



HAL
open science

Coupled ultradian growth and curvature oscillations during gravitropic movement in disturbed wheat coleoptiles

Renaud Bastien, Olivia Guayasamin, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia

► **To cite this version:**

Renaud Bastien, Olivia Guayasamin, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia. Coupled ultradian growth and curvature oscillations during gravitropic movement in disturbed wheat coleoptiles. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13 (3), pp.16. 10.1371/journal.pone.0194893 . hal-01833619

HAL Id: hal-01833619

<https://hal.science/hal-01833619v1>

Submitted on 30 Sep 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

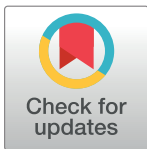
Coupled ultradian growth and curvature oscillations during gravitropic movement in disturbed wheat coleoptiles

Renaud Bastien^{1,2*}, Olivia Guayasamin^{1,2,3}, Stéphane Douady⁴, Bruno Moulia⁵

1 Department of Collective Behaviour, Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Konstanz, Germany, **2** Department of Biology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany, **3** Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, United States of America, **4** Matière et Systèmes Complexes, Université Paris-Diderot, 75205 Paris Cedex 13, France, **5** UCA, INRA, UMR PIAF, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

© These authors contributed equally to this work.

* rbastien@orn.mpg.de



Abstract

To grow straight and upright, plants need to regulate actively their posture. Gravitropic movement, which occurs when plants modify their growth and curvature to orient their aerial organ against the force of gravity, is a major feature of this postural control. A recent model has shown that graviception and proprioception are sufficient to account for the gravitropic movement and subsequent organ posture demonstrated by a range of species. However, some plants, including wheat coleoptiles, exhibit a stronger regulation of posture than predicted by the model. Here, we performed an extensive kinematics study on wheat coleoptiles during a gravitropic perturbation (tilting) experiment in order to better understand this unexpectedly strong regulation. Close temporal observations of the data revealed that both perturbed and unperturbed coleoptiles showed oscillatory pulses of elongation and curvature variation that propagated from the apex to the base of their aerial organs. In perturbed coleoptiles, we discovered a non-trivial coupling between the oscillatory dynamics of curvature and elongation. The relationship between those oscillations and the postural control of the organ remains unclear, but indicates the presence of a mechanism that is capable of affecting the relationship between elongation rate, differential growth, and curvature.

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Bastien R, Guayasamin O, Douady S, Moulia B (2018) Coupled ultradian growth and curvature oscillations during gravitropic movement in disturbed wheat coleoptiles. *PLoS ONE* 13(3): e0194893. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893>

Editor: Bruno Clair, CNRS, France, FRANCE

Received: December 21, 2017

Accepted: March 12, 2018

Published: March 29, 2018

Copyright: This is an open access article, free of all copyright, and may be freely reproduced, distributed, transmitted, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for any lawful purpose. The work is made available under the [Creative Commons CC0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) public domain dedication.

Data Availability Statement: Relevant data can be found within the paper and on Zenodo (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1100953>).

Funding: The author(s) received no specific funding for this work.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

Plants are living organisms that have long been observed to adaptively regulate their shape and movement in order to optimize their physical performance. The best-known example of an adaptive plant response is phototropism, which describes the ability of plants to track sunlight in order to maximize photosynthesis. While phototropism often results in plants growing upwards toward the sun, it is not the only mechanism by which plants can achieve upward orientation and growth. In fact, many plants exhibit gravitropism and can spatially orient their organs with the gravitational field [1, 2], yielding roots that grow downward in direction of

gravity and stems elongating upwards counter to gravitational pull. In organs undergoing primary growth, gravitropism, phototropism, and other plant tropisms result from an asymmetrical distribution of auxin in the elongation zone of these organs [2–4]. The unequal distribution of auxin in growth regions causes a difference in growth rate between opposite sides of the plant organ, resulting in a curvature (Fig 1) that orients the plant organ toward a salient stimulus [3, 5–7].

Studies on the kinematics of gravitropic movement in plants have largely neglected the aerial organs, instead focusing on roots as they are less affected by phototropism [10–12]. In roots, graviception occurs only in the root cap, which transmits a growth signal to the underlying elongation zone. Consequently, the regulation of the movement is limited to the apical part [13].

In contrast to roots, both perception and movement regulation are possible along the entire length of the aerial stem [5, 13, 14]. Because they are not embedded within a substrate, unlike

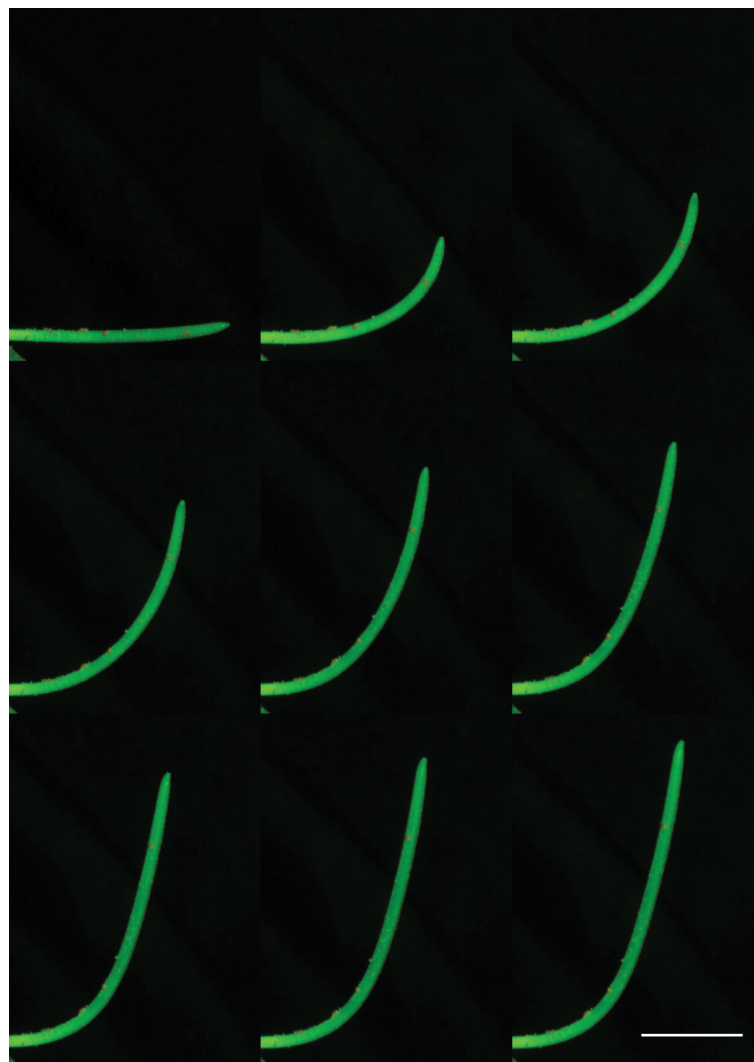


Fig 1. Straightening movement of a wheat coleoptile, in the standard reading direction. The white line is a 10 mm reference. The time between each frame is 150 minutes. The orange points on the coleoptile are the fluorescent markers used for the measurement of growth. Movies of all plants are available online [8, 9].

