

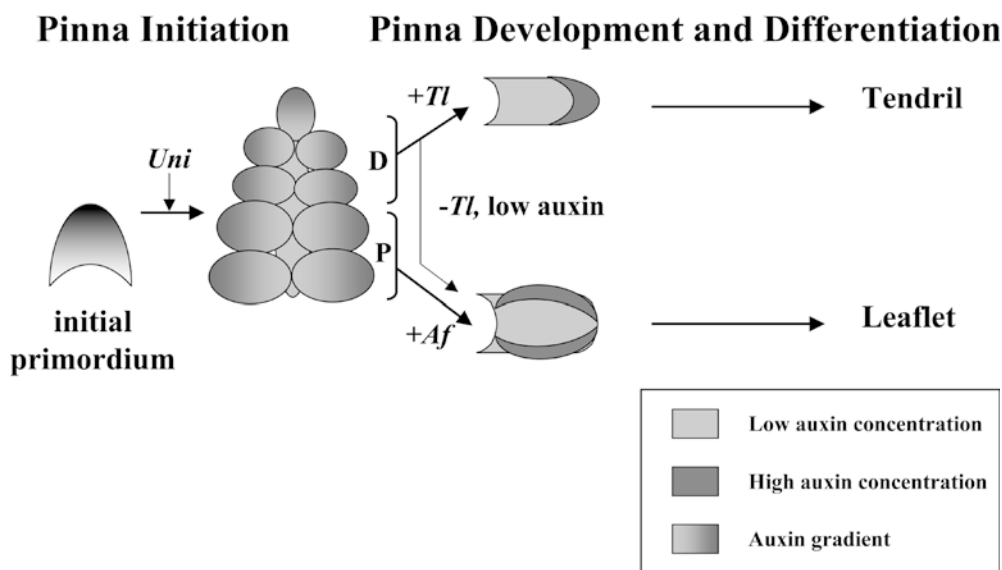
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## Roles for auxin during morphogenesis of the compound leaves of pea (*Pisum sativum*)

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Owing to problems during data transfer, Fig. 10 contained errors. The correct version is given below.



**Fig. 10** Model illustrating auxin control of pinna initiation and development of the *WT* and *tl* genotypes of pea. An auxin gradient in the initial leaf primordium promotes acropetal pinna initiation. Pinna primordia identify their position in the auxin gradient. Proximal (*P*) pinnae are more responsive to the *Af* gene product and a marginal blastozone becomes the site of auxin production; these primordia become leaflets. Distal (*D*) pinnae are more responsive to the *Tl* gene product and, as a result, they produce auxin in the tip only; these primordia become tendrils. In the absence of the *Tl* gene product or when auxin levels are low, the *Af* gene regulates development and distal pinnae become leaflets

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