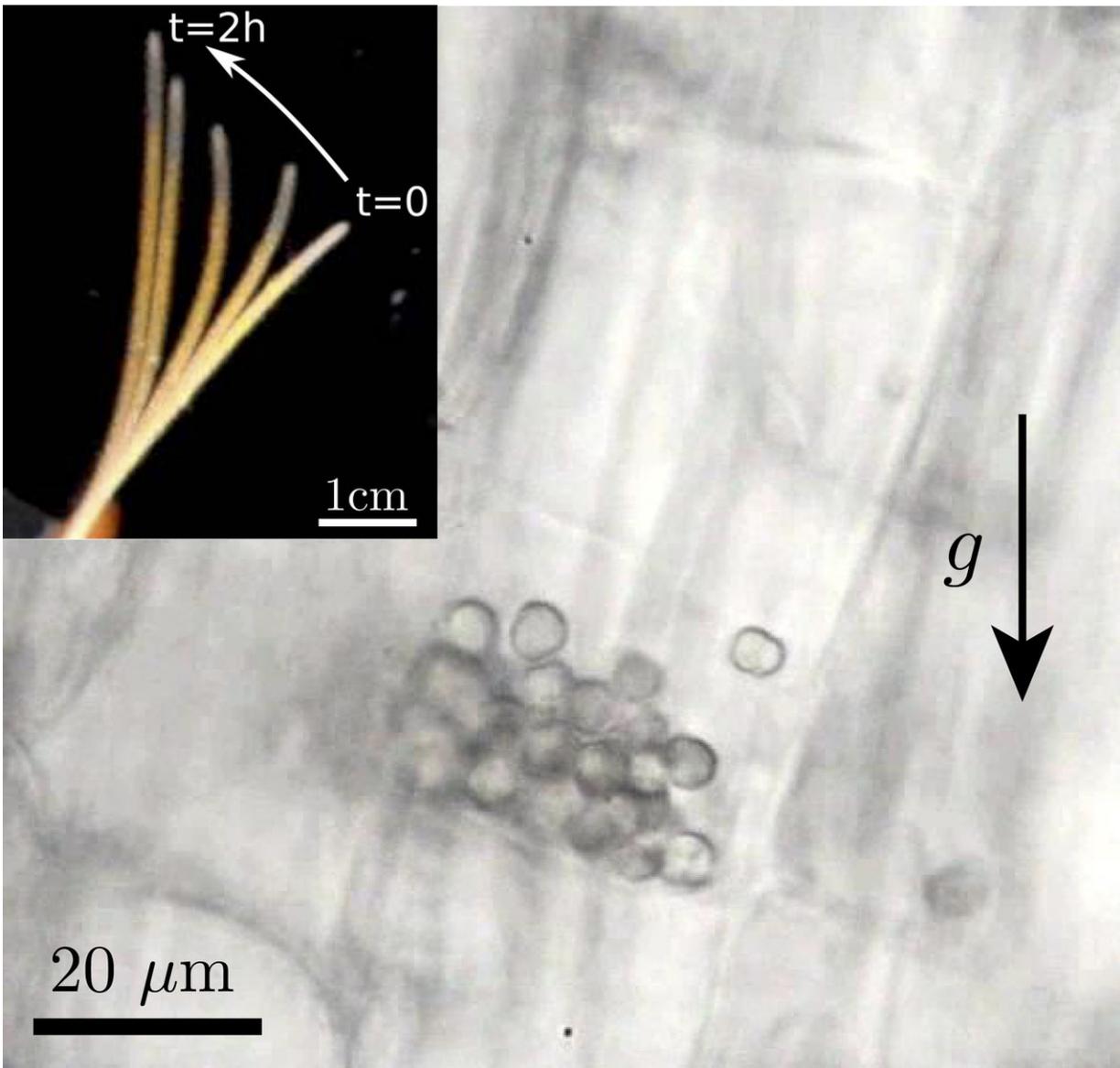


Why plants are so sensitive to gravity: The lowdown

May 3 2018



Inset: Wheat coleoptile growing upward after being inclined. Closeup of cell

showing pile of statoliths (microscopic starch-filled grains) that enables the plant to detect gravity. Credit: Yoel Forterre/Olivier Pouliquen/*PNAS*

