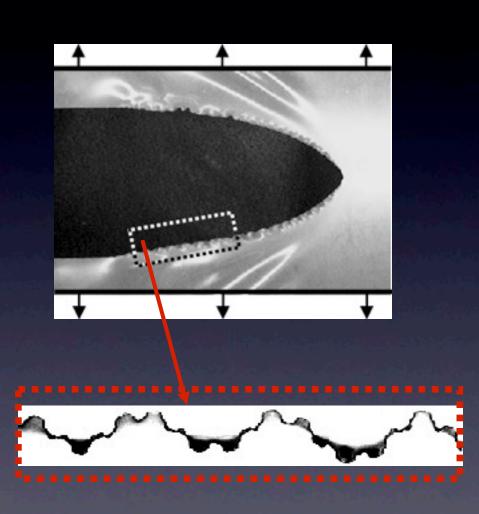


# Ruffles in leaves



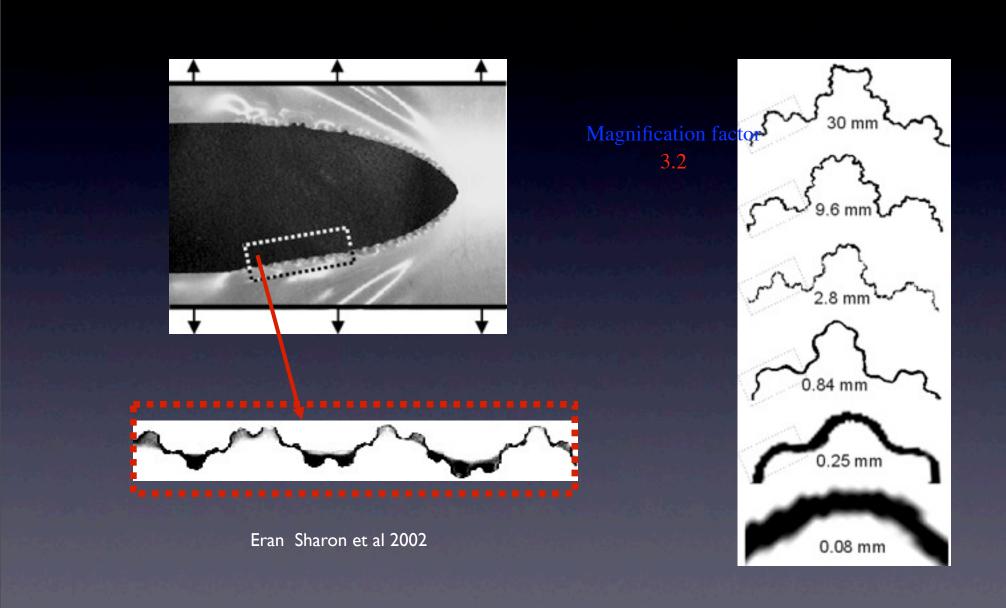
Eran Sharon

## Ruffles in torn plastic sheets



Eran Sharon et al 2002

### Ruffles in torn plastic sheets

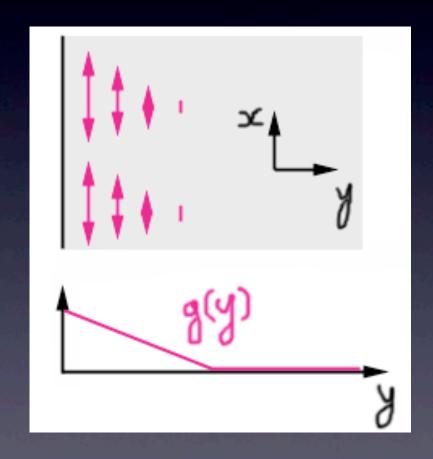


### Ruffles

Metric

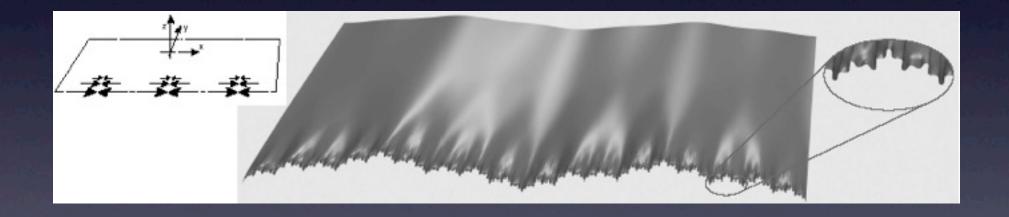
$$ds^2 = (1+g(y))^2 dx^2 + dy^2$$

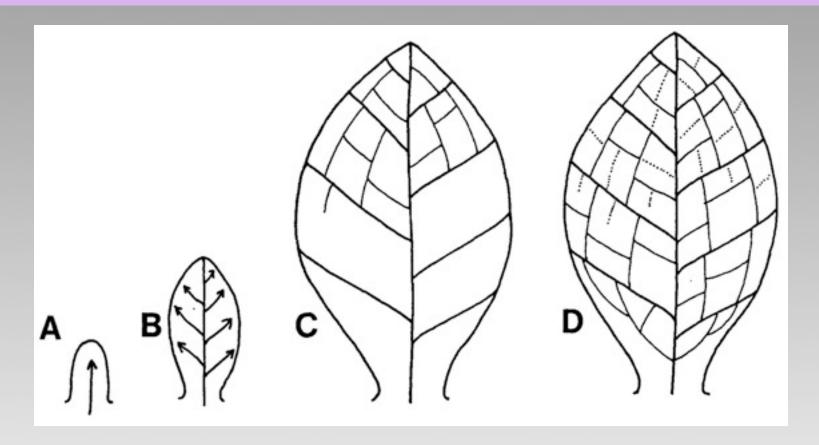
g(y): growth strair



### Ruffles

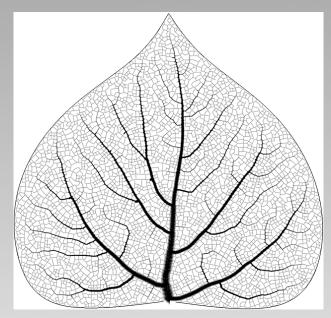
Up to 5 generations with wavelenghts  $\lambda$ ,  $\lambda/3$ ,  $\lambda/9$ ,  $\lambda/27$ ,  $\lambda/81$ .





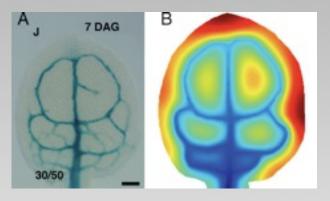
conserved: midvein, secondary veins

variable: higher order ...; areoles

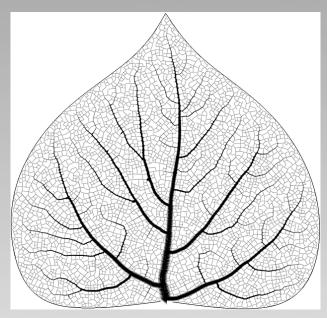


Runions et al. 2005

Sachs, Mitchison... 1980 Rolland-Lagan & Prusinkiewicz 2005 Feugier et al. 2005-2006

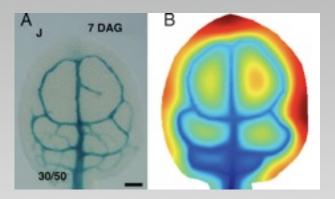


Dimitrov & Zucker 2006



Runions et al. 2005

