

# Dorvalis

Friends of Bendigo Botanic  
Gardens Inc. Newsletter

Edition 4 Spring 2016



## In this issue:

- 1 Contents

---

- 2-5 BBG Menagerie - Brad  
Creme (Curator)

---

- 6 Bird Observations in the  
Gardens - Anne Bridley

---

- 6 Plant profile -Kirstie  
Paterson

---

- 7 FBBG Botanical  
Illustrators Exhibition

---

- 8-9 The Pavilion - Helen  
Hickey

---

- 10 -11 The Illustrators -  
Jan Orr (President)

---

- 12 What's On

*Eucalyptus saligna* Sydney Blue Gum

Illustrator Jan Orr



One of a series on Eucalypts of the Bendigo Botanic Gardens



New nursery benches bought with funds  
from Federal Community Grant



New wash trough in the nursery, funded  
by FBBG

This newsletter is named after  
*Dorvalis caffra*,  
the South African Kei Apple Tree  
which is a heritage listed tree  
in the Bendigo Botanic Gardens

## BBG Menagerie - The History of Animals at the Bendigo Botanic Gardens, White Hills

### Brad Creme, Curator Bendigo Botanic Gardens



*Monkey at the White Hills  
Botanic Gardens 1959  
Photo: Allan Doney  
Photographic Collection,  
National Trust of Australia  
(Victoria)*

The Bendigo Botanic Gardens White Hills has historically been known for its animals more than its plants. Many visitors tell me that the thing they remember most about the garden from years ago is visiting the monkeys, kangaroos and cockatoos. The garden has included animals since it was established in 1857 and this was true of many of the gardens in the 1800's and 1900's.

Botanic gardens were sites of experimental research for agriculture, farming, botany and zoology. The Acclimatisation movement began in Australia as a way to see what Europeans could grow throughout Victoria. Many plants and animals were 'trials' in Bendigo to see what would survive the harsh Bendigo climate. Over time, the public demanded more than research plots from their botanic gardens and wanted pleasant, beautiful and entertaining gardens for strolls, promenading, picnicking and relaxing. This led to more garden beds and entertaining animal displays. Modern zoos still need to provide entertainment to the people but now focus more on conservation and education to remain relevant. Our old animal enclosures may seem old fashioned these days but council always aimed to have a cutting edge, world's best practice fauna display. The public now has much higher standards for zoo enclosures and animal welfare. According to Yvonne O'Neill who lived onsite in the Curator's Cottage, the gardens held at one point a total of 13 kangaroos, 26 monkeys, 12 rabbits, 20 pigeons, 45 budgerigars, 2 emus, 4 parrots, 2 golden pheasants, 13 cockatoos, 6 galahs and 10 peacocks. There are also historical notes indicating the presence of deer, wallabies and other animals as well.

#### The Historical Record

Here are some excerpts from our Heritage Significance Assessment and Strategy 2007 that relate to animals held at the Bendigo Botanic Gardens. Some of the language used in these excerpts seems very old fashioned but the authors certainly knew how to paint a picture.

**1862** 10th September. Letter to the Editor in the Bendigo Advertiser

.... After a pleasant stroll round the shady walks amongst the flowers, and down an avenue with real oak trees on either side, we came to the large ornamental sheet of water, fringed with weeping willows, bamboos, and New Zealand flax, and on the surface of which swans, pelicans,

cranes, extra-ordinary ducks, and other water-fowl, were disporting, condescending to pick up the crumbs thrown down by the visitors. From thence to a kind of stockade, intended for the deer and other animals shortly expected to arrive from the Acclimatisation Society in Melbourne, but which at the present only contains some Kangaroo. ....

**1865** 27th December. An article in the Bendigo Advertiser titled 'The Botanic Gardens'

.... The fowls and animals are all healthy. Lately an addition was made to the monkey family by the birth of an interesting little stranger: the mother since the birth has carried the youngster in her arms, and manifests the greatest affection for it. Among the latest gifts to the gardens is a splendid peacock from Mr Sayer.

**1872** 28th November. A report in the Bendigo Independent by 'Daisy' takes the reader on a virtual tour of the gardens.

.... The 'zoological department' of the Gardens held a collection of animals listed as monkeys, cockatoos and few laughing jackasses (kookaburras).