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g001>

roots these freestanding aerial organs require internal mechanisms to regulate their posture and spatial orientation in the absence of light. In order to consistently grow straight upwards, aerial organs must exhibit both graviception and proprioception, the ability of plants to perceive their own shape and respond accordingly [2, 14, 15]. These two perceptions have different effects on plant movement and shape: graviception tends to increase the curvature of the organ and enable it to reach vertical, while proprioception causes plants to modify their growth in order to remain straight [14]. Aerial organs must, therefore, balance the effects of graviception and proprioception in order to successfully grow upwards against the force of gravity. For these reasons, studying gravitropism in plant aerial organs provides a unique opportunity to understand the how plants integrate multi-sensory information and regulate adaptive growth and movement.

Recently, the process of gravitropic movement in plant aerial organs has been formalized in a unifying model called the “AC model” [5, 14], where the dynamics are expressed through the additive (but opposing) effects of graviception and proprioception. Comparison with experiment data demonstrated that this model is able to explain the complex kinematics of gravitropism in at least eleven species covering a broad taxonomic range of angiosperms, habitats, and aerial organ types, suggesting that it captures a fundamental regulatory process of plant tropism [5, 14]. However, many plants seem to present a more comprehensive regulation of gravitropic movement than current described by the AC model. In particular, this model tends to overestimate the likelihood that aerial organs will “overshoot” the vertical. One reason for the failure to include this additional regulatory behavior in the AC model may be that this regulatory mechanism can not be properly observed without clear and complete observations of plant movement, and a complete plant kinematics analysis is often not quantified or reported. Measurements of plant movement that focus on the first instants of the gravitropic reaction [16–18], or restrict analysis to the movement of the apical tip alone [17–19], give an incomplete picture of the kinematics of gravitropic movement and are insufficient for understanding its regulation [3, 13, 14, 20].

To discover the additional movement regulations that prevent plants from overshooting the vertical, we recorded the complete kinematics of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) coleoptiles during a gravitropic experimental study. Wheat coleoptiles were chosen as our model system because they can be grown in absence of light, eliminating the concern of phototropic effects. Additionally, it has been observed that they rarely overshoot the vertical [5], making them likely candidates for detecting a mechanism that prevents overshoots. After allowing seeds of wheat to germinate in a vertical position until they matured into coleoptiles, individual plants were subjected to one of two spatial reorientation conditions: no spatial reorientation (vertical) or 90° reorientation (horizontal). Their movements were then observed for 24 hours.

Throughout the observation period we recorded and quantified the growth and structure of the entire coleoptile with KymoRod, a new tool developed to extract the complete kinematics of an aerial organ in movement [21]. Using this approach, we compared the kinematics of disturbed and undisturbed coleoptiles in order to discover the mechanism responsible for the regulation of gravitropic movement beyond what is included in the AC model. As these dynamics are not yet described or defined in the current formulation of the AC model, we further seek to do so here.

Materials and methods

Coleoptile preparation and general methods

Seeds of recital wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) were immersed in water for 6 hours to initiate germination, then each seed was attached to a plastic test tube filled with cotton and water.

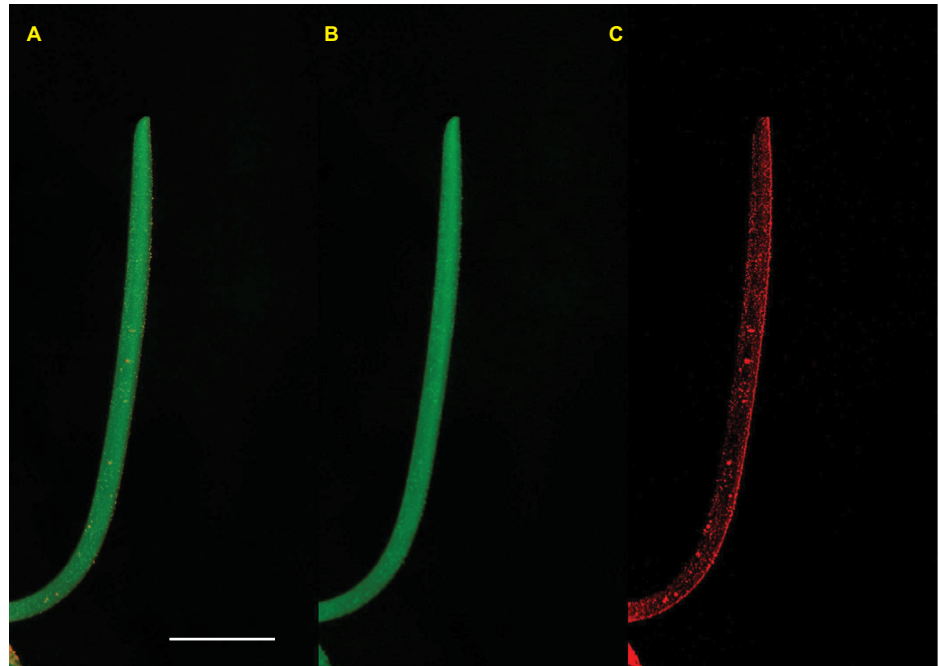


Fig 2. Picture of a coleoptile obtained from experiments. The white line represents 10mm. Pictures are taken with a camera using a green flash bulb. A. RGB image taken directly from the camera. Although the coleoptile is a white organ, it appears green under flash lighting. B. Coleoptile image showing only the green color channel. Note that filtering out the orange markers does not modify the apparent shape of the coleoptile. C. Coleoptile image showing only the red color channel, leaving only the orange fluorescent markers visible for tracing.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g002>

Because wheat coleoptiles do not sprout vertically from the seed's longitudinal axis, all seeds were adhered at a 45° angle to ensure that coleoptiles would grow vertically with minimal initial curvature. After being attached to test tubes, all seeds were put in a darkroom to germinate for 3 to 4 days until coleoptiles were 10–20mm long. Each coleoptile was then dusted with an orange, non-toxic, fluorescent dry painting pigment (*Sennelier 648*), leaving “tracer” particles on the coleoptile surface that were later used for extracting kinematics (Fig 2).

Prepared coleoptiles were transferred to an experimental darkroom, positioned 80 cm in front of a camera (*Olympus SP-550UZ* or *SP-560UZ*), and oriented in profile to the camera lens such that maximum curvature was recorded and no part of the coleoptile structure was obscured by the seed. Photographs were taken every 15 minutes during a 24 hours period, with the camera's flashlight covered by a “safe” green light filter (*Lee 139 Primary Green*). Preliminary experiments showed that neither the pigment markers nor the flash altered any aspects of coleoptile movement and growth.

Experimental procedure

Each coleoptile was randomly assigned to one of two treatment groups. In the tilted group, immediately prior to recording, coleoptiles were reoriented from the vertical at a 90° angle (horizontal) and kept in that position for the duration of the experiment. Coleoptiles assigned to the straight (untilted) group were remained vertical, aligned with the direction of the the gravity field. This second group served as a control to monitor how the aerial organ would grow without gravitropic perturbation.

