

# Liz Williamson

## Weaving Eucalypts Project

## Project

## 2020-2021

## 2021-2022

## 2022-2023

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### Weaving Eucalypts Project 2020-2021

Silk dyed by artists in Australia, India and Bangladesh with locally sourced eucalyptus leaves, bark or twigs; silk hand woven as weft into a linen and cotton warp.

<b>#1</b>	Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia	March 2020
<i>E.cladocalyx</i> (Sugar gum) leaves and bark gathered along the driveway at Lochinver, Carisbrook where Sugar gums were planted by my grandfather as a wind break in the 1920’s. Leaves and bark were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#2</b>	Stanmore, NSW, Australia	3 March 2020
<i>E.cinerea</i> (Silver dollar) leaves were sourced locally and <i>E.pilularis</i> (Blackbutt) leaves collected from the tree growing in my street. Leaves from both species were wrapped together into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#3</b>	Judith Kentish, Kobbie Creek, Queensland, Australia	March 2020
<i>E.acmenoides</i> (White mahogany) fresh growth leaves were collected during a period of drought which resulted in the clear yellow colour. Silk dyed in a pot with alum mordant.		

<b>#4</b>	Holly Story, Freemantle, WA, Australia	March 2020
Silk fabric was coloured with <i>E. diversicolor</i> (Karri) leaves, rolled and steamed printed using rainwater.		

<b>#5</b>	Julie Ryder, Canberra, Australia	March 2020
<i>E.nicholii</i> (Willow-leaf peppermint) leaves collected following a summer hailstorm, knotted into silk fabric and dyed in a stainless steel pot with no mordant.		

<b>#6</b>	Mary Burgess, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	March 2020
Silk dyed with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon-scented gum) bark and leaves from a tree growing in her garden. The silk was dyed several times with vinegar and rusty iron as an additive. After the initial dyeing, part of the silk was tied to create a resist from a rusty iron water dip. This caused the unwrapped silk to turn a charcoal grey, creating stripes when woven.		

<b>#7</b>	Santiniketan, West Bengal, India	March 2020
Silk fabric in this panel has been coloured with leaves collected in a park in the Prantik district of Santiniketan in January 2020. Eucalyptus in this area is a hybrid, a form of <i>E.tereticornis</i> known in India as Mysore gum and in Australia as Forest red gum. Leaves were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#8</b>	Muli, Saurashtra, Gujarat, India	March 2020
Silk coloured with leaves collected along a roadside near Muli, Saurashtra in December 2019. Eucalyptus in this area is a hybrid, a form of <i>E.tereticornis</i> known in India as Mysore gum and widely planted in Gujarat in the 1960’s. In Australia the common name is Forest red gum. Leaves were loosely knotted into silk fabric and pot dyed with an alum mordant.		

<b>#9</b>	Ro Cook, Lilyfield, NSW, Australia	March 2020
Silk fabric coloured with leaves from <i>E.cinerea</i> (Argyle apple or Silver dollar), <i>E.sideroxylon rosea</i> (Red ironbark) plus another unknown gum tree. Silk patterned by eco printing and coloured in a dye pot with alum.		

<b>#10</b>	Sumrasar Sheikh, Kutch, Gujarat, India	April 2020
Silk coloured with leaves collected in the grounds of at Kala Raksha in Sumrasar Sheikh village near Ahmedabad in December 2019. Eucalyptus in this area is a hybrid, a form of <i>E.tereticornis</i> known in India as Mysore gum and widely planted in Gujarat in the 1960’s. In Australia the common name is Forest red gum. Leaves loosely knotted into silk fabric and dyed with an alum mordant.		