**1878** 4th April. The Parks Committee recommended that the Paddock at the Botanic Gardens be laid out as per Gadd's plan with the old bird houses and shed taken down, (and) a new bird house erected on the 'island' .....

**1886 - 1888.** Extensive tree planting and replanting occurred during this time with many plants failing due to salt and brackish water. Expenses were still being incurred apart from planting such as 'feeding and watering the birds and monkeys.'

**1934** November. An editorial article in the Bendigo Advertiser.

*... the Botanical Gardens at White Hills could be made a much more popular resort if within its grounds there was provided a greater variety of Australian animals and birds. .... Ballarat has a particularly well equipped zoo and while Bendigo might not be in a position to go in for anything so pretentious, it should be possible to obtain sufficient specimens to form an interesting collection. Everyone knows the fascination a cage of monkeys would be to the children. It is not unlikely that if the Melbourne Zoo were approached, an ample supply of birds and beasts of the smaller type, such as white rabbits, guinea pigs etc could easily be obtained.*

**1944** 27th December. Parks Committee report in Minutes of the Committee of the Whole Council.

The Parks Committee recommended 'that enquiries be made of the Zoological gardens in Melbourne as to the number of monkeys which could be made available for the Botanic Gardens as promised on the occasion of the visit by Councillors with a view to consideration of providing housing of same.'

**1945** 2nd February. The Parks Committee recommended that 'the caretaker be given authority to purchase the necessary materials and provided with any labour required to proceed with the erection of a monkey-house.'

I was fortunate to have been able to discuss the animals of the garden with Yvonne O'Neill, wife of caretaker Stan O'Neill who both lived on site from 1965-1992 and Mr Noel Jeffries, a COGB councillor from 1978-1983. They were kind enough to share stories and newspaper clippings about their experiences and thoughts of the animals in the garden.

According to Yvonne and Noel, the Monkey house was erected sometime after 1945 and housed rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) until 1972/4 when cockatoos were housed in this cage. The garden had 5 different caged displays according to Yvonne. One for budgerigars, one for the 2 golden pheasants, another for cockatoos, Major Mitchell cockatoos and galahs, one for monkeys and another for guinea pigs. It must be noted that these enclosures were considered 'cutting edge' for their era. Council was trying to maintain the best possible enclosures to attract more people to Bendigo. The Gardens were well known as a popular site for tourists, family picnics and were always busy with people. They were in fact the most popular council undertaking in Bendigo at the time according to Noel. It's easy in hindsight to say that these caged displays were inhumane but the animals were always well fed and had plenty of dry straw to rest on. The condition of these displays was 'right for the time'.



Emu and Kangaroo Kennel, Monkey enclosure (Dates Unknown). Photos by Margo Hartwell courtesy of Jenny Carrington



Monkeys at the White Hills Botanic Gardens 1959  
Photo: Allan Doney Photographic Collection, National Trust of Australia. Vic



Newspaper clipping of monkeys being transferred to Melbourne Zoo, courtesy of Yvonne O'Neill. She also told me that some monkeys also went to Horsham Fauna Park and that the monkeys were finally removed from the garden after a little 4 or 5 year old girl from Sydney had part of her finger bitten off despite extra security fencing being put in place to keep people further away from the enclosure. The removal of the monkeys was called 'temporary' at the time but they never returned despite persistent calls for their reintroduction.

**1974** Many of the animals including peacocks and monkeys began to be removed from the Gardens. Yvonne told me that some of the peacocks went to the Goldmines Hotel on Marong Rd. People would often harass them and try to pull out their tail feathers. They were often seen sitting on the roof of the house or looking for sanctuary on the island. The 'peacock fence' that protected them was eventually removed in 2013 allowing people to again walk all the way around the billabong.

**1975** A Survey showed that the grounds contained three bird cages, a cockatoo cage, two shelter sheds, and the island had become a promontory containing 2 square bird shelters.



Cockatoo Cage (formerly the monkey cage).  
The cockatoos were notable because they had over 100 words in their vocabulary and would often mimic what the visitors would say.

## Menagerie continued

**1979** 3 September. Council Meeting Resolutions 'that plans for the redevelopment of the White Hills Botanic Gardens be prepared along the following criteria: That the area be developed as a Botanical Zoological Garden and that the primates be returned to the garden.'