Sachs, Mitchison... 1980 Rolland-Lagan & Prusinkiewicz 2005 Feugier et al. 2005-2006



Dimitrov & Zucker 2006

Couder et al 2002 Laguna et al 2008

#### Main motivations

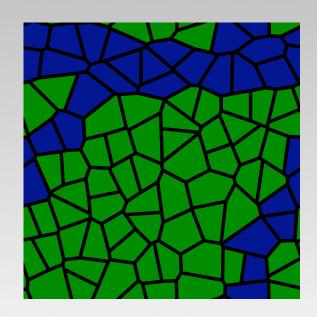
• Tissue with two cell types — a minimal system for 2D morphogensis

#### Goal:

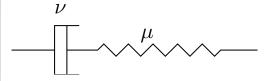
- understand reorganisation of network as leaf grows
- compare with observations and suggest future experiments

#### Model:

- cell based
- elastic walls slowly yielding to tension
- growth driven by
- cell division
- two cell types with different mechanical properties
- division of areoles



viscoelastic walls 
$$T_i = \mu h \left( \frac{l_i}{l_i^0} - 1 \right) = \frac{\nu_i h}{l_i^0} \frac{\mathrm{d} l_i^0}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

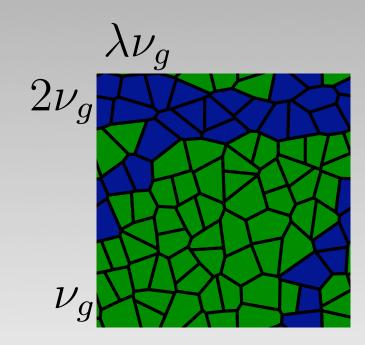


#### quasi-static, energy minimisation

$$\mathcal{E} = \sum \frac{\mu h}{2} \left( \frac{l_i}{l_i^0} - 1 \right)^2 - \sum PS_i$$

