



Figure 25-5a
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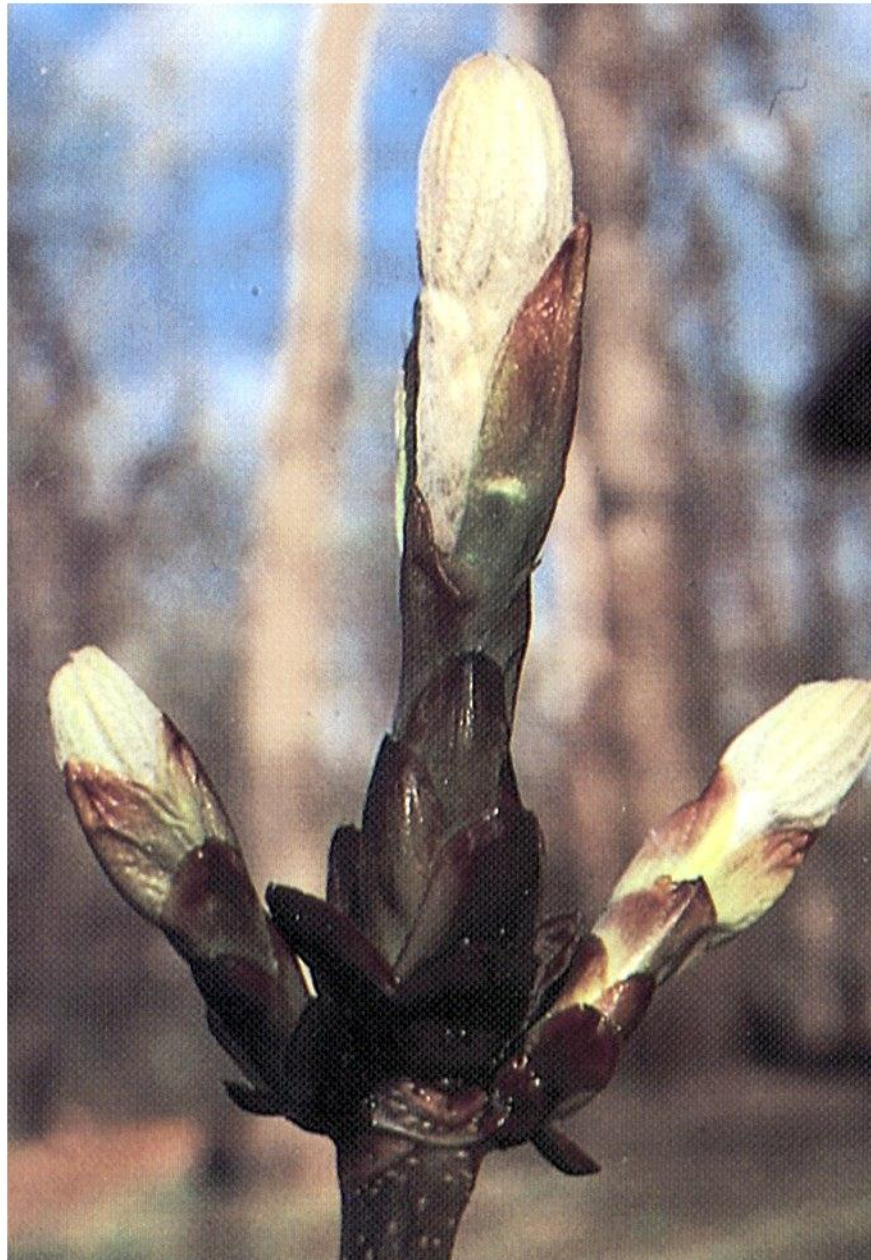


Figure 25-5b
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Figure 25-5c
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Adopt a bud

[adopt a bud.pdf](#)

Kirigami leaves





1290

(2 of 11)