**1980** 8 June Letter to Council 'It is impossible to sleep much after dawn due to the screeching of the cockatoos, the cackle of a few dozen geese, the honking of the peacocks and quacking of families of horrible ducks'

**1981** 25 August. Letter to Council The 'deplorable state of the shelter for the kangaroos' was pointed out to the Council. They were 'backed up' trying to get into the shelters which were inadequate for the number of animals.



*Former Kangaroo and Wallaby enclosure on the Eastern Embankment  
(Date Unknown)*



*Kangaroo enclosure on the Eastern embankment.  
(Date Unknown)*

**1983.** The island was created to ensure the safety of the 'avifauna'. (This has become a refuge for local wildlife now - including birds, reptiles, mammals and amphibians.)

**1984** 30 March Autopsy Report of a captive bird The attending vet reported 'I repeat there is a potential animal welfare problem in your existing situation that I would look at with some urgency'.

**1984** 20 August Report of the Parks and Recreation Superintendent ....noted that Council no longer had the necessary zoological licence for keeping primates, ... It (also) noted that all 5 aviaries were in very poor condition and require replacement at the earliest opportunity



*Kangaroo and emu enclosures circa 1984*

**1985** February. Two new animal enclosures were to be constructed to allow rotation of facilities for the stock of kangaroos, wallabies and emus.

**1986** 21 February. After extensive research and consideration, Council approved the construction of a 'walk through' flight aviary to replace the 'very old shed aviaries'.

**1987** 29 May. Mayor Michael Currie officially opened the new aviary which cost \$30,500. It was decided to leave the old monkey cage, which at this time housed an array of cockatoos, intact.

**c.1988-90.** Council obtained permission from the Wildlife Licensing and Permit Unit to 'exchange' 3 female grey kangaroos, 6 peafowl chicks and 4 pheasants to the new wildlife park at Boort.

**c.1994.** City of Greater Bendigo purchased 10 new parrots under its plan to upgrade the flight aviaries. The Park Business Unit was developing and encouraging the growth of natural vegetation

**1998.** TBA Planners were commissioned to revise the Gerner masterplan. In 1999, Council sought financial assistance to develop a new fauna exhibit in the context of indigenous gardens with flora representing the ecological landscapes around Bendigo.

[The current master plan has superseded these previous proposals and there are now no plans to increase the fauna exhibits into the future beyond the existing aviary.]

### The modern era

Acclimatisation Reserves including Botanic Gardens used to focus on agricultural experimentation for agriculture, fishing and farming. The focus moved towards entertainment and caged animal displays in the 20th century. These days most people have a good appreciation for animal welfare and environmental issues which has led to better enclosures in modern zoos. Some places have reinterpreted the old fauna park as sites which focus on conservation and education. Some zoos around the world persist in caging large fauna in substandard enclosures and are yet to tackle these issues.

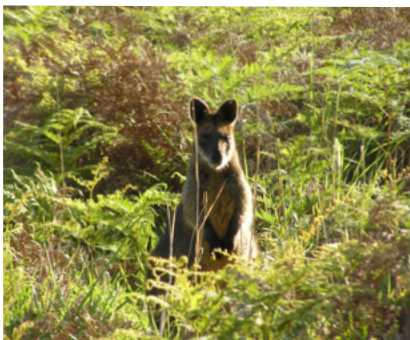
Good zoos also focus on encouraging wildlife to thrive, conserving rare and threatened species and revegetating natural habitats. The most important role for these modern zoos is educating people about an animal's native habitat.

We must do more to educate the public, especially children, and show them that the animals we display in our flight aviary do in fact have a natural habitat somewhere that may be in danger from land clearing, climate change or feral animals.