Morphometric balance number

In the AC model, the dynamics of aerial stem movement are represented by a unique dimensionless number, B the “balance number”

$$B = \frac{\beta L_{eff}}{\gamma} \tag{1}$$

where L_{eff} is the effective length of the organ. If the length of the organ L is less than the length of the growth zone ($L_{gz} > L$) at the time before stimulation $L(t = 0)$, then $L_{eff} = L$. In contrast, if ($L_{gz} < L$) at $L(t = 0)$, then $L_{eff} = L_{gz}$ (see Fig 3 for a full visual depiction). The number B expresses the ratio between graviception, β , and proprioception γ , scaled to the length of the organ that can move.

Extracting coleoptile kinematics

For each coleoptile, the KymoRod software [21] was used to extract movement kinematics from the images recorded during the experiment. From every image taken at time t , KymoRod extracted the total length of the coleoptile organ $L(t)$, and determined each position s along the length of the organ from base to apex. For each position s , the organ’s orientation from the vertical $A(s, t)$ was computed in radians (see Fig 3).

The curvature of the organ $C(s, t)$ was then calculated with a spatial derivation of the organ’s orientation from vertical as shown:

$$\frac{\partial A(s, t)}{\partial s} = C(s, t) \tag{2}$$

To fully describe the kinematics, the curvature variation $\frac{DC(s,t)}{Dt}$ was computed in order to account for organ deformation and elongation [2, 3, 5]. $\frac{DC(s,t)}{Dt}$ was calculated using the material

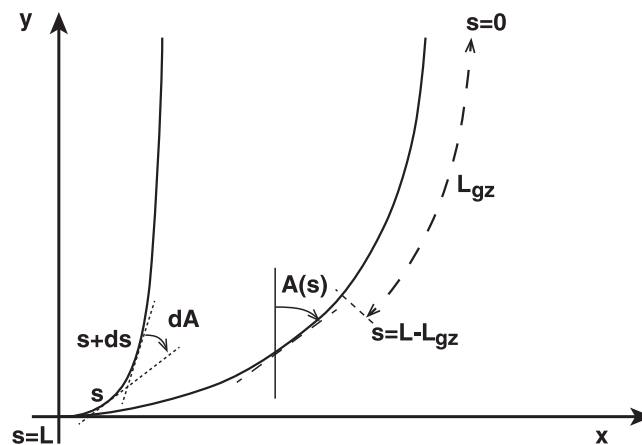


Fig 3. Geometric description of the organ. We define a set of coordinates (x, y) in the plane that intersects with the organ. The vertical direction y is aligned with the gravity field. The median line of an organ of total length L is defined by its curvilinear abscissa s , with $s = 0$ referring to the apex and $s = L(t)$ referring to the base. In an elongating organ, only the part inside the growth zone, of length L_{gz} from the apex, is able to curve (with $L_{gz} = L$ at early stages and $L_{gz} < L$ later on [5]). The local orientation of the organ $A(s, t)$ is defined at each point along the median with respect to the vertical. The angle is computed in radians so that a vertical upwards orientation is given by $A(s, t) = 0$ and an horizontal orientation by $A(s, t) = \pi/2$. Two curves are represented here with the same apical angle $A(0, t) = 0$ but different shapes. The measurement of $A(s, t)$ along the entire median line is necessary to specify the full shape. The angle $A(s, t)$ is a zenith angle, zero when the organ is locally vertical and upright. Clockwise angles are considered positive.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g003>

derivative $\frac{D}{Dt}$, co-moving with each element of the organ derivative. The material derivative of the local variable $C(s, t)$ is therefore given by:

$$\frac{DC(s, t)}{Dt} = \frac{\partial C(s, t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial C(s, t)}{\partial s} \int_0^s \dot{E}(s', t) ds' \tag{3}$$

where the sign of $\frac{DC(s, t)}{Dt}$ describes the direction of curvature relative to the vertical and $\dot{E}(s, t)$ is the relative elongation growth rate (REGR) in the direction of the main axis of the organ. $\dot{E}(s, t)$ was determined using subpixel displacement mapping function based on digital image correlation [21] which works by comparing target features from sets of digital images. At each position s along the length of the organ, we quantified REGR by applying a focal moving window that identified unique patterns of fluorescent markers and assessed marker displacement over time by comparing corresponding windows from sequential images. To yield a single value of elongation growth and curvature variation per coleoptile, we calculated the temporal averages of $\dot{E}(s, t)$ and $\frac{DC(s, t)}{Dt}$ based on the absolute values of the entire set of kinematic extracted from each coleoptile. To compare between the dynamics just after gravitropic perturbation and after the plants has reached some potential gravitropic equilibrium, those values are compared before and after an ad-hoc time of 12 hours.

Calculating the balance number B

For all coleoptiles in the tilted condition, the balance number B was extracted through morphometric measurement as detailed in [14],

$$B = \frac{L_{eff}}{L_c} \tag{4}$$

where B represents the ratio between the effective length of the growth zone L_{eff} and the length of the curved zone L_c at the end of the experiment when no variation of curvature is observed $\frac{DC(s,t)}{Dt} = 0$. By calculating B based on initial morphometrics, we predicted which coleoptiles would ultimately overshoot the vertical. We demonstrated that plants with $B > 2.8$ should display an overshoot during the gravitropic movement [14]. Because B is a measure of the gravitropic movement, it cannot be calculated for coleoptiles in the straight and vertical condition.

Characterizing oscillations

The relative elongation growth rate $\dot{E}(s, t)$ and the curvature variation $\frac{DC(s,t)}{Dt}$ were represented on spatiotemporal kymographs. Thresholding was used to identify the positions of oscillation maxima and minima. The oscillation period T_p was defined as the time T between n non-successive peaks (maxima) as shown in:

$$T_p = \frac{T}{n} \tag{5}$$

The velocity of these oscillation “pulses” was determined by first fitting a line that followed the position of each oscillation maximum (Fig 4). We consider that the position, $P_{t_0}(t)$, of a local maxima traveling along the organ, starting at $t = t_0$ for $s = 0$, can be described by a linear equation

$$P_{t_0}(t) = v_p(t - t_0) \tag{6}$$

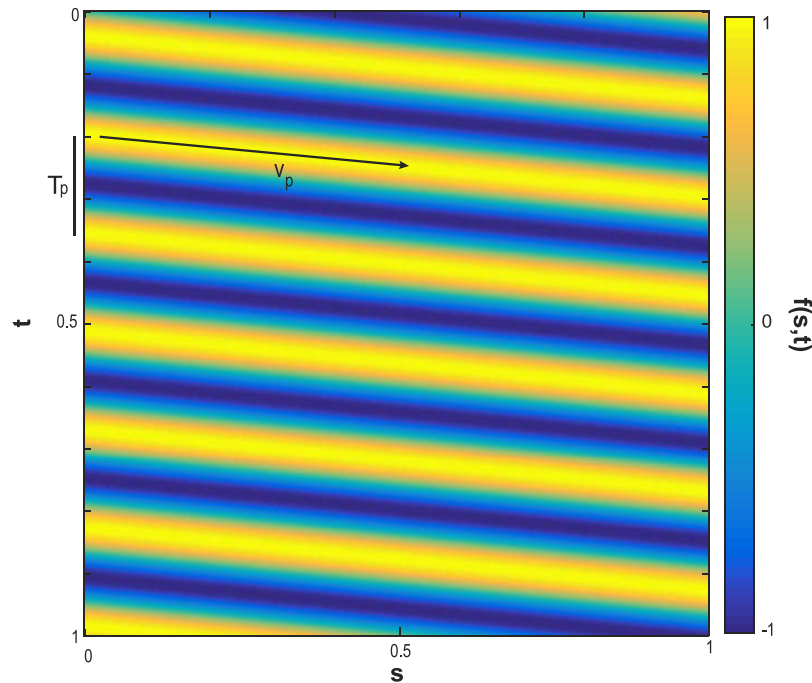


Fig 4. An idealized propagating wave, $f(s, t) = \sin\left(\frac{s}{v_p} + \frac{t}{T_p}\right)$. The values of the function $f(s, t)$ with respect to time t and curvilinear abscissa s .