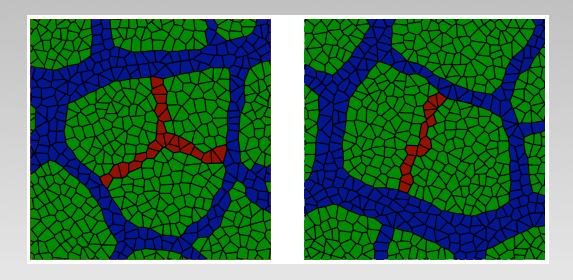
update  $l_i^0$ 

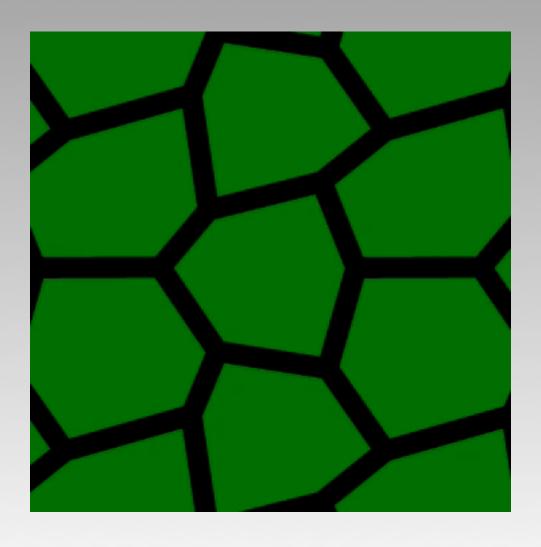
cell division: when S=1 according to smallest axis of inertia

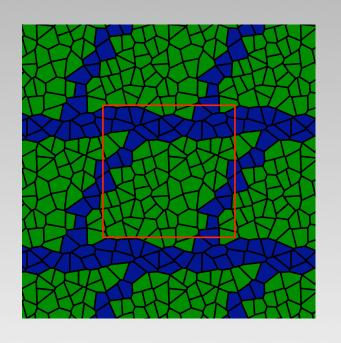


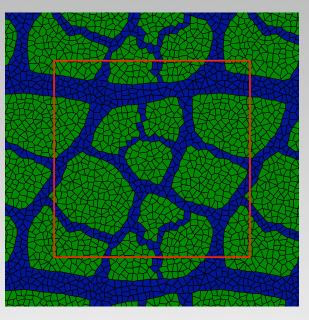
periodic boundary conditions

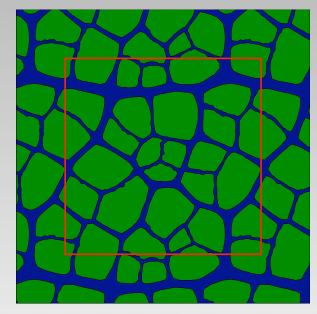
areole division: from sides to centroid minima of distance to centroid 2 or 3 new veins according to areole shape