### The global trend towards conservation education.

Zoos around the world have realised that they need adequate funding and qualified staff to maintain animal welfare standards. Education staff and professional landscape design can also greatly assist with conservation education efforts. Sites that are leading the way in this area include:

- **Sale Botanic Gardens** – The upcoming 'Garden for Life' precinct will replace their wallaby and kangaroo displays
- **Moonlit Sanctuary on the Mornington Peninsula** – Runs the Junior Ranger program
- **Healesville Sanctuary, Werribee Zoo and Melbourne Zoo** – Promote conservation, run education programs and have a strong focus on habitat horticulture.
- **The Briars in Mount Martha** - Runs a Junior Ranger program and a Ranger Guided Spotlight Walk.. They also took the last 13 wallabies from Bendigo Botanic Gardens in about 2008



*One of Bendigo's wallabies after being relocated to the Briars.  
Photo from the Briars Wildlife Sanctuary 2014*

### Why do we keep the aviary?

Our educational approach is to upgrade our aviary's signs and produce a brochure about where these birds live and what threats they face 'back home'. We house Australian Parrots from Central Australia, South West Australia, South Eastern Australia and Semi-Arid Australia. Each of these regions has a different climate, food and water availability and vegetation type and we hope our signs will make people more aware of each group of birds and their specific challenges. We also hold pheasants from China and Guinea fowl from South Africa which have very different diet and vegetation requirements, behaviours and breeding habits but can be kept humanely in the one aviary.

We can use our aviary to educate people and promote ecology, conservation and environmental sustainability. For example the Superb Parrot we hold in the aviary is listed as vulnerable on the Australian Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and is listed as threatened on the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988. It's vulnerable because of excessive timber logging in the Barmah State Forest and there are now less than 150 breeding pairs in Victoria. Each species we hold has its own story to tell and this is the direction fauna displays need to move in to maintain their relevance for the community.



*(Left): Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii* :Photo by Ron Knight  
(Right) [www.birdorable.com](http://www.birdorable.com) Kids educational and colouring in material available online about many species including the Superb Parrot .*

We'll also be promoting the Birds of the Billabong signage series so we can show that some fauna will return to the area if we plant the right plants and provide the right habitat for them. We have already seen the return of the Sacred Kingfisher (*Todiramphus sanctus*) to the billabong, as well as turtles, frogs and bats. One day we may be able to rehabilitate the area to allow the reintroduction of platypus and native fish to our local waterways.

Watch out for 'Project Platypus' in the near future, a joint program between the Northern Central Catchment Management Authority, the City of Greater Bendigo and the Friends of Bendigo Creek.



*'Presley' is our popular male King Parrot (*Alisterus scapularis*) in the Bendigo Botanic Garden aviary.  
Photo by Brad Creme*

Presley the King Parrot (*Alisterus scapularis*) is a well-known character in our aviary but take some time to think about his natural environment along the eastern coastline of Australia from Cooktown to Melbourne. He prefers foraging in the trees of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forests for seeds and fruit but will live quite happily in well treed suburbs as well. The main threats to his species are land clearing for residential development and agriculture, and feral animals like foxes and cats. We can inspire and educate kids who visit the aviary involving kids in projects like installing nest boxes or hollow logs, revegetating cleared areas and planting trees is a great way to engage the next generation and ensure that native animals continue to thrive in Bendigo.

*To learn more:  
Visit the exhibition 'Menagerie: animals in Bendigo history' which is open from 26.06.16 -12.02.17 at the Post Office Gallery.*

## Botanical Illustrators' Art Exhibition

### Observations of "Nature in A 5"

The FBBG Illustrators will be sharing their artwork with the public at the gardens on Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th November. Take this opportunity to see the fine work produced by this group who meet on Wednesday mornings and Saturday 9.30-3.30pm.

Art work will be mounted but unframed and displayed in the Samuel Gadd Centre.

Gold Coin donation. Many art works will be for sale.



Friends of Bendigo Botanic Gardens  
Botanical Illustration Group

## Exhibition of Paintings & Drawings

### 'Nature in A5'

Small, mounted artworks, in a variety of  
media & ready for framing.

Samuel Gadd Centre, Bendigo Botanic  
Gardens (Entry through the gardens)

Saturday & Sunday, Nov. 12 & 13, 2016  
9:30am - 5pm

Many artworks are for sale  
(EFTPOS is available)

**Gold Coin entry**

## Birds in the Gardens

### Observations - FBBG member Anne Bridley

#### August 8th 2016 What is upsetting the big birds?

I was weeding the Iris bed when the big birds starting flying up and making loud alarm calls. Long-billed Corellas, Magpies, Ravens and Galahs were all telling me that an enemy was up in the sky. Where was it? Eventually I found it – a large bird of prey circling upwards on a thermal. I couldn't see the markings, but from the outline – raised, straight wings and short tail, and the behaviour of the garden's birds, it was most likely a Little Eagle. These attractive eagles eat corellas, ravens, Magpies and Galahs as well as rabbits. They nest in the forests around Bendigo.