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g004>

The pulse velocity is then given by

$$v_p = \frac{P_{t_0}(t)}{t + t_0} \tag{7}$$

Data analysis

All statistical and image analyses were conducted in MATLAB (v. 9.0 R2016a, Mathworks Inc.). After calculating the balance number B for each coleoptile in the tilted group, we compared overshoot model predictions [14] to actual experimental data using Fisher’s Exact test to quantify if the model was accurately able to predict coleoptile overshoot. We tested for differences between coleoptiles in the tilted and straight experimental treatments using Mann-Whitney U tests (non-parametric Student t-tests) and compared: the oscillatory periods, velocity of oscillatory pulses, and temporal averages, of both elongation growth rate $\dot{E}(s, t)$ and curvature variation $\frac{DC(s, t)}{Dt}$. To uncover if oscillations in elongation growth and curvature variation were somehow related, and if this relationship depended on tilting treatment, we calculated the image correlation statistic r between these two oscillation kymographs for each coleoptile. We then compared the distributions of r from coleoptiles in the straight and tilted treatments with a Mann Whitney U tests. Movies of all plants analyzed are available online [22, 23].

Results

Full movement dynamics were extracted from 62 coleoptiles in the straight condition, and 54 coleoptiles in the tilted condition. The unequal sample size is due to several coleoptiles

becoming “pierced” by the plant’s initial leaf within the recording time-frame of the experiment (see [8, 9]). As the piercing stops any movement and growth dynamics of the coleoptile, data from these individuals was discarded.

Description of movement patterns

The straightening movement of a tilted wheat coleoptile follows the generic pattern of gravitropic movement previously formalized in the AC model [14]. After being tilted, the coleoptile initially responds by curving the entire aerial organ towards the vertical. Once the tip or apex of the coleoptile has reached the vertical, a process that take anywhere from 1 to 3 hours, the curvature concentrates near the base of the aerial organ while the remainder of the coleoptile continues to elongate along the vertical (Fig 5).

Growth regulation in wheat coleoptiles exceeds AC model predictions

Fewer tilted coleoptiles overshoot the vertical during our experiment ($n_{observed} = 5$) than predicted by the AC model ($n_{predicted} = 16$), both during responsive movement and in their final shape (Fig 6). Our Fisher’s Exact test revealed that the difference between predicted and actual overshoots was significant ($n = 54, df = 1, p = 0.0069, OddsRatio = 4.12, 95\% CI [0.99, 17.28]$),

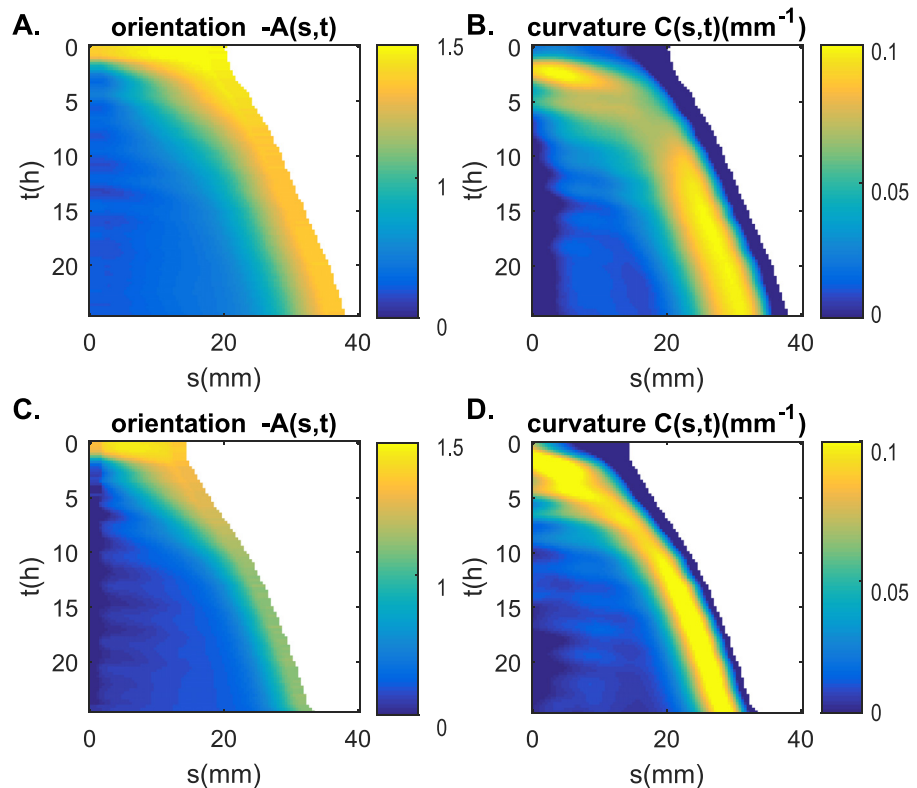


Fig 5. Kinematics of gravitropic movement of two wheat coleoptiles (A-B from Fig 1). Shown as color maps (kymograph) A-C. the orientation $A(s, t)$ and B-D. the curvature with respect to time t and curvilinear abscissa s . As the coleoptile is elongating, the area covered is increasing with the time. As before, the angle is measured from the vertical in radians. The curvature is measured in mm^{-1} .