<b>#11</b>	Munnar, Kerala, India	April 2020
Silk coloured with <i>E.globulus</i> (Blue gum) leaves collected at Top Station near Munnar in February 2020, near the Aranya Natural complex. The leaves were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#12</b>	Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia	April 2020
Silk coloured with leaves from <i>E.sideroxylon</i> (Red ironbark) collected at Blue Wren Cottage, Lochinver, Carisbrook in March 2020 from a tree planted in the 1980’s. Fresh leaves were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#13</b>	Munnar, Kerala, India	April 2020
Silk coloured with <i>E.grantis</i> leaves collected in the grounds of Aranya Natural, Munnar in February 2020. In India, the common name is Toolur while in Australia, it is Flooded gum. Leaves were wrapped into silk fabric and pot dyed with an iron mordant.		

<b>#14</b>	Jorhat, Assam, India	April 2020
Eucalyptus leaves were collected from a majestic old tree in the grounds of a tea plantation near Jorhat in February 2020. Eucalypts were planted on tea plantations in the late 1800’s as ornamentals alongside roads and on rough terrain. Leaves were wrapped into silk fabric and used in the dye pot with an iron mordant.		

<b>#15</b>	Chris Hutch, Lilyfield, NSW, Australia	April 2020
Silk fabric dyed with locally sourced <i>E.nicolii</i> (Willow peppermint) collected in Lilyfield and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon scented gum) collected in Callan Park in Rozelle. The leaves were wrapped into bundles and pot dyed with copper and iron mordants.		

<b>#16</b>	Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia	May 2020
Silk coloured with dry leaves from <i>E.sideroxylon</i> (Red ironbark) collected at Blue Wren Cottage, Lochinver, Carisbrook in March 2020 from a tree planted in the 1980’s. Leaves were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#17</b>	Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia	April 2020
Silk coloured with young leaves from <i>E.camaldulensis</i> (River red gum) collected along Deep Creek at Lochinver, Carisbrook in March 2020. Fresh young leaves wrapped into eco bundles and steamed and gave a range of colours including a soft green.		

<b>#18</b>	Blake Griffiths, Broken Hill, NSW, Australia	May 2020
Silk fabric was dyed with two different locally sourced eucalyptus. Some was dyed with the leaves from <i>E.gilli</i> (Curly mallee), endemic to the Broken Hill area and growing in Blake’s backyard and then overdyed with <i>E.cinerea</i> (Silver dollar) growing nearby. The other piece of the silk was coloured with windfall eco print of an unknown eucalyptus and overdyed with <i>E.erythrocorys</i> (Red capped gum).		

<b>#19</b>	Joanna Fowles, Helensburgh, NSW, Australia	May 2020
The silk fabric in this panel was painted in stripes with several mordants before being dyed with bark from an unknown eucalyptus collected after a storm from a local roadside.		

<b>#20</b>	Ilka White, Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia	May 2020
Ilka gathered leaves from eucalyptus growing within two blocks from her home: <i>E.polyanthemos</i> (Red box), <i>E.cinerea</i> (Silver dollar), <i>E.sideroxylon</i> (Mugga ironbark) and <i>E.camaldulensis</i> (Red gum). Silk fabric was divided into twelve pieces, dyed in four dyebaths using different mordants and some were post-mordanted with iron or alkali dips giving an ikat effect when woven.		

<b>#21</b>	Sue Hays, Canberra, ACT, Australia	May 2020
Silk fabric in this panel was dyed with <i>E.mannifera</i> (Brittle gum) leaves collected from a friend’s garden in Canberra. After dyeing the fabric was divided into four sections and each mordanted with a different mordant. The resultant colours are yellow with alum, cinnamon with copper, brown-pink with iron and orange pink from no mordant.		

<b>#22</b>	Ro Cook, Katoomba, NSW, Australia	14 November 2020
Silk fabric in this panel was coloured with an organic print and placed in a dyebath with leaves from <i>E.cinerea</i> (Argyle apple or Silver dollar), <i>E.sideroxylon rosea</i> (Red ironbark) and <i>E.blakelyi</i> (Blakely’s redgum).		