#### July 2016 Songster with 'naaaasty' habits.

What is that beautiful sound? It is a Grey Butcherbird carolling from a tall tree near Scott St before flying down to look for prey on the ground. But this handsome medium-sized black, grey, and white bird has a strong hooked beak showing that it is a meat eater (insects, small mammals and birds). And it has the habit of hanging up its prey on hooks or in tree forks, hence the name. Impaling the prey may help the butcherbird to eat it or food may be stored for later or used to attract mates.



## Feature Plant - *Paeonia suffruticosa*

### Kirstie Paterson - Leading Hand BBG



Flowering in the cottage garden in September was the Tree Peony or *Paeonia suffruticosa*. It is a spectacular single white flowered variety which has taken a few years to establish before the flowers have appeared. We planted the Peony in the cottage bed in 2010, and this is the first year we have seen multiple blooms on the plant, and what a display it is showing.

The Tree Peony is the national flower of China. They are thought to represent good fortune love and prosperity. These great shrubs provide huge blooms against the unique peony leaves. The tree peony is easily recognised by the brown woody stems at the base which remain even when the plant becomes deciduous. This is opposite to the herbaceous type which completely dies back in autumn.

Tree peonies grow as far north as Toowoomba, in fact anywhere you have a decent winter chill of three to five degrees. The best time to plant tree peonies is in autumn from April onwards. They do best in full sun, but can take some shade. But the more shade, the less flowers you will get. Because the root system isn't active in summer, they need little water, making them an ideal plant in our dry climate.

So with a little persistence in getting the Peony first established, you will be rewarded with a fabulous display in early spring for many years.



## The Pavilion

Research and article by FBBG member Helen Hickey



When we think of a Pavilion, it is often in romantic terms. As buildings, they are placed in places of beauty, gardens or private grounds. Certainly, in 1813 when *Pride and Prejudice* was published in England - romantic architecture had, like romantic literature, boomed. The connection with nature was becoming increasingly valued - a place to ponder as Wordsworth or Austin might have done - well, what better than a structure in genteel grounds?

Australia of course, is not England. No endless dewy mornings for us. And try as they could, our early white settlers could not make this land into Shropshire or Kent. But by 1867, the new citizens of Bendigo must have been just as in thrall to romanticism as their relatives in the mother country must have been.

Certainly the Christmas celebrations in 1867, while enjoyed by all in the surrounds of the White Hills Botanical gardens, the need of a more formal cool spot to rest in was noted;

‘... A more secluded or cooler place could not be selected for a picnic and needed to be better known and thus would be more frequented. They are in excellent trim thanks to the careful attention of Mr Sullivan and since this time last year he has affected great improvements. Walks have been neatly bordered and avenues of trees planted. One very cool spot is the vine arbour and here it would be well if a few seats were placed....The cosiest corner is under the willows and bamboos - a delightful place for a picnic, and if a footbridge or two were thrown across the pond a great improvement would be affected’

The Pavilion /Shelter was built about 1901 and is located near the lagoon, which is part of the original Bendigo Creek that once made its way through the gardens.

It was originally located on land that until 1957 formed an island in the lagoon, and was accessed by two timber bridges; the island was negated with the filling of the southern portion of the lagoon following the construction of the swimming pool.

The pavilion is a long rectangular timber structure with open sides and roofed with corrugated iron.



*Bench-style timber seating flanks long fixed tables beneath the roof. Along the bottom of the fascia has been fixed cast iron metal lacework, and its vaulted ceiling features metal tie-rods.*

Bendigo has three such pavilions that were built around 1900-1910. The other two are on the Napier St. side of Lake Weeroona, where they are very popular with the public for informal gatherings and picnics. The Pavilion in the gardens is largely ignored, perhaps because of its distance from the Scott St. car park. It wasn't always like this. When it was surrounded by the lagoon and accessed via a pre-existing rustic bridge, it was considered a significant attraction to the gardens.

Early records of the lagoon date back to a photograph taken in 1898. The White Hills Botanic Gardens featured in a photographic competition run by the 'Bendigonian' newspaper. The photograph, which won second prize in the 'group section', recorded a building on what appears to be the island. This is most likely to be the aviary, replaced a few years later by the 'shelter shed'.



