

ΕΡΓΟ:

Υπηρεσίες επιμέλειας-οργάνωσης και κατασκευής εκθεμάτων
του Κέντρου Πληροφόρησης Επισκεπτών Εθνικού Δρυμού
Ολύμπου-Μουσείο Ολύμπου

ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΑΝΑΘΕΣΗΣ:

**ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΡΥΜΟΥ
ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ**

ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΗΣΗ:

Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα Μακεδονίας - Θράκης 2007-2013



ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑ ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ
Ενδιάμεση
Διαχειριστική
Αρχή



Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

ΑΝΑΔΟΧΟΣ:

ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΓΟΥΛΑΝΔΡΗ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΒΙΟΤΟΠΩΝ - ΥΓΡΟΤΟΠΩΝ

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΤΕΟ Α΄ ΦΑΣΗΣ: Κείμενα έκθεσης του Κέντρου Πληροφόρησης
Επισκεπτών Εθνικού Δρυμού Ολύμπου στην
αγγλική γλώσσα

ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ 2015

Το παραδοτέο υλοποιήθηκε στο πλαίσιο της Α΄ Φάσης του Έργου «Υπηρεσίες επιμέλειας-οργάνωσης και κατασκευής των εκθεμάτων του Κέντρου Πληροφόρησης Επισκεπτών Εθνικού Δρυμού Ολύμπου-Μουσείο Ολύμπου» που ανατέθηκε στο Ελληνικό Κέντρο Βιοτόπων-Υγροτόπων (ΕΚΒΥ) από τον Φορέα Διαχείρισης Εθνικού Δρυμού Ολύμπου. Το έργο αποτελεί μέρος του έργου «Διαχείριση και λειτουργία προστατευόμενης περιοχής Εθνικού Δρυμού Ολύμπου» με κωδικό 295466 και χρηματοδοτείται από το «Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα Μακεδονίας-Θράκης 2007-2013» και το Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης.

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Διονύσης Μέρμυγκας
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Μιλτιάδης Σεφερλής
Βάσω Τσιαούση
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ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΙ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΤΕΣ: Μαρία Αναγνωστοπούλου
Δημήτρης Αβτζής
Στέφανος Διαμαντής
Λάμπρος Λογοθέτης
Ευφροσύνη Μάντζιου
Δημήτριος Μουρτζόπουλος - NCODE
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ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ ΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙΝΙΩΝ

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 1 (Α΄ ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ - ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΥΠΛΕΥΡΗΣ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ
(ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΙΑ ΟΡΕΙΝΟΥ ΟΓΚΟΥ – ΟΙΚΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ & ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΟΤΗΤΑ)

Έκθεμα 1

Επιδαπέδια κατασκευή εισόδου

Εικόνα αποτελούμενη από επιμέρους τμήματα σε βινύλιο

Επιφάνεια forex (1,32x1,50μ.)

"...under the rock of the Throne of Zeus I read the first verses of the 9th (Θ) rhapsody of the Iliad. The verses spoke of a dawn on snowcapped Olympus where Gods held their gatherings and it also spoke of ancient times of the Greeks, of favors done by the Gods towards the Danaeans and the Trojans, about unfair anger and threats of Zeus, about such things that had become poetry and had become eternal".

Ilias Venezis, Athens March 1956

From the introduction of the book "Olympus" of Ilias Nikopoulos (reprinted in the book "Olympus, two centuries of texts and images", by Sakis Kourouzidis 2001)

Έκθεμα 2 (Οικολογική και πολιτιστική σπουδαιότητα)

Κατασκευή 1 (δεξιά εισόδου)

Α΄ όψη

Άνω μεταλλική πλάκα με φράση για κοπή (0,10x1,50)

The First National Park

Κεντρικό διαφανοσκόπιο (1,00x1,50)

The Olympus National Park was established by a Royal Decree in 1938, following a previous law in 1937 that had set the basis for the designation of national parks. This law actually introduced the legal framework for nature conservation in Greece.

