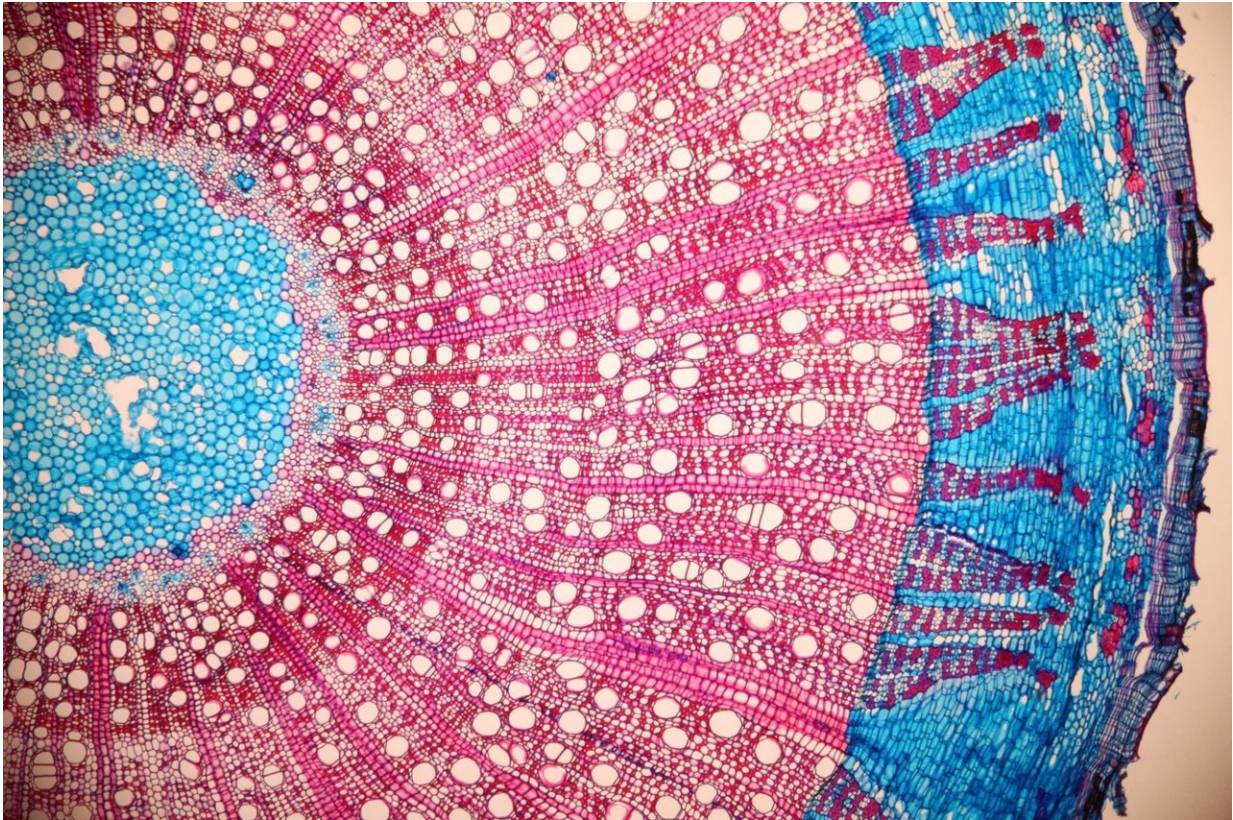


# The bark side of the force

August 7 2018

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Detail from an anatomical cross-section of a branch of a Guiana chestnut tree (*Pachira aquatica*) taken from the banks of the Kourou River (French Guiana). On the left, the pith. Around it, the wood, where we can make out the vessels, which transport sap. Lastly, on the outside, the bark, with fiber trellis bundles organized in flame shapes (red), set apart by parenchyma cells (blue). Credit: Bruno Clair, Ecofog laboratory (CNRS/AgroParisTech/Cirad/Inra/ Université de Guyane/Université des Antilles).

What forces enable trees to stand upright? To grow straight, plants need a motor system that controls their posture by generating forces to offset gravity. Scientists have long thought that this motor force was controlled only by the internal forces induced in wood. In a study published on 4 August 2018 in *New Phytologist*, researchers from the CNRS and Cirad show that bark is also involved in the generation of mechanical stresses in several tree species.

As the vertical position is unstable—for both trees and humans—mechanisms are needed to offset the effect of gravity. To ensure that they grow vertically, trees need both a "skeletal" system, which is achieved through the stiffness and strength of the trunk material, and a "motor" system to control their posture by generating forces that offset gravity. Although the skeletal function of bark has already been demonstrated, its motor function (as the tree's "muscle") has generally been overlooked in biomechanical and ecological studies, as [wood](#) was considered to be the only tree tissue with active mechanical functions.

To understand the role of bark, researchers from the Ecofog laboratory (CNRS/AgroParisTech/Cirad/Inra/Université de Guyane/Université des Antilles) and the LMGC laboratory (CNRS/Université de Montpellier) grew tropical species at a tilted angle. The forces that developed in the stems of the young staked trees produced a stem curvature as soon as the stakes were removed. In certain species, when the bark of the stem was removed, this curvature was lost, which demonstrates that the forces responsible for stem up-righting are located in the bark.



Anatomical cross-section of a young Cupuaç tree (*Theobroma grandiflorum*), grown staked and artificially tilted. In the center, the fragile tissues of the pith. Around it, the wood, which is more developed on the upper side, and whose tissue is very rich in parenchyma and almost devoid of fibers. Lastly, on the outside, the bark, which is more developed on the upper side, with bundles of fiber trellises organized into safranin-red flames, set apart by dilated parenchyma cells (colored in Astra blue). Width: 8 mm; height: 10.3 mm. Credit: © Jonathan Prunier, Ecofog laboratory (CNRS/AgroParisTech/Cirad/Inra/Université de Guyane/Université des Antilles).

The mechanism generating these forces is linked to the specific structure of the bark, where the fibers are organized in the form of a trellis. When the stem grows, the development of the layers of wood increases the circumference of the bark. The trellis structure of the fibers in the bark is such that this stress generates forces along the stem. If the stem is tilted, the growth is more rapid on the upper side of the stem, leading to the generation of asymmetric forces. It is this asymmetry that allows the [stem](#) to curve upwards. In five of the nine [tree species](#) studied, the generation of forces enabling the tree to offset gravity is thus not simply due to the maturing of the walls of the wood cells, but also to the wood growth in this smartly organized trellis of fibers in the [bark](#).

Nature has solved an infinite number of engineering problems. The need for [trees](#) to grow vertically by optimizing the organization of their tissues is today a potential source of remarkable inspiration for materials science.



Young Guiana chestnut (*Pachira aquatica*) tree. The tree has been titled and staked. As it has grown it has generated forces in its bark to grow upright. When the tree is released from the stake, the energy accumulated is released and causes the tree to bend. Credit: © Barbara Ghislain, Ecofog laboratory (CNRS/AgroParisTech/Cirad/Inra/Université de Guyane/Université des Antilles).

**More information:** Mechanical contribution of secondary phloem to postural control in trees: The bark side of the force. Bruno Clair, Barbara Ghislain, Jonathan Prunier, Romain Lehnebach, Jacques Beauchêne, Tancred Alméras. *New Phytologist*, 4 August 2018. [nph.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/nph.15375](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/nph.15375)

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