GROUP.—SECOND PRIZE, MR. C. E. BULLY.



## The Pavilion continued

Evidence suggests that the current shelter dates from around 1901, as this was the year when the construction of a shelter was proposed by the Council on the site of the aviary on the island.



The shelter featured in another photo of the lagoon circa 1907, and plans to construct a very similar shelter at Lake Weerona were drawn up in 1904. The shelter may thus have been the forerunner to the simpler of the two shelters constructed on the eastern foreshore of Lake Weeroona.

In 1975: A Features Survey Plan of the gardens drawn at this time showed that the grounds contained three bird cages, a cockatoo cage, two shelter sheds, parking areas, an open drain channel crossed with a vehicle bridge and shrubbery at the eastern end of the lagoon.



Close inspection of the present structure suggests that the decorative cast iron lacework is an original decoration. It also provided a 'destination', reached by crossing the lagoon by a decorative footbridge.

As early as 1876, forty-eight Ratepayers of Sandhurst signed a petition requesting that the Council open a 'Ladies Baths', arguing that, the 'art of swimming..... is so necessary for every person to learn'.

Many years later, not only ladies were enjoying a cool dip, the residents of White Hills were proud of their pool. A compromise between the Minister for Lands and the Pool Committee was reached as to where the pool was to be located, 'where the original creek entered the gardens', finally, on the 30th of November, 1955, the existing site was approved by the Minister. The Pool was constructed in 1958 and includes a grassed surround, kiosk and changing rooms/toilets. It is well attended and popular during our long hot summers.

The social importance of the Botanic Gardens has been a continuum to the present day. This has been reflected in Bendigo Council's continuing efforts to upgrade the gardens over the last thirty years. The Pavilion was restored in 2011, the work being made possible by an \$80,000 grant from Heritage Victoria. The area surrounding the Pavilion has been made more attractive with the planting of an Edwardian garden.

Whipstick Ward Councillor, Lisa Ruffell said the restoration work was identified as a priority of the Council's award winning Bendigo Botanic Gardens Master Plan, which was developed to guide the restoration and future development of the gardens.



*Premier Dennis Napthine, Mayor, councillors, and FBBG members.  
Announcement of State funding toward Garden for the Future*

After a summer evening stroll through the gardens, The Friends of the Botanic Gardens celebrated their end of year breakup under the newly restored Picnic Pavilion in 2011. The weather was hotter than when their forebears celebrated that Christmas in the gardens in 1867, but they had the benefit of shade and shelter.



Pavilions are romantic yes, but they are glorified shelters too.

## Botanical Illustration - How is it done?

### Jan Orr - President, Friends of Bendigo Botanic Gardens

In August the FBBG Botanical Illustrators Group held a painting workshop with Marta Salamon. She is a botanical artist from Melbourne and was our tutor for the day.

Our group uses mainly watercolours. These paints come with varying degrees of transparency. To get the colours we require we often apply layers of watery paint or washes to the image. By manipulating these washes we can build up subtle shades and tones that give the painting form.

However Marta works extensively with gouache and water-colours on black paper. She brought along several examples of her finely detailed work to encourage us. The black background intensifies the richness of the colour and, in her hands, gave a strong sense of depth to her paintings.

Gouache is also a watercolour medium with one important difference - it is opaque. The water-wash technique doesn't work here. What gouache does do is allow the painter to paint over already painted areas to conceal what is underneath. Gouache colours are very vibrant like watercolours, but have a matt finish.

We all, like good students, followed her clear instructions with diligence. Our results ranged from 'wow' to 'oh dear, but keep trying'; (alas this was me). However, I realised that while working with black paper and gouache was frustrating for me to come to grips with, in other hands it produced paintings that were fresh and vibrant and was well worth persisting with.

It got me thinking about the other botanical illustration workshops our group have conducted since we started in 2004 and how they have brought us to the standard of artwork we produce today.

I have kept nearly all the workshop paintings and drawings I have made. Prompted by the latest workshop, I now have them in folders in some sort of chronological order. Remarkably I still have the first painting I finished in 2004 when Edita Hoxely was our tutor. The subject is a pair of Beurre Bosc and Packham pears and I remember being quite pleased with my finished efforts. Edita however, was careful with her response and, looking at it now, I can see why.