75%



1290

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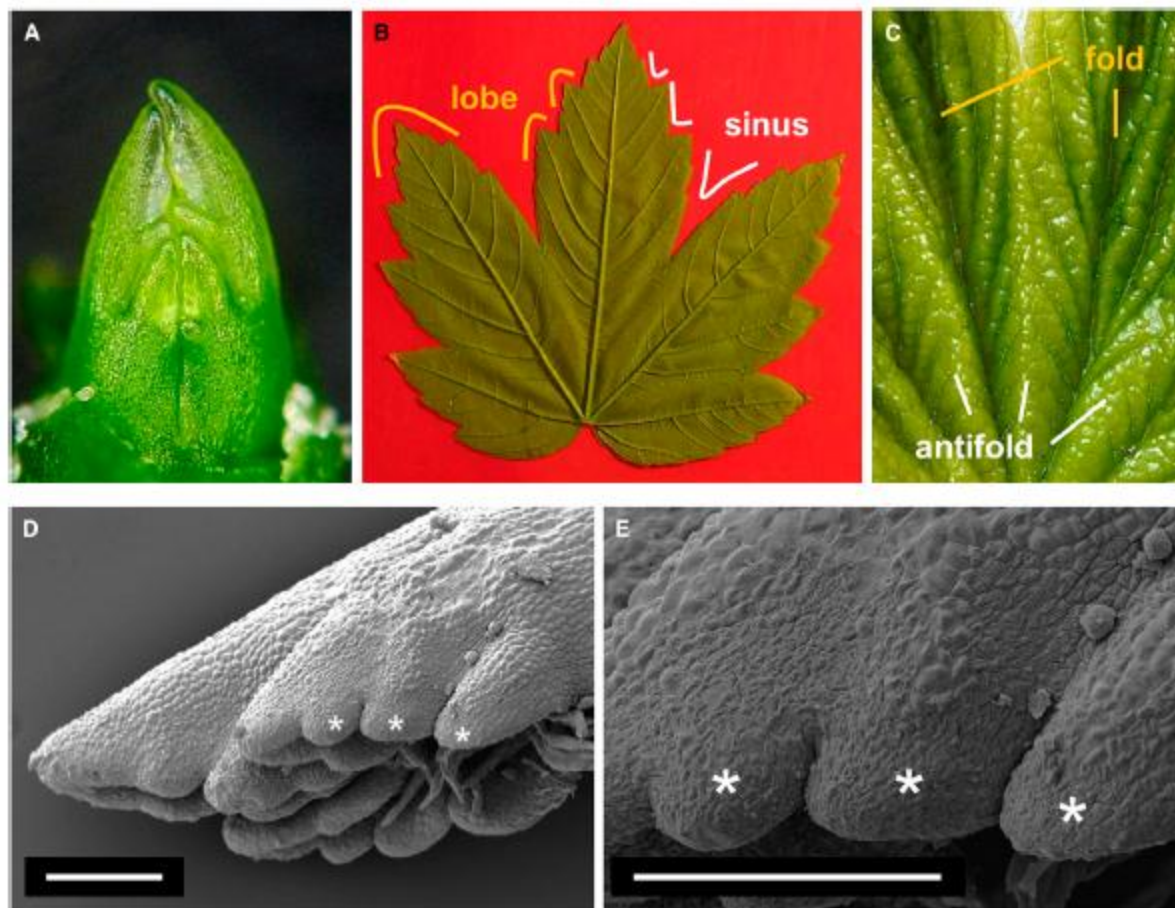


Fig. 1. Morphology and folding of *Acer pseudoplatanus* leaf. (A) A pair of young leaves. The lamina of the opposite leaves fold and form a near mirror-image set of lobes that press against one another. The lamina margins are positioned along a plane in the middle with fluctuations, indicating reciprocal limitation of growth between the opposite leaves. The lamina folding and mutual inhibition between facing leaves together comprise kirigami leaf morphogenesis and produce the lobed shape of mature, opened leaves. (B) Typical lamina morphology of lobed mature leaf, which correlates with the organization of the developmentally transient folds. The abaxial side of the leaf is shown. (C) Folds and antifolds in an opening leaf, pictured from the adaxial side. (D) Fold formation in a young leaf visualized by scanning electron microscopy. The lamina has already folded along the primary veins, but not yet along the secondary veins. Nicks delimit future small lobes (marked with asterisks) on the lamina margin prior to folding along the secondary veins. Close-up of the lamina before folding (E). Scale bars = 100 μ m.