<b>#23</b>	Stanmore, NSW, Australia	20 November 2020
Silk coloured with leaves from unknown eucalyptus collected at Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia plus <i>E.cinerea</i> (Silver dollar) leaves collected in Sydney. For this panel, both types of leaves were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#24</b>	Robyn Barrow, Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia	16 February 2020
Silk fabric in this panel was coloured with <i>E.globulus</i> (Blue gum) and <i>E.nicholli</i> (Willow peppermint) leaves collected around Milawa in Northeast Victoria. The Blue gum leaves were soaked for 10 days in a copper pot then dyed for 2 hours (dark colour) while the Willow peppermint leaves were soaked for 10 days in a rusted tin pot then boiled for 2 hours in an aluminium pot (light colour). The different pots acted as mordants in the dye process.		

<b>#25</b>	Andrea Larkin, Darlinghurst, NSW, Australia	6 March 2021
<b>#26</b>	Andrea Larkin, Darlinghurst, NSW, Australia	6 March 2021
Silk fabric in these panels were coloured with <i>Corymbia torelliana</i> , (commonly known as Cadaghi) leaves collected in Lismore, NSW. Leaves were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles with some rusty nails and steamed; the bundles were wrapped with a pink cord which coloured some sections of the fabric.		

<b>#27</b>	Anne Farren, Ardross, Perth, WA, Australia	March 2021
Silk fabric in this panel was dyed with leaves and small flower pods gathered from a local eucalyptus growing near Anne’s home and known as a Ghost gum. Silk fabric was pleated diagonally, tied into knots to create a resist and the dye pot filled her studio with ‘an amazing scent of eucalyptus’.		

<b>#28</b>	Rebecca Mayo, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	9 March 2021
Rebecca used two types of eucalyptus leaves collected in her local area, to colour the silk fabric for this panel. A dye pot of <i>E.pauciflora</i> (Snowgum) leaves wrapped into a bundle with found cord and a copper mordant, gave the yellow tan colour. The lighter coloured silk was from young leaves collected from a flower arrangement (unknown species). These leaves were used to screen printing with alum before the fabric was woven through an old rusty deep fry basket and dyed in a pot.		

<b>#29</b>	Chris Hutch, Lilyfield, NSW, Australia	April 2021
Silk fabric in this panel was dyed in a pot of <i>E.pauciflora</i> (Snowgum) leaves collected in the Snowy Mountains, NSW. The resultant colours are due to the fabric being pre-mordanted – dark tan with iron, tan with alum, beige with copper and no mordant giving a light yellow.		

<b>#30</b>	Siri Hayes, Eltham, Victoria, Australia	April 2021
Silk fabric was dyed with <i>E.polyanthemos</i> (Red box) leaves and after dyeing, one end of the silk was dipped into iron water to darken the colour, creating the woven stripes in the panel.		

<b>#31</b>	Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia	May 2020
<i>E.camaldulensis</i> (River red gum) leaves were collected along Deep Creek at Lochinver, Carisbrook and dried before using. Leaves were wrapped into silk fabric and pot dyed with the dried leaves giving a soft yellow colour.		

<b>#32</b>	Stanmore, NSW, Australia	March 2021
Silk fabric was coloured with leaves from <i>E.cinerea</i> (Silver dollar gum) sourced locally and <i>E.pilularis</i> (Blackbutt) growing in my street. Leaves from both species were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.		

<b>#33</b>	Pat Torres, Fitzroy Crossing, WA, Australia.	9 March 2021
The silk fabric was eco dyed with <i>Corymbia ptychocarpa</i> (Swamp bloodwood), a species that is endemic to the area where Pat lives.		

<b>#34</b>	Kelly Thompson, Wellington, New Zealand	17 April 2021
Silk fabric woven into this panel was coloured in a dye pot with leaves from a local Eucalyptus (species unknown) growing as a street tree and dyed with no mordant. The resultant colour was lite and mid tan plus some soft green sections.		

<b>#35</b>	Living Blue, Rangpur, Bangladesh	May 2021
Silk fabric in these panels were dyed with locally sourced eucalypts, a dye source included in Living Blue’s extensive range. The plain dyed (tan) and Shibori patterned (stitched resist, lighter colour) silk fabric were coloured with local eucalypts and are from their regular production.		