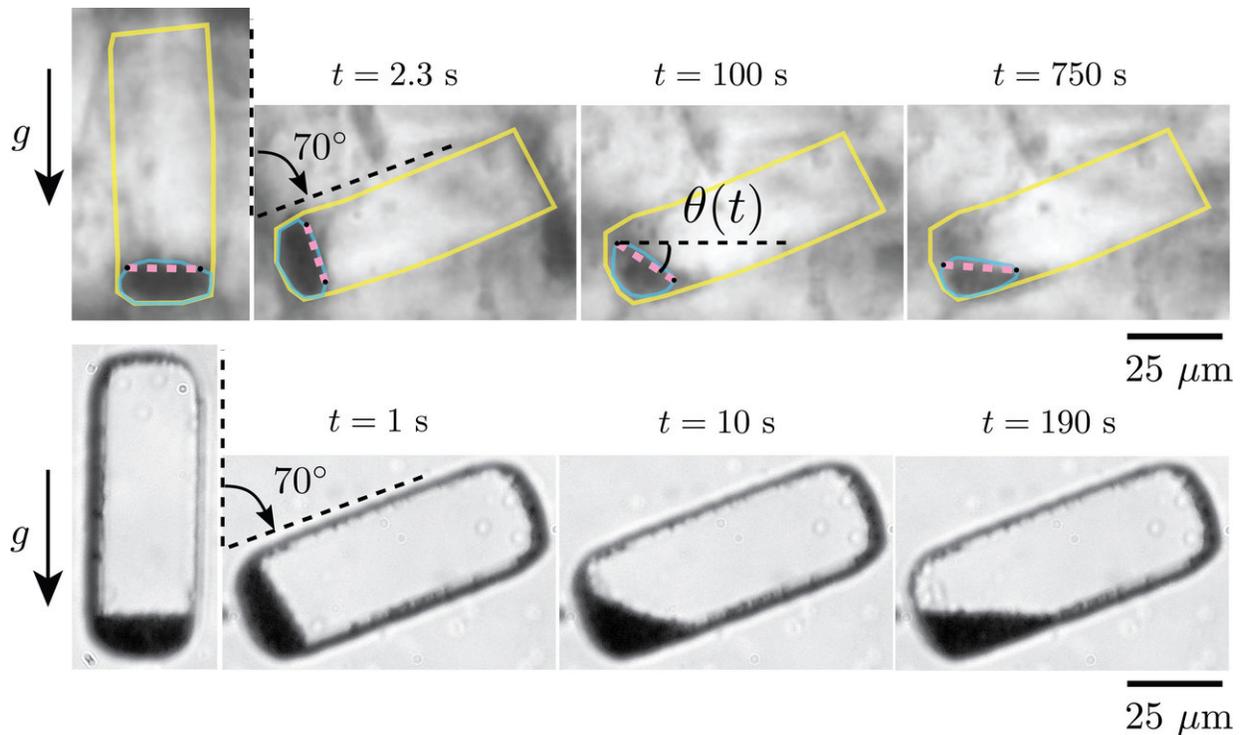
Plants can detect the slightest angle of inclination. Yet the mechanism by which they sense gravity relies on microscopic grains. In theory, such a system should hardly allow for precise detection of inclination. Researchers from the CNRS, the French National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA), and Université Clermont Auvergne have now explained this curious paradox: The grains are constantly being agitated within the plant cells.

If you tilt a plant, it will alter its growth to return to its original inclination. But how does it detect its new inclination? Plants have cellular clinometers, [cells](#) filled with microscopic [grains](#) of starch called statoliths. In each of these cells, the pile of statoliths settles to the bottom. This provides a point of reference to guide growth by modifying the distribution of a growth hormone so that the plant may return to an upright position.

The mystery of [plants](#) is what makes them so extremely responsive to gravity, at even the tiniest deviation from the vertical. But a heap of grains would seem to be a lousy clinometer. Normally, friction and interparticle locking would limit the flow of the grains, making the granular system ineffective below a threshold angle of inclination. However, plant statoliths are astonishingly precise.

Researchers from CNRS/Aix-Marseille University and INRA/Université Clermont Auvergne teamed up to solve this puzzle. First, they directly observed the movement of statoliths in response to tilting, discovering they did not behave like a standard granular system. Statoliths move and flow no matter how the cell is angled. The surface of the statolith piles

always settles into a horizontal plane, just like a liquid. But how do cells make these piles so fluid?



Comparison between statolith 'avalanche' after inclination of cell (above) and biomimetic system consisting of microscopic particles -- silica microbeads agitated by temperature -- in water-filled cavity. In both cases, the surface of the pile flattens out upon settling, unlike standard granular piles. Credit: Yoel Forterre/Olivier Pouliquen/Antoine Bérut/*PNAS*

To elucidate the origin of this property, the team continued their study by developing a model of plant statoliths: microbeads in artificial cells sized like real ones. Comparison of the two systems allowed them to conclude that the collective fluidity of statoliths emerges from the independent movement of each. The molecular "motors" of the cell are

constantly stirring them about. As a result, they don't jam together, and over a sufficiently long timescale, the pile of statoliths as a whole exhibits properties similar to those of liquids. This behavior is essential to the plant. It means that there is no threshold inclination, so the slightest deviation is detected, and that growth is not disturbed when the plant is shaken by the wind.

The team's discovery reveals what makes plants so sensitive to gravity by providing a partial explanation of statolith motion. Though more study is needed to understand how the plant detects the position of statoliths, these findings pave the way for bioinspired industrial applications such as robust, miniature clinometers offering an alternative to today's gyroscopes and accelerometers.

More information: Antoine Bérut et al, Gravisensors in plant cells behave like an active granular liquid, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2018). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1801895115](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1801895115)

Provided by CNRS

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