The National Park is arranged in an arc formed by Mytikas summit and Skolio and Stefani peaks rising above the Muses Plateau. The peaks Profitis Ilias, Toumpa, Agios Antonios, Metamorfosi, Kalogeros, Pagos, Ano Tsouknida define the core area that covers 40 Km², arranged in a horseshoe, overlooking the Mavrolongos ravine and the Enipeas gorge. The Mavrolongos ravine and the river Enipeas run through it. The Park is managed by a Management Agency responsible for its core as well as a much larger area, which covers 225 Km².

Πλαϊνή επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα (0,35x1,10)

Mytikas 2,918.8 m

Stefani 2,912.3 m

Skolio 2,911 m

Β΄ όψη

Άνω μεταλλική πλάκα με φράση για κοπή (0,10x1,50)

Biosphere Reserve

Κεντρικό διαφανοσκόπιο (1,00x1,50)

The nature of Mt Olympus is outstanding by means of the extraordinary variety of plants and animals, with rare and endemic species, its rich avifauna and its intriguing geological history.

On account of its natural richness Olympus has been dubbed as the "Parthenon" of Greek nature. In 1976, it was placed into the European Network of Biogenetic Reserves, by the European Council. In 1981, UNESCO placed it in the list of World Biosphere Reserves while in 2006 it was designated as a protected area within the European NATURA 2000 Network.

Πλαϊνή επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα (0,35x1,10)

1,700 plants

148 birds

35 mammals

21 reptiles

9 amphibians

Κατασκευή 2 (αριστερά εισόδου)

Α' όψη

Άνω μεταλλική πλάκα με φράση για κοπή (0,10x1,50)

Residence of the Gods

Κεντρικό διαφανοσκόπιο (1,00x1,50)

Abode of the Gods, Mt Olympus provided the backdrop against which important episodes of ancient Greek mythology took place, such as the tremendous battles among Titans (Titanomachy) as well as the battle among the Giants (Gigantomachy). Religious rites were carried out that gave shape to ancient Greek's beliefs in the Twelve Gods. Within the clouds, those very peaks that hid the Throne of Zeus, became the field of battles, conflicts and divine rivalries, of debates and councils that decided the fate of mortals and immortals. It was at the massif of Mt Olympus where God Hephaestus built the palaces for the Gods. Nymphs left their faint traces along its gorges as well as at its springs. At its slopes, Orpheus and the nine Muses performed their arts. Mt Olympus was sung by songsters, glorified by Homer, narrated by Hesiod and became a universal symbol of civilization.

Πλαϊνή επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα (0,35x1,10)

Αγάννιφος (snow-covered)

Αιγλήεις (glistening)

Νιφόεις (snowcapped)

Πολυδαιράς (multi-peaked)

Β' όψη

Άνω μεταλλική πλάκα με φράση για κοπή (0,10x1,50)

Archaeological and Historic Site

Κεντρικό διαφανοσκόπιο (1,00x1,50)

Prehistoric settlements and cemeteries were discovered at the foothills of Mt Olympus. The ruins of ancient cities such as Dion, Leivithra, Pythio, bear witness to the important history and cultural heritage of the area. Traces of rites bear evidence to religious rituals that were carried out in honor of Zeus in the alpine zone, a few hundred meters away of the main peaks of Mt Olympus at Agios Antonios.

In recent times, Mt Olympus had sheltered fighters of the Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire in the early 19th Century, including the family of Lazaioi and Georgakis Olympios. During WWII, Mt Olympus became a hideout for the resistance forces and guerilla fighters that rebelled againsts the German Occupation.

Mt Olympus has inspired folk songs, songs for the klephtes and the rebels. It inspired authors and poets. It challenged travelers and mountain climbers. It offered unique moments to those who walked across its forested slopes and climbed its bare rocks.

In 1985, the Ministry of Culture declared the part of Mt Olympus that belonged to Pieria, as an Archaeological and Historic Site, directly associated to the national heritage since ancient times. In 1987, the part of mountain belonging to Thessaly acquired the same status.

Πλαϊνή επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα (0,35x1,10)

Έκθεμα 3 (Δημιουργία ορεινού όγκου – Γεωλογία & Γεωμορφολογία)

Άνω επιφάνειες forex / 4 τεμάχια (3,00x1,20μ.)

