

## GRAFTING, PRUNING, AND THE ANTIPODAL MAP ON MEASURED LAMINATIONS

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### Abstract

Grafting a measured lamination on a hyperbolic surface defines a self-map of Teichmüller space, which is a homeomorphism by a result of Scannell and Wolf. In this paper we study the large-scale behavior of pruning, which is the inverse of grafting.

Specifically, for each conformal structure  $X \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ , pruning  $X$  gives a map  $\mathcal{ML}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(S)$ . We show that this map extends to the Thurston compactification of  $\mathcal{T}(S)$ , and that its boundary values are the natural *antipodal involution* relative to  $X$  on the space of projective measured laminations.

We use this result to study Thurston's grafting coordinates on the space of  $\mathbb{CP}^1$  structures on  $S$ . For each  $X \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ , we show that the boundary of the space  $P(X)$  of  $\mathbb{CP}^1$  structures on  $X$  in the compactification of the grafting coordinates is the graph  $\Gamma(i_X)$  of the antipodal involution  $i_X : \mathbb{P}\mathcal{ML}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\mathcal{ML}(S)$ .

### 1. Introduction

Grafting is a procedure that begins with a hyperbolic structure  $Y \in \mathcal{T}(S)$  in the Teichmüller space of a surface  $S$  of negative Euler characteristic and a measured geodesic lamination  $\lambda \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$ . By replacing  $\lambda$  with a thickened version that carries a natural Euclidean metric, a new conformal structure  $X = \text{gr}_\lambda Y \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ , the *grafting of  $Y$  along  $\lambda$* , is obtained.

Scannell and Wolf have shown that for each lamination  $\lambda \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$ , the conformal grafting map  $\text{gr}_\lambda : \mathcal{T}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(S)$  is a homeomorphism, and thus there is an inverse or *pruning map*  $\text{pr}_\lambda : \mathcal{T}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(S)$  [SW].

In this paper we describe the large-scale behavior of pruning  $X \in \mathcal{T}(S)$  in terms of the conformal geometry of  $X$ . This description is based on the map

$$\Lambda : Q(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{ML}(S)$$

which records the measured lamination equivalent to the horizontal foliation of a holomorphic quadratic differential. Hubbard and Masur

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