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g005>

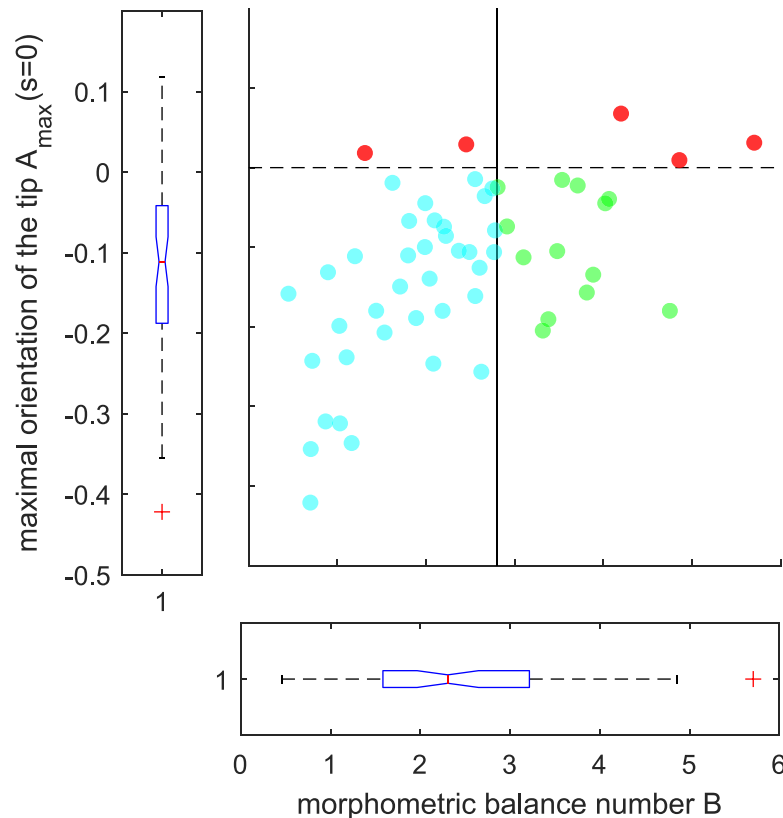


Fig 6. The maximal orientation of the tip, $A_{max}(s = 0)$, as a function of the associated morphometric metric balance number B extracted from experiments. The vertical line ($B = 2.8$) shows the transition between the plants that are predicted to not overshoot the vertical (on the left, in blue) and the plants that are predicted to overshoot the vertical (on the right, in green). The dashed shows the transition with the plants that have been observed to overshoot the vertical (on top, in red).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g006>

indicating that the tilted coleoptiles in this experiment possess a regulatory mechanism of gravitropic movement that is currently unrepresented in the AC model.

Whole-plant kinematics: Relative elongation growth rate

The tilting manipulation did affect elongation growth rate with straight coleoptiles having a slightly higher average growth rate than tilted coleoptiles (Med. Straight = $1.0 \times 10^{-5} s^{-1}$, Med. Tilted = $9.3 \times 10^{-6} s^{-1}$, $U = 2896$, $p = 0.019$) (Fig 7). As evidenced by the kymographs shown in Fig 8, elongation growth rate showed a pattern of oscillation, with growth peaks passing through the aerial organ in waves. However, there was no difference in the average duration (period) of oscillations (Med. Straight = 2.9h, Med. Tilted = 2.8h, $U = 1084$, $p = 0.88$) and no difference in the velocity of oscillation pulses along the length of the plant organ (Med. Straight = $11.3 mm \cdot s^{-1}$, Med. Tilted = $12.3 mm \cdot s^{-1}$, $U = 2.64 \times 10^4$, $p = 0.12$) between the straight and tilted coleoptile groups.

Whole-plant kinematics: Change in curvature

When measured up to 12h after stimulation, tilted coleoptiles had a significantly greater average absolute curvature variation than straight coleoptiles ($U = 11082$, $p = 3.2 \times 10^{-4}$). Inside the growth zone, the magnitude of curvature variation is $2.56 \pm .04$ times greater in tiled

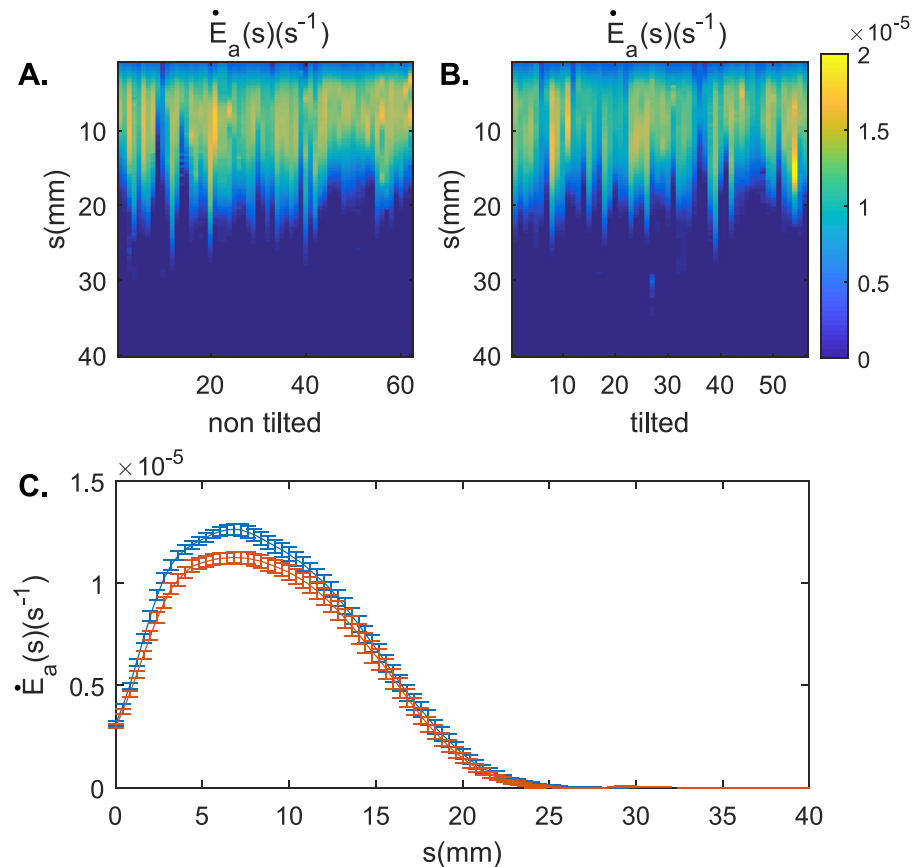


Fig 7. Relative elongation growth rate averaged on the whole experiment for each individual coleoptile. A. non tilted coleoptiles and B. tilted coleoptiles Each position along the x-axes represents the data for an individual coleoptile. C. Relative Elongation Growth Rate averaged for all individuals. Red lines represent coleoptiles from the straight group, while blue lines represent data from tilted coleoptiles.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g007>

coleoptiles compared to straight coleoptiles. However, after 12 hours, straight and tilted coleoptiles show similar absolute curvature distributions ($U = 10327, p = 0.09$) (Fig 9). Oscillation patterns were also present in kymographs of curvature variation (Fig 8). Between coleoptiles from the straight and tilted groups there were significant differences in oscillation period (Med. Straight = 2.8h, Med. Tilted = 3.0h, $U = 3709, p = 0.038$) and in the velocity of these pulses (Med. Straight = 14.1mm.s⁻¹, Med. Tilted = 16.6mm.s⁻¹, $U = 144624, p < 0.001$), with tilted coleoptiles demonstrating oscillations that were shorter and travelled more slowly along the aerial organ.