<b>#37</b>	Annette Nykiel, Rockingham, WA, Australia	17 June 2021
Silk fabric woven in this panel was coloured by solar dyeing with locally sourced, endemic eucalypts species including <i>E.gomphocephala</i> (Tuart), <i>E.accedens</i> (Powderbark wandoo) and <i>E.rudis subsp rudis</i> (Flooded gum) with the darker section being eco printed.		

<b>#38</b>	Aranya Natural, Munnar, Kerala, India	9 March 2021
Aranya Natural uses leaves from either <i>E.grandis</i> (common name is Toolur in India and Flooded gum in Australia) and <i>E.globulus</i> (Blue gum) to colour fabrics for their production range. The dark coloured silk fabric woven into this panel was darken with an iron mordant while the light tan highlight was mordanted with alum.		

<b>#39</b>	Aranya Natural, Munnar, Kerala, India	27 June 2021
Aranya Natural uses leaves from either <i>E.grandis</i> (common name is Toolur in India and Flooded gum in Australia) and <i>E.globulus</i> (Blue gum) to colour fabrics for their production range. The crepe silk in this panel was dyed with an iron mordant in an Arashi Shibori (pole wrapping) technique creating a speckled pattern when woven.		

<b>#40</b>	Papri Basak, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India	26 March 2020
Locally sourced eucalypts leaves were used to dye the silk fabric in this panel. From research, eucalyptus in the Santiniketan area is a hybrid, a form of <i>E.tereticornis</i> known as Mysore gum in India while the common name in Australia is Forest red gum.		

<b>#41</b>	Aranya Natural, Munnar, Kerala, India	30 June 2021
Aranya Natural uses leaves from either <i>E.grandis</i> (common name is Toolur in India and Flooded gum in Australia) and <i>E.globulus</i> (Blue gum) to colour fabrics for their production range. The crepe silk in this panel was dyed with an iron mordant with an Arashi Shibori (pole wrapping) technique creating a speckled pattern when woven.		

<b>#42</b>	Diane Chungall, Bungadi, Fitzroy Crossing, WA, Australia	2 July 2021
The silk was dyed with Dargardi Snappy gum bark collected on a bush medicine trip to Windjana Gorge, from trees growing on the limestone ranges in Marruwarrawarra Fitzroy River Valley. The river runs through this country into the Indian Ocean at Derby Sound. Both colours are from Dargardi bark: the soft pink from wet season bark, the darker shade from ‘dry season when the sap is running’. The silk was tied into waterhole and spiderweb patterns and dyed overnight in Bungardi bore water (no mordant) and then sun dried and ironed.		

<b>#43</b>	Hassan Uz Zafar, Karachi, Pakistan	9 March 2021
Hassan liaised with colleagues in Karachi to dye the silk fabric used in this panel with a locally sourced eucalyptus leaves.		

<b>#44</b>	Edric Ong, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia	4 July 2021
Edric used <i>E.pellita</i> (Large fruited red mahogany) leaves collected at a local university campus in Kuching to dye the handwoven ‘Thai silk habotai and raw silk scarves used in this panel. Mordants used were alum and iron sulphate.		

<b>#45</b>	Penny Jewell, Walpole, WA, Australia	8 July 2021
<b>#46</b>	Penny Jewell, Walpole, WA, Australia	8 July 2021
Silk fabric used in these panels were dyed with <i>E.megacarpa</i> (Bullich) and <i>E.diversicolor</i> (Karri) leaves and bark, all collected on Penny’s property. The dark eco dyed pieces were mordanted with alum and coloured by tannin for eucalyptus bark.		

<b>#47</b>	Kiran Farooq Khan Kakar, Lahore, Pakistan	11 July 2021
<b>#48</b>	Kiran Farooq Khan Kakar, Lahore, Pakistan	11 July 2021
Silk fabric in these panels were dyed with fresh and dried leaves of a locally sourced but unnamed eucalypts species. Leaves and fabric were added to the dye pot and boiled for 2 hours, then left for two days for the colour to mature. Fabric was then cut into several pieces with each being post mordanted with different mordants.		