Εντυπωσιακές εικόνες - χαρακτηριστικές απόψεις Ολύμπου

Κάτω επιφάνειες forex / 4 τεμάχια (1,35x1,10μ.)

The creation

1. Mt Olympus has a unique geology and represents a tectonic "window". Its history differs from that of other mountains in Greece, although the beginning is the same and is recorded on the bottom of the *Tethys*, the shallow sea that covered the whole of Greece 250 million years ago. Sediments from shells of marine organisms that accumulated on the bottom of the Tethys, explosions, tectonic plate movements and other complex processes led to the creation of "submarine" mountains, that gradually emerged, to form the current terrain of Greece; among them the Pelagonic mountain range, stretching from Macedonia to the northern part of Evia island.

On the rocks of this tectonic zone a "window" later opened, to allow the rocks of Mt Olympus -dolomites and limestone- to emerge. The crystalline schist substratum, through which Mt Olympus rose, now surrounds the massif, bearing witness to how it was created.

2. Through the Ice Age Mt Olympus acquired plateaus and depressions. Streams of melting ice swept away huge quantities of crushed rocks, which spread from the mountain's foothills down to the sea.

Eventually, Mt Olympus came into its current form, no more than 10,000 years ago. Geological processes formed an intense relief, with steep slopes and impressive chasms, with sharp sheer rock peaks but also tens of smooth ones. Canyons define its boundaries while ravines carve deeply into the massif.

3. Mt Olympus borders with the plain of Katerini to the north, with Thermaikos Gulf to the east, while the Ziliana stream marks its border to Mt Kato Olympus to the south. On the west, the pass of Petra separates Mt Olympus from Mt Titaros,

while an extensive plateau separates Mt Olympus from Kamvounia mountain range.

Kato Olympus is completely different. It is smooth, lower and covered in thick vegetation. Like Mt Olympus it also reaches the sea to the south through the valley of Tempe, whereas its western slopes fade away onto the plain of Ellassona.

4. Carved by natural forces, stretching over about 500 Km², compact with 55 peaks rising from 2,000 m to 2,918.8 m, the circular massif of Mt Olympus manifests the mountain's fascinating geological history. A history without which, the Greek nature would seem impoverished and the Greek civilization less important.

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 4

Επιφάνεια 5,86x0,80 με κοπτικά γράμματα

Olympus ...where immortals are forever joyful

Έκθεμα 5

Τρισδιάστατη ταινία Εκθέματος 5 (χώρος πολυθεάματος)

Olympus. Between myth and reality

Welcome to Mt Olympus; an icon of mountains, endowed with rich mythology; an outstanding natural monument.

However, as strange as it may seem, Mt Olympus had not always been here!

250 millions years ago, a shallow sea covered the entire Greek territory, spreading from the Ionian Sea to the Middle East. Named after *Tethys*, the mythical daughter of Uranus and Gaia.

Complex geological processes in the bottom of Tethys, favored the creation of "submarine mountains" that gradually emerged to the surface. After one such geological uplift, the tectonic "window" of Mt Olympus was revealed, to begin to chronicle the history of the mountain. A history that meant to become a legend.

The inhabitants of the narrow coastal plain under Mt Olympus placed the seat of Gods on the mountain, impressed by its rugged majestic relief, by the strength of natural forces, storm and thunder, and by the outstanding beauty of nature. It was on the untrod peaks and forested slopes that they placed them to live and act, since they justly dominated after tremendous battles such as Titanomachy and Gigantomachy.

At its foothills, ancient Greeks built sanctuaries to worship the Olympian Gods and important towns such as Dion, official religious centre of the Macedonians, a place of primeval worship of Olympian Zeus and of Zeus Hypsistos; the town of Leivithra which is thought to be the hometown of Orpheus; and Pythio, where Pythius Apollo was worshipped.