Tilted coleoptiles show correlated waves of elongation growth and curvature change

To uncover if oscillations in elongation growth and curvature variation were somehow related, and if this relationship depended on tilting treatment, we calculated the image correlation statistic r between these two oscillation kymographs for each coleoptile used in the study. While coleoptiles in the straight treatment showed no evidence of a relationship between oscillations in elongation growth rate and curvature variation on average, tilted coleoptiles demonstrated a significant relationship between the two oscillatory manifestations (Med. Straight = -0.026,

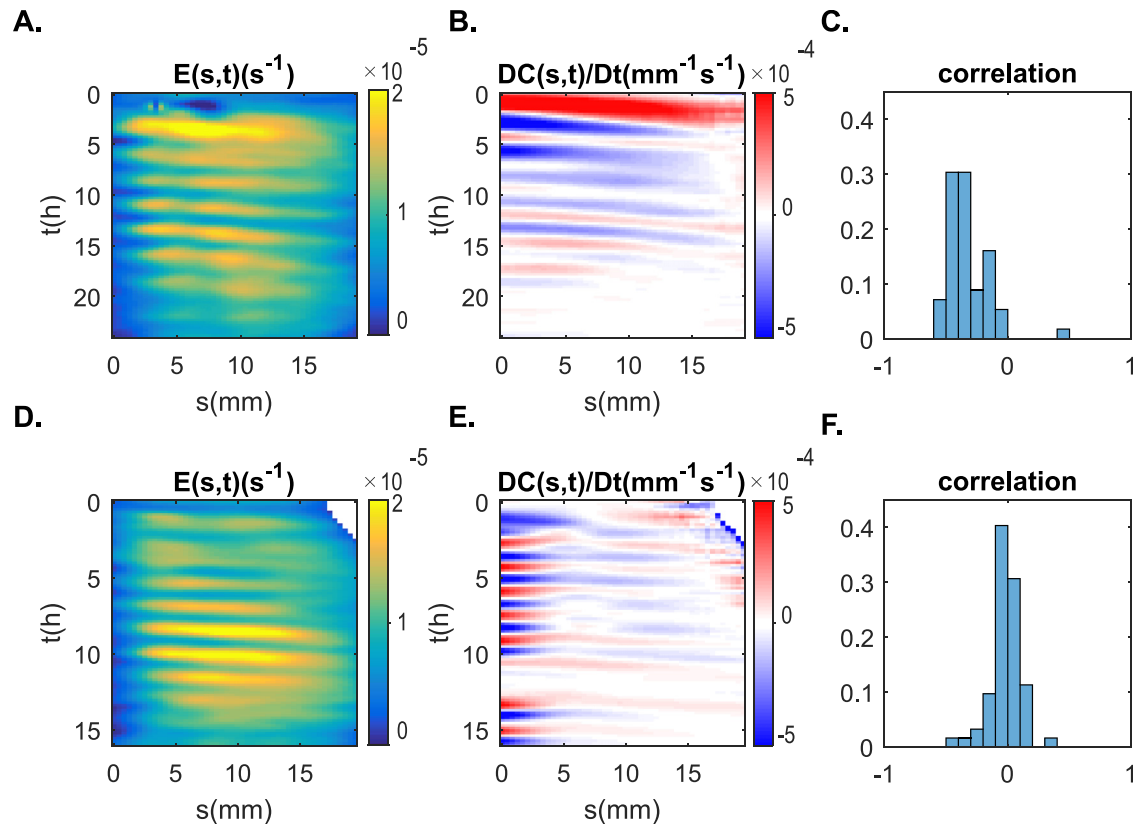


Fig 8. Relative elongation growth rate $\dot{E}(s, t)$ and curvature variation $DC(s, t)/Dt$ of two individuals coleoptiles. A-B. untilted coleoptile, D-E coleoptile been tilted at 90° from the vertical. Color maps plotting $\dot{E}(s, t)$ in s^{-1} (A and D) and the curvature variation $DC(s, t)/Dt$ in $mm^{-1}s^{-1}$ (B and E) with respect to time t and curvilinear abscissa s (the arc length along the median measured from the apex $s = 0$ to the base of the organ $s = L$). Distribution of correlation between $\dot{E}(s, t)$ and $DC(s, t)/Dt$ for all experiments (C. untilted and F. tilted).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g008>

Med. Tilted = -0.33 , $U = 1845$, $p < 0.001$) (Fig 8). This relationship is described by the data as a moderately strong and negative, indicating an asynchronous regulatory mechanism that causes the oscillations of elongation growth and curvature variation to be shifted and slightly out of phase.

Discussion

In our sample of tilted coleoptiles, fewer coleoptiles over shot the vertical than predicted (Fig 4), suggesting the presence of additional gravitropic movement regulation currently undescribed by the AC model. Examining average measures of elongation growth rate, we found that straight coleoptiles had a slightly higher average REGR than those in the tilted group. When looking at a temporal plot of REGR over time (Fig 8), we observed that tilted plants had a slightly lower REGR at the beginning of the experiment, but that this difference quickly dissipated over time. This result is not surprising as tilting a plant disrupts the flow of the growth hormone auxin, causing a temporary reduction in elongation and growth [5]. When we compared average curvature variation between groups, we found a highly significant difference in curvature variation within the first 12 hours after perturbation, with tilted coleoptiles

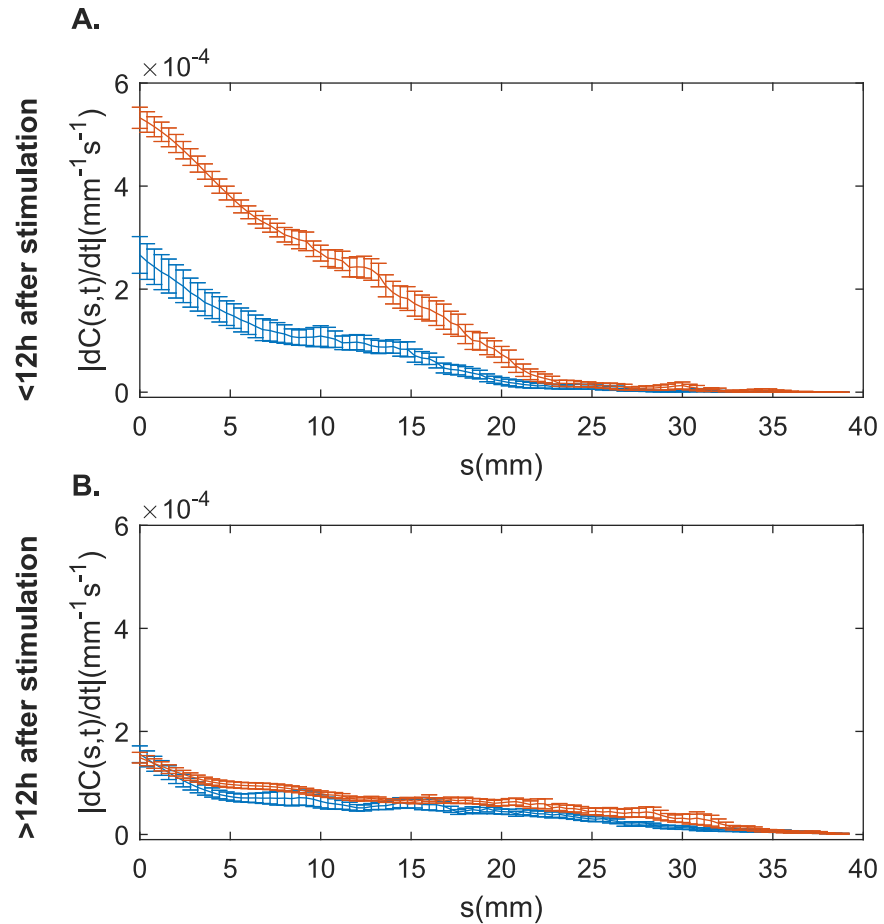


Fig 9. Curvature variation for each individual coleoptile. A. Averaged over the first 12 hours post-perturbation, and B. greater than 12h after perturbation (up to the end of the experiment). Red lines represent coleoptiles from the straight group, while blue lines represent data from tilted coleoptiles.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194893.g009>

displaying much higher values of curvature than controls. Given the nature of our gravitropic treatment, this difference was expected.