<b>#49</b>	Noorjehan Bilgrami, Karachi, Pakistan	9 March 2021
<b>#50</b>	Noorjehan Bilgrami, Karachi, Pakistan	9 March 2021
Silk fabric in these panels were pre mordanted with alum and then dyed with leaves from a local eucalyptus species. The gold silk colour was pre mordanted only; the tan silk was post mordanted with copper sulphate while the dark grey fabric was post mordanted with ferrous sulphate (iron).		

<b>#51</b>	Puthat Ardianto, Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia	15 July 2021
Dye for the silk fabric in this panel was extracted from leaves and bark from a local tree; the silk fabric was patterned with a tie dye resist technique.		

<b>#52</b>	Natasha Sale, Overberg, Napier, Western Cape, South Africa	18 July 2021
<b>#53</b>	Natasha Sale, Overberg, Napier, Western Cape, South Africa	18 July 2021
Silk habotai fabric was dyed with locally sourced <i>E.conferruminata</i> (Spider gum) leaves with no mordant for the golden coloured and <i>E.globulus</i> (Blue gum) bark and leaves with an iron mordant for the dark brown silk.		

<b>#54</b>	Claudia Dallabona, Johannesburg, South Africa	31 July 2021
Silk georgette fabric woven in this panel was first dyed a soft pink with <i>E.cinerea</i> (Silver dollar) leaves collected from a local property. The leaves were then wrapped into the silk, rolled, tied and soaked in ferrous (iron) water made with rusty nails, then steamed. The panel includes stripes of undyed silk, the soft pink silk and South African wool yarn sent in the parcel and woven with the dark patterned silk georgette fabric.		

**#55** Jane Schaille, Voelkip Hermanus, South Africa 28 July 2021  
Jane eco printed three habotai silk scarves with *E.cladocalyx* (Sugar gum) or *E.cinerea* (Silver dollar) leaves, wrapped them in an iron blanket before steaming; two of the pieces were also added to a dye bath of either leaves. She noted that *E.cladocalyx* trees grow all over Hermanus and the Hemel-en-Aarde wine valley.

**#56** Lily Chin, Broome, WA, Australia 2 August 2021  
Lily divided the two metres of Jap silk into 8 pieces, colouring each with eco bundles and a dye pot using leaves from several different types of local eucalypts species. Each piece was uniquely patterned and all 'made with love from the Kimberley'.

**#57** Nalda Searles, Middle Swan, WA, Australia 3 August 2021  
Nalda dyed the silk fabric in this panel with *E.orbifolia* (Round leaf mallee) twigs and leaves 'gathered beneath a tree that grows along a track at Elack butting not far from Mukinbudin township'. The heart shaped leaves of this species are considered to be 'sentimental and romantic'. No mordant was used in the dye pot.

**#58**  
**#59** Trudi Pollard, Bedfordale, WA, Australia 5 August 2021  
Trudi used silk handwoven in Cambodia in a studio she set up ten years ago. Silk habotai and organza fabrics were dyed with 'harmonising eucalyptus colours' grown in the bush on her property including Lemon scented gum, *E.cinerea* L, Jarrah leaves, Marri (Red gum bark).

**#60**  
**#61** Ira Bekker, Cape Town, South Africa 7 August 2021  
Ira eco printed two lengths of silk habotai fabric with red flowering gum pods and dyed with an iron mordant. In her area, *Corymbia ficifolia* is commonly known as the Red flowering gum.

**#62**  
**#63** Kristen McClarty, Kommetjie, Cape Town, South Africa 12 August 2021  
Kristen contributed 10 pieces of Dupioni silk fabric each eco printed with leaves from either *E.conferruminata* (Spider gum), *Corymbia calophylla*, *Corymbia ficifolia*, *E.cypellocarpa*, *E.gomphocephala* or *E.camphora*. Each piece was mordanted with a homemade rust solution.