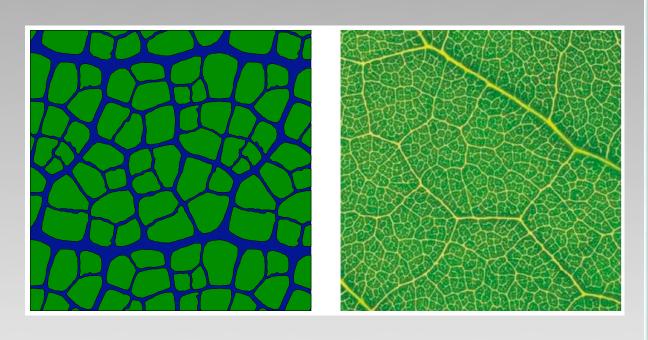


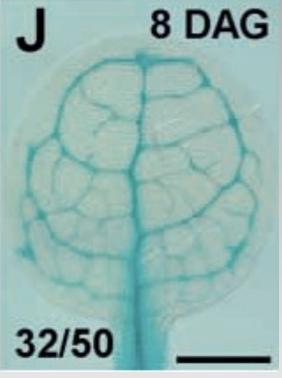




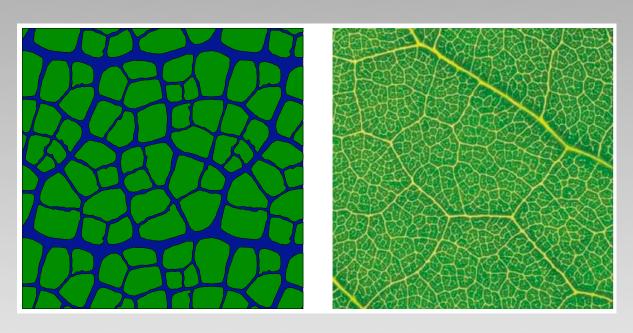


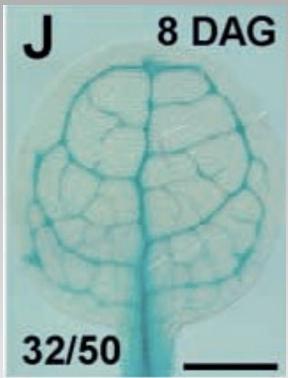
#### Scarpella, Francis & Berleth 2004



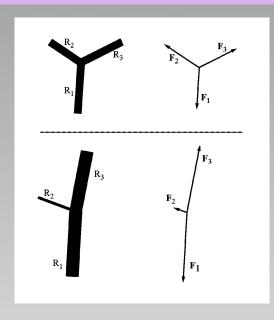


Scarpella, Francis & Berleth 2004

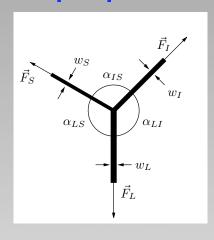


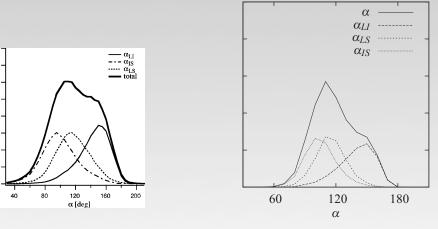


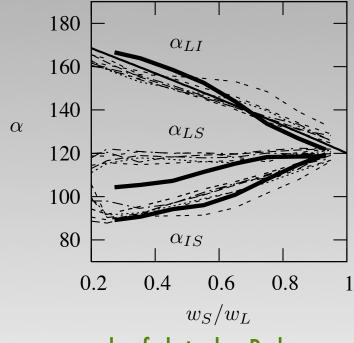
force balance at junctions



#### properties of junctions

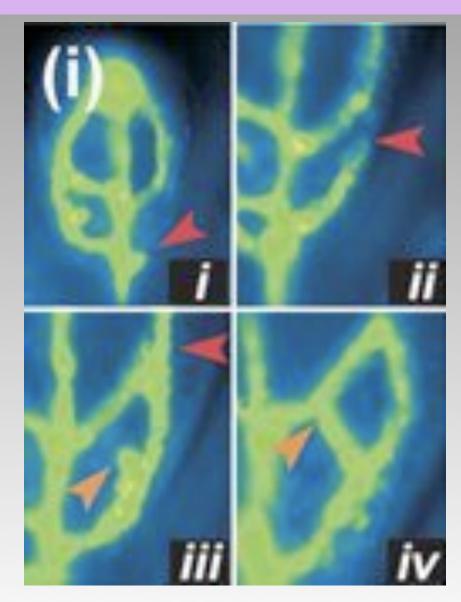




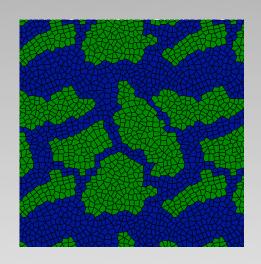


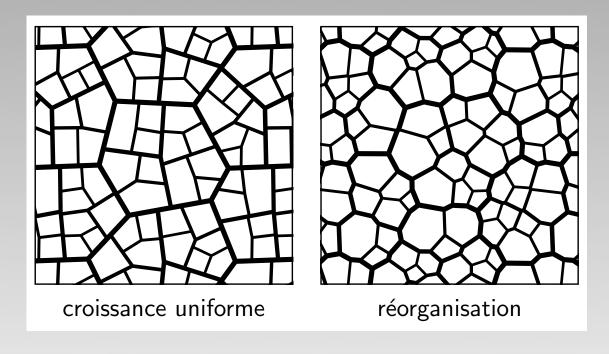
leaf data by Bohn, Andreotti, Douady, Muzinger & Couder 2002

reorganisation in young leaves



Sawchuck et al. 2007





#### Conclusion

- A 'simple' growth program leads to complex forms
- venation networks growth and reorganisation
   seems to be driven by mechanical forces assuming differences in stiffness
- experimental tests: A. Peaucelle ; N. Nakayama ; E. Sharon
- Future: integrate genetic & hormonal regulation

Ruffles

Basile Audoly
Paris 6 University

**Venation** 

Mokhtar Adda-Bedia ENS Francis Corson ENS, now Rockefeller University

**Experimental collaborations** 

Eran Sharon HUJI Yohai Bar Sinai HUJI, now ENS Naomi Nakayama Bern University Alexis Peaucelle INRA Versailles



Main entrance ENS Lyon



Old city of Lyon

# Department of Biology, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Lyon Come & join the adventure











