

The Walk to the Studio transcription of text: Fig trees are not native to Greece; they were likely introduced from Asia minor in the 9th century BC. The fig is considered the first fruit cultivated by man. Although many fig species must be fertilized by a wasp, this variety is the common fig, *Ficus carica*; it is self-pollinating.

This is the leaf from the Judas tree, *Cercis siliquastrum*. It blooms around Easter when it is covered with deep pink blooms.

This is the leaf of the Black Locust; it is considered to be invasive on Skopelos. It is safe to say that it wasn't introduced until after 1601 when the species was introduced to Europe from North America.

OLEA The olive tree is not native to Greece. It was introduced in the sixteenth century BC.

Mulberry tree, *Morus Alba*, was introduced to Greece in 400 BC where it was an important part of silk production, feeding the silkworms.

These are the berries of the Turpentine tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*. This relative of the Pistacchio tree is native to Skopelos. Turpentine is not made from this tree; it is primarily made from the resin of the Aleppo Pine, another Skopelos native that covers the hills and makes Skopelos the greenest island in Greece.

Cape plumbago, *Plumbago auriculata*, was likely introduced to Greece in the 18th century. The only type of *Plumbago* that is native to Greece is *Plumbago Europa*, commonly called Leadwort. Cape *Plumbago* is a native of South Africa.

Finakas is the Greek word for palm. Palm trees on Skopelos are in decline owing to the appetite of the Red Palm weevil. Most of the Palms were Cretan Date palms, *Phoenix theoprosti*, native to Crete and other parts of the southern Mediterranean, one of only two palm trees native to the area.

These are the plants I encountered on my daily walk to the Studio. They are all included.