**#64** Novi, Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia 13 August 2021  
Novi produces eco printed designs for her fashion and textile range, all printed on bamboo cotton cloth woven in Central Java. She collected local eucalyptus leaves for eco prints on to bamboo cotton.

**#65** Eshadi Yaddehiarachchi, Keppetipola, Sri Lanka 16 August 2021  
Eshadi coloured the cotton fabric with *E.robusta* (Swamp mahogany) leaves sourced from a forest area near her home town where eucalyptus were planted in the 1950's for construction timber. Iron rust was added to the dye pot as a mordant to create the soft beige tones; the panel includes the string wrapped around the parcel.

**#66** Eshadi Yaddehiarachchi, Keppetipola, Sri Lanka 16 August 2021  
Eshadi coloured the cotton fabric with *E.robusta* (Swamp mahogany) leaves sourced from a forest area near her home town where eucalyptus were planted in the 1950's for construction timber. Iron rust was added to the dye pot as a mordant to create the soft beige tones. The panel includes stripes of dark silk dyed in an eco bundle with *E.cinerea* plus iron mordant in Liz's studio as a highlight.

**#67** Stanmore, NSW, Australia 17 August 2021  
*E.cinerea* (Silver dollar) leaves sourced locally and *E.pilularis* (Blackbutt) growing in front of my house were used to colour the silk fabric in this panel. Leaves from both species were wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and steamed.

**#68** Claudia Dallabona, Johannesburg, South Africa 31 July 2021  
Silk georgette fabric was first dyed a soft pink with *E.cinerea* (Silver dollar) leaves collected from a local property; the leaves were then wrapped into the silk, rolled, tied and soaked in ferrous (iron) water made with rusty nails, then steamed. The resultant silk georgette is patterned in a range of dark greys.

**#69** Lily Chin, Broome, WA, Australia 3 August 2021  
Lily divided the two metres of Jap silk into 8 pieces, colouring each with eco bundles and a dye pot using leaves from several different types of local eucalypts species. Each piece was uniquely patterned and all 'made with love from the Kimberley'.

**#70** Diane Chungall, Bungadi, Fitzroy Crossing, WA, Australia 2 July 2021  
The silk was dyed with Darngardi Snappy Gum bark collected on a bush medicine trip to Windjana Gorge, from trees growing on the limestone ranges in Marruwarrawarra Fitzroy River Valley. The river runs through country into the Indian Ocean at Derby Sound. Both colours are from Darngardi bark: the soft pink from wet season bark, the darker shade from 'dry season when the sap is running'. The silk was tied into waterhole and spiderweb patterns and dyed overnight in Bungardi bore water (no mordant) and then sun dried and ironed.

**#71** Halls Gap, Victoria, Australia 19 February 2022  
*E.crenulata* leaves were collected in March 2020. In June 2021 the leaves were soaked in water for a week before being wrapped into silk fabric eco bundles and given a light spray of vinegar before steaming. The resultant colour was not as vibrant as Jean Carmen noted for this species.

**#72** Kristen McClarty, Kommetjie, Cape Town, South Africa 13 August 2021  
Kristen contributed 10 pieces of Dupioni silk fabric each eco printed with leaves from either *E.conferruminata* (Spider gum), *Corymbia calophylla*, *Corymbia ficifolia*, *E.cypellocarpa*, *E.gomphocephala* or *E.camphora*. Each piece was mordanted with a homemade rust solution.

**#73** Hassan Uz Zafar, Karachi, Pakistan 7 July 2021  
Hassan liaised with colleagues in Karachi to dye the silk fabric used in this panel; it was dyed with locally sourced eucalyptus leaves, species unknown.

**#74** Annette Brown, Gobbagombalin, Wagga Wagga, NSW, Australia 2 May 2022  
A brew of *E.camaldulensis* (Red River Gum) leaves and bark coloured the silk woven in this panel; it was pot dyed without the addition of a mordant.

