

## Thursday Lecture Series at Eagle Hill

### A Brief History of Botanical Art, A Personal Journey and What Drives a Botanical Artist with Dolores R. Santoliquido

Thursday, June 30 - 7:30pm

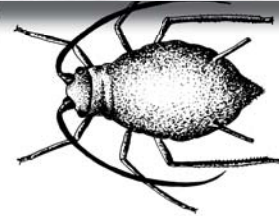
Botanical art has seen a resurgence during the past two decades. In fact, last year three major botanical Exhibits, one at the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, one at the New York Botanical Garden and one at the Horticultural Society of New York opened within a week of each other dubbing that week Botanical Art Week in New York. Botanical art has been evident since man's very first days and has progressed and become more and more refined through the ages. Botanical artists are driven in a very specific way. There is a special love of subject that accompanies the endeavor.

Dolores R. Santoliquido is a freelance illustrator, an adjunct professor of illustration and drawing at Manhattanville College, Purchase, NY and an instructor in the Botanical Illustration Certificate Program at the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY. She has a thirty-four year career in commercial art and her work has been exhibited extensively, including group shows at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. and the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Pittsburgh, PA. She has illustrated over one hundred books including several in the National Audubon Society Field Guide Series and produced numerous illustrations for Fine Gardening Magazine.



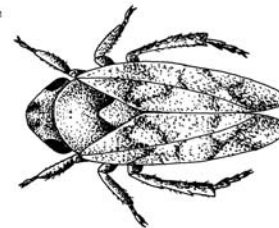
#### ORDER HOMOPTERA— Cicadas, Psyllids, Whiteflies, Hoppers, Insects

This diverse group includes all insects with beaks attached behind the eyes. Wings, when present, are uniformly membranous and held roof-like over the back; but many members of the order are wingless.



Order Homoptera (continued)  
A common feature of Homoptera is their plant diet, shared by adults and larvae alike. Though a few species produce useful secretions, the great majority are pests, breeding in vast numbers, sucking vital nutrients from plants, and sometimes transmitting plant diseases. Their metamorphosis is simple.

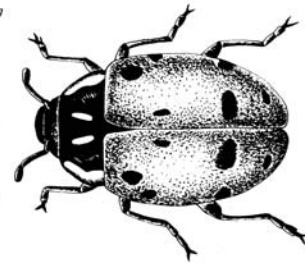
Frog hopper (*Philaenus spumarius*)



#### ORDER COLEOPTERA— Beetles

Some 20 percent of all the existing plant and animal species in the world are beetles, and the estimated 280,000 species of Coleoptera comprise 40 percent of all known insect species. Beetles, varying in size from less than 1 mm to over 15 cm, are characterized by biting or chewing mouthparts and distinctive forewings (elytra) that have been modified into hard protective covers for the membranous hindwings. Metamorphosis is complete, with a high degree of specialization. Larvae are variable in form, body hardness, and appendage development. Like adult beetles, the larvae vary in feeding habits as well, from predaceous or herbivorous to scavengers and even parasites.

Ladybird Beetle (*Hippodamia convergens*)



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