Closer temporal examination of the morphometric data revealed pulses along the entire length of the aerial organ in elongation growth rate and variation of curvature over time (Fig 8). By tracking the maxima of these pulses over time, we observed that these oscillations in elongation growth rate and variation of curvature travelled from the apex to the base of the coleoptile. Other oscillations in different forms of plant growth have been described in the literature [24], but these reports are infrequent and the features of these oscillations are clearly different from what we have observed in the current study. Indeed most of the growth oscillations reported in the literature so far occur during the nutation of the aerial organ (e.g. in sunflowers [25]), or in particular plant organs/cells such as pollen tubes and root hairs [20, 26, 27].

During studies of nutation in sunflowers, oscillations of different growth were identified by comparing growth rates on opposing lateral sides of the plant organ [25]. However, our observed oscillations traveled from the apex of the aerial organ to the base along the median line, and so cannot be accounted for by plant nutation. In addition, the oscillations of growth that have been described in pollen tubes and root hairs [26, 27] are limited to occurring at the very tips of these organs. This scale and localization of growth oscillations are completely

different from those observed in our coleoptiles, which occurred along the entire length of the aerial organ.

Neither oscillation period, nor oscillation velocity in REGR significantly differed between tilted and untilted coleoptiles, demonstrating that our gravitropic perturbation had no effect on the oscillatory patterns of REGR. A potential candidate to explain the REGR pulses that were observed in both groups of coleoptiles is auxin, as well-known and major growth factor in plants. The average velocity of propagation of auxin in coleoptiles (12mm.h^{-1} according to [28, 29] is compatible with our own measurements ($vp = 11.3 \pm 6.0\text{mm.h}^{-1}$ for straight coleoptiles and $vp = 12.3 \pm 6.6\text{mm.h}^{-1}$ for tilted coleoptiles). However, the average period of time between two pulses in our data set ($tp = 2.2\text{h}$) is four to five times longer than the pulses of auxin that have been previously recorded in coleoptiles [30–32]. Therefore, while auxin may be driving some aspects of the REGR oscillations in our coleoptiles, the previously known dynamics of auxin can't completely explain the presence and features of these oscillations.

While gravitropic treatment group did not affect features of REGR oscillations, it did affect features of oscillations in curvature variation. Between coleoptiles from the straight and tilted groups there were significant differences in oscillation period and the velocity of oscillation pulses, with tilted coleoptiles demonstrating oscillations with shorter periods that travelled more slowly along the aerial organ. Similar oscillations of curvature variation have been previously identified during gravitropic movement [18]. But no conclusive mechanisms were found to explain these oscillations as the study relied only on apical tracking, a method of gathering global measurements that can neglect more detailed and local movement dynamics (see [20] for a discussion on the limits of apical tracking).

Most interestingly, we observed a relationship between oscillations in REGR and curvature variation in tilted coleoptiles (Fig 8), demonstrating that tilted coleoptiles had greater coupling between curvature and REGR than straight coleoptiles. This relationship was moderately strong and negative, demonstrating that regions of lower REGR were associated with higher variation of curvature, and indicating an asynchronous regulatory mechanism that causes the oscillations of elongation growth and curvature variation to be shifted and slightly out of phase. Local curvature and growth are indeed known to be correlated in plants, and curvature variation can be expressed as a function of the elongation rate:

$$\frac{DC(s, t)R}{Dt} \sim \dot{E}(s, t)\Delta(s, t) \quad (8)$$

where $\Delta(s, t)$ accounts for the distribution of the differential growth on each side of the coleoptile during elongation [5]. As no global shrinking of plant aerial organs are expected during growth, elongation $\dot{E}(s, t)$ will always have a positive value. Therefore, the local elongation rate can only modulate the amplitude of curvature rate, but not its sign, so elongation alone cannot affect the direction in which the organ is curved. However, we observed both a negative correlation between REGR and curvature variation oscillations and a fewer than predicted number of overshoots. Combined, these two results seem to indicate the presence of an additional mechanism that is capable of affecting the relationship between local growth and curvature, as well as the sign of curvature rate.

Limitations in our current study prevent us from making further conclusions about the role of correlated oscillations in regulating gravitropism. First, a better understanding and more formal description of this potential mechanism term, could come from comparing the oscillatory behaviors of tilted coleoptiles that did and did not overshoot the vertical. Indeed, greater experimental examination would let us know if and how this regulation changes with variation in non-verticality. However, in the current study the actual number of overshoots

was smaller than expected from the theoretical model, and did not provide us with a sample size large enough for statistical comparison with tilted coleoptiles that failed to overshoot the vertical. Given the low rate of overshoots, acquiring a sufficient sample size would require hundreds, perhaps thousands, of wheat coleoptiles to be tested. This approach could also allow us to determine if correlated oscillations in REGR and curvature variation are a general phenomenon among plant species. Secondly, we observed that the oscillations of curvature variation did not disappear after the tilted plants reach a potential gravitropic equilibrium (approached vertical). Without being able to compare plants that did and did not overshoot the vertical, it is impossible to decipher between the possibilities that coupled growth and curvature oscillations is a regulatory mechanism that actively prevents overshoots, and a coincidental observation that tilted coleoptiles both don't overshoot the vertical as often as predicted and show greater coupled growth and curvature oscillations than straight plants.

In conclusion, we discovered a non-trivial coupling between the oscillatory dynamics of curvature and elongation in coleoptiles. The relationship between those oscillations and the postural control of the organ remains unclear, but indicates the presence of a mechanism that is capable of affecting the relationship between elongation rate, differential growth, and curvature. While we were unable to formalize our description of this relationship due to study limitations, we have described methodologically straightforward ways to proceed. Continuing this line of study will result in a greater understanding of adaptive mechanisms that allow plants to effectively control their posture throughout their lives.

Acknowledgments

RB wants to thank Stéphane Ploquin for his help with the experimental setup. All original data are available at [33]. A series of 4 movies are available. They show the timelapse movement of wheat coleoptiles [8, 9] as well as the kinematics of growth and curvature variation [22, 23]

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Renaud Bastien, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

Formal analysis: Renaud Bastien, Olivia Guayasamin, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

Investigation: Renaud Bastien.

Methodology: Renaud Bastien, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

Software: Renaud Bastien.

Supervision: Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

Visualization: Renaud Bastien, Olivia Guayasamin, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

Writing – original draft: Renaud Bastien, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

Writing – review & editing: Renaud Bastien, Olivia Guayasamin, Stéphane Douady, Bruno Moulia.