**#75** Diane Kearney, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia May 2022  
*E.cordata* (Tasmanian silver gum) and *E.coccifera* (Tasmanian snow peppermint gum) leaves were soaked for a number of days in water before being inserted into folded silk; a little iron water was painted onto some of the leaves before steaming.

**#76** Diane Kearney, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia May 2022  
*E.globulus* (Tasmanian blue gum) leaves from a windfall were folded into silk fabric, rolled around a copper pipe and heated in a pot (no mordant); afterwards, the silk was folded again and soaked with *E.cordata* (Tasmanian silver gum) leaves before steaming, giving the orange red colour.

**#77** Anne Langdon, Smythesdale, Victoria, Australia 17 May 2022  
*E.crenulata* (Victorian silver gum) round blue green leaves were used to colour the silk with an eco-dye technique giving a range of colours from bright pink or tan; the silk was pre mordanted with soy milk and tied to give some resist effects.

**#78** Anne Langdon, Smythesdale, Victoria, Australia 18 May 2022  
*E.gunnii* (Cider gum) long blue green leaves were used to colour the silk woven into this panel; the silk was pre-mordanted with soy milk and steamed with various tie dye resist to give colour variation.

**#79** Catriona Sexton, Smythesdale, Victoria, Australia 20 May 2022  
The silk woven into this panels was dyed with *E.radiata* (Narrow leaf peppermint) with mordants of copper, iron, alum and cream of tartar in various combination. Alum brightens a natural dye colour, iron darkens it and copper gives green colours.

**#80** Catriona Sexton, Smythesdale, Victoria, Australia 20 May 2022  
The silk woven into this panels was dyed with *E.radiata* (Narrow leaf peppermint). The different tan and yellow colours resulted from the fabric being pre mordanted with soda ash, alum, cream of tartar before being pot dyed; the light tan section had no mordant.

**#81** Aukje Boonstra, Ulverstone, Tasmania, Australia 23 May 2022  
Leaves and gum nuts from *E.globulus* (Tasmanian blue gum), endemic to Tasmania were used to dye the silk in this panel; the silk was scrunched up and tied in a dye bath along with a little alum and heated in an electric urn.

**#82** Aukje Boonstra, Ulverstone, Tasmania, Australia 23 May 2022  
Leaves and flower buds from *E.globulus* (Tasmanian blue gum), endemic to Tasmania were used to dye the silk in this panel; the silk was scrunched up and tied in a dye bath along with alum and heated in an electric urn.

**#83** Aukje Boonstra, Ulverstone, Tasmania, Australia 24 May 2022  
Leaves from *E.coriata* (Tasmanian silver gum), endemic to Tasmania were scattered over the silk fabric before being rolled and twisted into a long shape and steamed in a large dye pot on an open fire; no mordant was used but traces of iron from the pot may have impacted on the colour.

**#84** Stanmore, NSW, Australia 25 May 2022  
The silk woven into this panel was dyed with *E.pilularis* (Blackbutt) leaves collected from a tree growing in my street. The colour was darkened with an iron mordant and woven with highlights of silk coloured with *E.cinerea* (Silver dollar).

**#85** Stanmore, NSW, Australi 29 May 2022  
The silk woven into this panel was dyed with *E.pilularis* (Blackbutt) leaves collected from a tree growing in my street and woven with highlights of silk coloured dark pink with *E.cinerea* (Silver dollar), both darkened by an iron mordant.

**#86** Stanmore, NSW, Australia 30 May 2022  
The silk woven into this panel as dyed with *E.pilularis* (Blackbutt) collected from the tree outside my house; dyed at various times, mostly with an iron mordant.

**#87** Jo Horswill, Dandenong Ranges, Victoria, Australia 31 May 2022  
The silk in this panel was beautifully coloured with a botanical contact print of fresh *E.sideroxylon* (Red ironbark) leaves in an iron pot; the silk woven in the top section of the panel had no mordant while in the bottom section was dipped into iron water making the colours slightly darker. The silk colours created interesting stripes when woven.