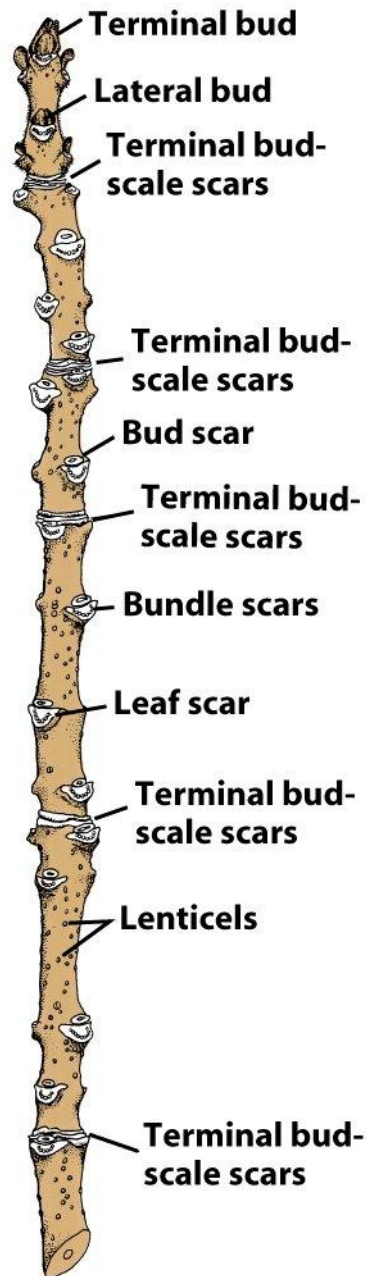


Figure 26-16 part 1
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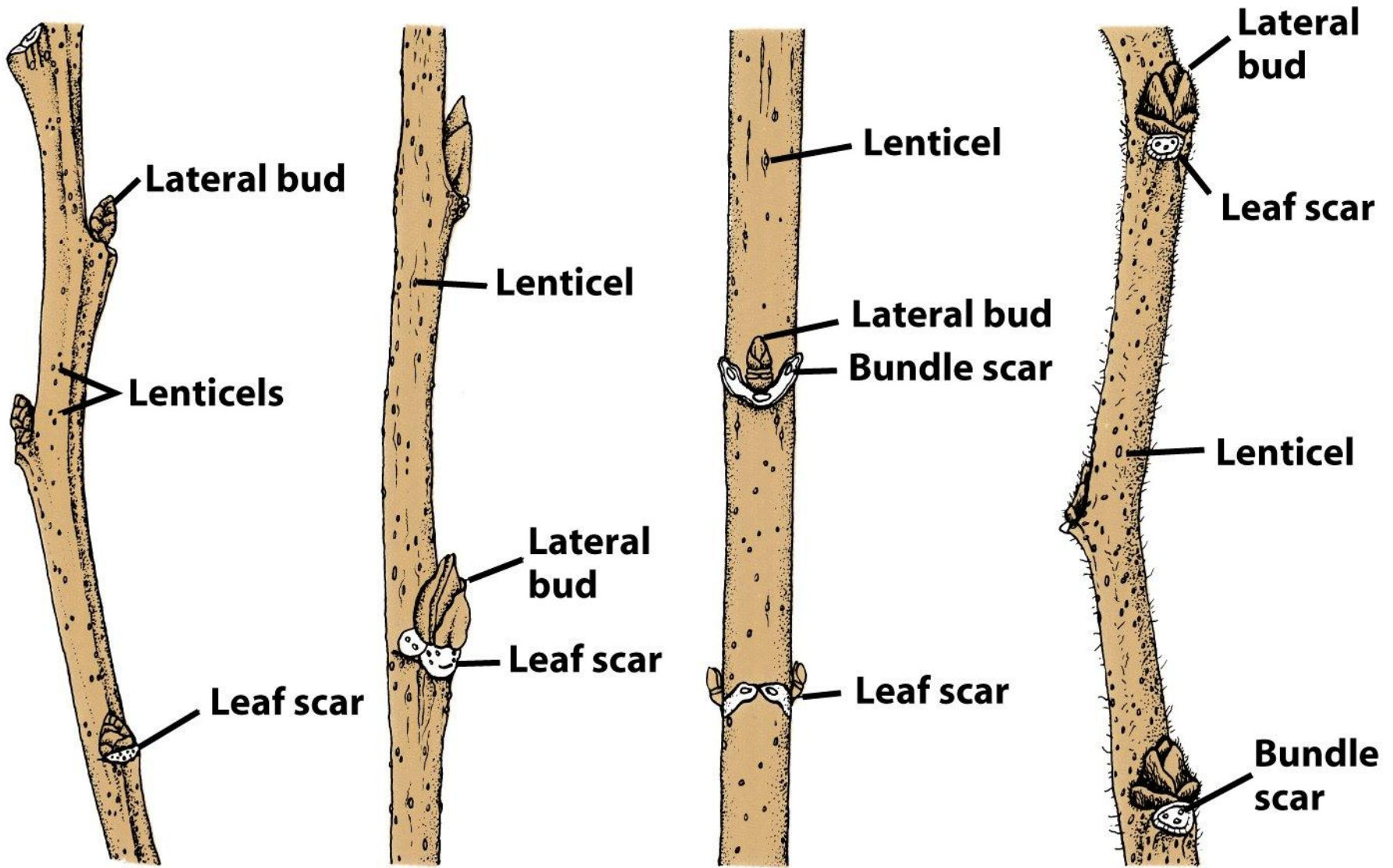


Figure 26-16 part 2
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