References

1. Moulia B, Coutand C, Lenne C. Posture control and skeletal mechanical acclimation in terrestrial plants: Implications for mechanical modeling of plant architecture. *American Journal of Botany*. 2006; 93(10):1477–1489. <https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.93.10.1477> PMID: 21642095

2. Moullia B, Fournier M. The power and control of gravitropic movements in plants: a biomechanical and systems biology view. *J Exp Bot*. 2009; 60(2):461–486. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jxb/ern341> PMID: 19264759
3. Silk WK. Quantitative descriptions of development. *Annual Review of Plant Physiology*. 1984; 35:479–518. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.pp.35.060184.002403>
4. Band LR, Wells DM, Larrieu A, Sun J, Middleton AM, French AP, et al. Root gravitropism is regulated by a transient lateral auxin gradient controlled by a tipping-point mechanism. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 2012; 109(12):4668–4673. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1201498109>
5. Bastien R, Douady S, Moullia B. A unifying modeling of plant shoot gravitropism with an explicit account of the effects of growth. *Frontiers in plant science*. 2014; 5:136. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2014.00136> PMID: 24782876
6. Philippar K, Fuchs I, Lüthen H, Hoth S, Bauer CS, Haga K, et al. Auxin-induced K⁺ channel expression represents an essential step in coleoptile growth and gravitropism. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 1999; 96(21):12186–12191. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.96.21.12186> PMID: 10518597
7. Morita MT. Directional gravity sensing in gravitropism. *Annual review of plant biology*. 2010; 61:705–720. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.arplant.043008.092042> PMID: 19152486
8. Bastien R, Douady S, Moullia B. The Growth of Wheat Coleoptile: A Collection of 138 Growing Coleoptiles; 2017. Available from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k4yy_Yn_JcE.
9. Bastien R, Douady S, Moullia B. The Gravitropism of Wheat Coleoptile: A Collection of 100 Tilted Coleoptiles; 2017. Available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSka6Su46Gc>.
10. Walter A, Spies H, Terjung S, Kusters R, Kirchgessner N, Schurr U. Spatio-temporal dynamics of expansion growth in roots: automatic quantification of diurnal course and temperature response by digital image sequence processing. *J Exp Bot*. 2002; 53(369):689–698. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jexbot/53.369.689> PMID: 11886889
11. Basu P, Pal A, Lynch JP, Brown KM. A Novel Image-Analysis Technique for Kinematic Study of Growth and Curvature. *Plant Physiol*. 2007; 145(2):305–316. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.107.103226> PMID: 17720760
12. Chavarria-Krauser A, Nagel KA, Palme K, Schurr U, Walter A, Scharr H. Spatio-temporal quantification of differential growth processes in root growth zones based on a novel combination of image sequence processing and refined concepts describing curvature production. *New Phytologist*. 2008; 177(3):811–821. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-8137.2007.02299.x> PMID: 18069960
13. Bastien R, Douady S, Moullia B. A unified model of shoot tropism in plants: photo-, gravi-and proprioception. *PLoS Comput Biol*. 2015; 11(2):e1004037. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004037> PMID: 25692607
14. Bastien R, Bohr T, Moullia B, Douady S. Unifying model of shoot gravitropism reveals proprioception as a central feature of posture control in plants. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 2013; 110(2):755–760. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1214301109>
15. Hamant O, Moullia B. How do plants read their own shapes? *New Phytologist*. 2016.
16. Cosgrove DJ. Rapid, bilateral changes in growth rate and curvature during gravitropism of cucumber hypocotyls: implications for mechanism of growth control. *Plant Cell Environ*. 1990; 13(3):227–34. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3040.1990.tb01307.x> PMID: 11537501
17. Iino M, Tarui Y, Uematsu C. Gravitropism of maize and rice coleoptiles: Dependence on the stimulation angle. *Plant Cell and Environment*. 1996; 19(10):1160–1168. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3040.1996.tb00431.x>
18. Tarui Y, Iino M. Gravitropism of oat and wheat coleoptiles: Dependence on the stimulation angle and involvement of autotropic straightening. *Plant and Cell Physiology*. 1997; 38(12):1346–1353. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.pcp.a029128> PMID: 11536867
19. Galland P. Tropisms of *Avena* coleoptiles: sine law for gravitropism, exponential law for photogravitropic equilibrium. *Planta*. 2002; 215(5):779–84. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00425-002-0813-6> PMID: 12244443
20. Bastien R, Meroz Y. The Kinematics of Plant Nutation Reveals a Simple Relation between Curvature and the Orientation of Differential Growth. *PLOS Computational Biology*. 2016; 12(12):1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005238>
21. Bastien R, Legland D, Martin M, Fregosi L, Peaucelle A, Douady S, et al. KymoRod: a method for automated kinematic analysis of rod-shaped plant organs. *The Plant Journal*. 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tpj.13255> PMID: 27354251
22. Bastien R, Guayasamin O, Douady S, Moullia B. Oscillatory Movement in Wheat Coleoptile: A Study of Growth and Curvature with 90 Growing Coleoptiles; 2017. Available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5poMGtNXdQ>.

23. Bastien R, Guayasamin O, Douady S, Moulia B. Oscillatory Movement during the Gravitropism of Wheat Coleoptile: A Study of Growth and Curvature with 62 Tilted Wheat Coleoptiles; 2017. Available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HWRY1fqCA10>.
24. Baskin TI. Ultradian Growth Oscillations in Organs: Physiological Signal or Noise? In: Mancuso S SS, editor. Rhythms in Plants. Springer; 2006. p. 3–17.
25. Berg AR, Peacock K. Growth-Patterns in Nutating and Nonnutating Sunflower (*Helianthus-annuus*) HYPOCOTYLS. *American Journal of Botany*. 1992; 79(1):77–85. <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1537-2197.1992.tb12626.x>
26. Monshausen GB, Bibikova TN, Messerli MA, Shi C, Gilroy S. Oscillations in extracellular pH and reactive oxygen species modulate tip growth of Arabidopsis root hairs. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 2007; 104(52):20996–21001. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0708586104>
27. Monshausen GB, Messerli MA, Gilroy S. Imaging of the Yellow Cameleon 3.6 Indicator Reveals That Elevations in Cytosolic Ca²⁺ Follow Oscillating Increases in Growth in Root Hairs of Arabidopsis. *Plant Physiol*. 2008; 147(4):1690–1698. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.108.123638> PMID: 18583529
28. Shen-Miller J. Rhythmicity in the basipetal transport of indoleacetic acid through coleoptiles. *Plant physiology*. 1973; 51(4):615–619. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.51.4.615> PMID: 16658381
29. Shen-Miller J. Rhythmic Differences in the Basipetal Movement of Indoleacetic Acid between Separated Upper and Lower Halves of Geotropically Stimulated Corn Coleoptiles. *Plant Physiol*. 1973; 52(2):166–170. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.52.2.166> PMID: 16658520
30. Kramer EM, Rutschow HL, Mabie SS. AuxV: a database of auxin transport velocities. *Trends in plant science*. 2011; 16(9):461–463. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tplants.2011.05.003> PMID: 21684188
31. Goldsmith MHM. Movement of pulses of labeled auxin in corn coleoptiles. *Plant physiology*. 1967; 42(2):258–263. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.42.2.258> PMID: 6040894
32. Nick P. Probing the actin-auxin oscillator. *Plant signaling & behavior*. 2010; 5(2):94–98. <https://doi.org/10.4161/psb.5.2.10337>
33. Bastien R, Douady S, Moulia B. Gravitropism of Wheat Coleoptile; 2017. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1100953>.