**#88** Amanda Ho, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3 June 2022  
*E.polyanthemos* (Red box) and *E.sideroxylon* (Mugga ironbark) were used to dye the silk in this panel. A small amount of ferrous sulphate (iron) mordant was used with the Red box leaves before the silk was folded and clamped; some was dyed without a mordant. Ferrous was also added to the Mugga ironback leaves before being stitched, folded and steamed, again some with ferrous and some without.

**#89** Omila Bir, Oatlands, Sydney, NSW, Australia 4 June 2022  
This panel was woven with silk with narrow weft stripes of wool, both coloured by botanical printing with eucalyptus leaves in a dye pot, giving the rich, complex colours and imprints of the leaves.

**#90** Omila Bir, Oatlands, Sydney, NSW, Australia June 2022  
This panel was woven with wool and narrow weft stripes of silk, both coloured by botanical printing with eucalyptus leaves in a dye pot, giving the rich, complex colours and imprints of the leaves.

**#91** Avoca, Victoria, Australia June 2022  
Juvenile eucalyptus leaves were collected along a road near Avoca in March 2022 and steamed in eco bundles with additions of vinegar and salt; one bundle was dipped into iron water.

**#92** 'Little Tuscany', Lake Eppalock, Victoria, Australia June 2022  
*E.alpina* (Grampians gum) leaves were collected from a tree growing along the water's edge in March 2022. Leaves, twigs and bark were wrapped into two silk eco bundles, one with vinegar and salt, the other with no additions; both bundles were dipped into iron water giving the darker sections.

**#93** Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia June 2022  
Silk woven in this panel was coloured with *E.sideroxylon* (Red ironbark) leaves collected at Blue Wren Cottage, Lochinver, Carisbrook in March 2022 from a tree planted in the 1980's. Fresh leaves were wrapped into two silk eco bundles and steamed, one with leaves, vinegar and salt; the other included bark giving darker colour.

**#94** Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia June 2022  
This panel was woven with silk coloured with *E.camaldulensis* (River red gum) leaves collected along Deep Creek at Lochinver, Carisbrook in March 2022. Leaves were wrapped into silk bundles along with some salt and vinegar and steamed; one bundle was dipped into iron water

**#95** Marion Mathews, Port Fairy, Victoria, Australia June 2022  
Wool and silk fabric woven into this panel was dyed in a 'dirty pot'. Wool was dyed with a mix of *E.nicoli*, *E.cordata*, *E.crenulata* and *E.cinerea*, *E.leucoxylon* leaves giving rich tan and bright orange colours. The softer coloured section are silk; one silk piece was dyed with *E.nicoli* with an iron dip while the other piece of silk was coloured with big juvenile *E.crenulata* leaves.

**#96** Sally Blake, Canberra, ACT, Australia June 2022  
Wool and silk fabric was dyed red with *E.mannifera* (Brittle gum or Red spotted gum) leaves in water with a splash of vinegar; the leaves were layered between the folds of the fabric and steamed.

**#97** Sally Blake, Canberra, ACT, Australia June 2022  
Wool and silk fabric was dyed yellow with *E.macrorhyncha* (Red stringybark) leaves with alum; the leaves were layered between the folds of the fabric and steamed.

**#98**  
**#99** Chris Hutch, Lilyfield, NSW, Australia June 2022  
*E.cinerea* (Silver dollar) leaves scavenged in Canberra were used to colour the silk and wool woven in this panel; both fabrics were stewed in a dye pot to give a range of tans before additional leaves were added, wrapped into eco bundles and steamed several times over several days giving richer red tones. This panel was woven with wool and highlights of silk.

**#100** Stanmore, NSW, Australia June 2022  
This panel was woven with silk and wool fabric dyed with various eucalypts into various colours, all fabrics left over from panels woven in the last two months.



Image: Liz Williamson 'Weaving Eucalypts Project panel #64', 2021. Image courtesy of the artist, Sydney.