Today, when I look past this painting's clumsy details and lack of form, I can see that Edita had us using the same painting techniques we use today. The difference between then and now is skill in execution brought about by practice and lots of patient tutors.



Marta Salamon Gouache Workshop in progress.

Opaque water colour on black paper.

(left to right)  
Don Leversha, Joyce Pike,  
Rod Orr, Joan Sullivan,  
Marta Salamon, Joy  
Clusker, Lyn Grohmann,  
Jean Dennis and Judy  
O'Donnell.

## Botanical Illustration continued



*Joyce Pike - Leaf Study - Gouache*



*Rod Orr - Phalaenopsis sp. orchid - Gouache*

Our workshops usually last one to two days therefore most people choose simple plant shapes to illustrate. Joyce Pike's vibrant leaf study (left) is a fine example of what can be achieved. Following Marta's workshop Rod Orr painted the study of a *Phalaenopsis* sp. orchid (right) using the same gouache technique



*Agapanthus orientalis*  
by Audrey Baillie

In 2015 Chris Rockley ran a workshop which explored 'stippling' using ink pens.

Jan and Audrey's drawings are examples of this technique where the image is largely built up with dots.

This method is often used in scientific botanical illustrations as essential identifying parts of the plant can be clearly shown.



*Sempervivem tectorum sp*  
by Jan Orr

## What's On - 2016 - 2017

### The Friends' Monthly General Meetings

Meetings are held at Bendigo Botanic Gardens **Samuel Gadd Centre** - 2.30pm on 3rd Tuesday of the month (except December) and are open to all members.

Office bearers are elected for 2 year terms and the annual meeting is held in August.

**Growing Friends:** We propagate plants for the gardens and for sale as well as assist the BBG staff in the gardens.

Working bees are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays + 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (9:30am - 11:30am). Meet at SGC.

Plants are available for sale during Growing Friends on the 4th Tuesday of the month and on special sale days.

### Botanical Illustration Group

Meet Saturdays 9:30am – 4.00pm & Wednesdays 9:30 am – 12.00pm at the BBG Samuel Gadd Centre. New members welcome

October 29th-6th Nov	Castlemaine and District Festival of Gardens	Castlemaine area ph 03 5427 2839 castlemainefestivalofgardens@gmail.com
November 5th 2016 9.30am-2pm	FBBG Spring Plant Sale	Friends Nursery, Samuel Gadd Centre Napoleon Cres Entrance BBG
November 12th- 13th 2016	Botanical Illustrators Exhibition "Nature in A5"	Samuel Gadd Centre, BBG. Enter via the Gardens. Gold coin donation
November 12th & 13th 2016	Ballarat Gardens in Spring	Ph 0407 324 466 www.ballaratopengardens.com.au Guided Coach Tour Sunday 13th ph 0407 554 306
November 19th & 20th 10.30am - 4.00pm \$12	Mawalok Garden. Open Gardens Victoria Open Garden Day	3802 Geelong Road, Stockyard Hill near Beaufort, Victoria
December 1 2016 - February 22, 2017	Summer in the Parks Various locations Bendigo - see website	Website: www.bendigsummerintheparks.com Phone: 03 5434 6060 Email: tourism@bendigo.vic.gov.au
December 6th 2016	FBBG End of Year Celebration	Samuel Gadd Centre , Bendigo Botanic Gardens
15-19 October 2017	Guides Conference -Guides from Australian and New Zealand Botanic Gardens	Australian National Botanic Gardens at Black Mountain, Canberra. 2017 http://www.friendsanbg.org.au



Our Botanical Illustrators at work

*Dovyalis* is published by

The Friends of Bendigo Botanic Gardens, Inc.  
71 Napoleon Cres. Bendigo 3550

**Email:** friends.bgobotanicgardens@gmail.com

**Website:** www.bendigobotanicgardens.com.au

**Bendigo Botanic Gardens Office:** (03)54484321

**President:** Jan Orr **Vice President:** Delene Commerford

**Secretary:** Judy Milner **Treasurer:** Annie Clark

**Committee Members:** Anne Bridley, Jane Cleary, Lyn Hamilton,  
Helen Hickey, Carmel Lyddy-Meaney, Helen Logan, Hilary Tovey  
and Eric Wilkinson

Supported by