Within the natural riches of Mt Olympus, Byzantine and post-byzantine monuments were erected, such as the monasteries Agios Dionysios, Agia Triada Sparmou and Agia Triada Vrontou. Along the perimeter of the mountain massif, settlements were founded with people strongly dependent upon the natural assets of Mt Olympus.

As time went by, the uniqueness and importance of its environment gained recognition; Mt Olympus passed in contemporary history as the highest mountain in Greece and its very first National Park, as a World Biosphere Reserve, through its designation by UNESCO, as an Archaeological and Historic Site designated by the Ministry of Culture.

Mt Olympus is home to rare animals and plants which are unique worldwide. It accommodated Gods, hunters, shepherds and loggers, revolutionaries and guerrillas, travelers, scientists, mountain climbers and nature lovers. It gave birth to imaginative myths and folk songs. It inspired writers and poets, photographers and other visual artists. It provided space for monuments and human settlements, shepherds' huts and refuges for mountaineers. It was documented in scientific studies, maps and tourist guides. It was depicted in prints and engravings, posters and stamps.

Mt Olympus is appreciated by mountaineers and those that seek exposure to great heights. It represents a challenge to explore; a challenge both for nature and for our own strength. To understand both the ephemeral and the eternal.

Olympus "...this way, at that time, when shadows were descending all around us, was becoming identical to Homer. It was becoming a spiritual eternity", the Greek author Ilias Venezis would write.

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Logo Χρηματοδότησης

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Evonymos Ecological Library

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Δύο διαφανοσκόπια (1,44 X 1,42) - έξω από χώρο πολυθεάματος

1. "No other nation has a piece of ground that may be compared to the area of Mt Olympus, so rich in myths, historic memories, beauty everywhere..." the Swiss photographer Frederic Boissonnas commended. He was the first to conquer the peak of Mytikas in 1913, accompanied by his compatriot Daniel Baaud-Bovy and Christos Kakkalos, a local guide from Litochoro. Boissonnas visualized and proclaimed the creation of a national park on Mt Olympus.

2. "...Mt Olympus is therefore the Parthenon of Greek nature. I have seen sunrises that cannot be captured even by art and I feel full of sunsets and moonlit nights, as well as bright mid-days. And I saw snow starting from the head and reaching the toe, down to the sea of Thermaikos, a sunshine of formidable Greek beauty, one could say, carved by a great sculptor. A stunning sight, indeed, which two eyes and one sensation only were not enough to relish..." Vasilis Ithakisios wrote in one of his letters, a painter hermit who passed a large part of his life in a cave, turning the images of Mt Olympus into art.

Επιφάνεια Forex (2,74x1,39) - πάνω στη ράμπα

Mt Olympus. From the foothills to the highest peaks

"...where as is told

Gods hold their seat secured

from winds, from muddy storms

not weighed down by snow

the sky is always clear and white shining light surrounds it.

Filled with happiness Gods enjoy eternal life there."

Odyssey of Homer, 7th (Z) Rhapsody Verses 42-46

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 2 (Β' ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΠΡΟΕΤΟΙΜΑΣΙΑ ΕΙΚΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΗΣ ΑΝΑ ΥΨΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΗ ΖΩΝΗ

(ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟΙ ΠΕΡΙΜΕΤΡΙΚΑ ΤΟΥ ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ

ΠΥΛΕΣ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ & ΜΟΝΟΠΑΤΙΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΣ ΚΟΡΥΦΕΣ)

Έκθεμα 6 (Πύλες εισόδου - Λιτόχωρο και οικισμοί στους πρόποδες)

Δύο διαφανοσκόπια / 2,00 X 1,40

1. Gates to Mt Olympus

The passage to Mt Olympus is marked by the villages Litochoro and Dion on the eastern side, Palaia Vrontou and Petra on the north, by Pythio and Kokkinopilos on the west, by Sparmos and Karya on the southwestern and southern side.

On the narrow plain along the eastern side of the mountain, people had lived in close connection to nature. They reared their livestock at the lowland grazing fields for centuries. Water wheels were built to harvest the strength of rivers draining the snow of Mt Olympus. Men became millers and muleteers—guides and carried products and people on the back of their animals. They became saddlers, blacksmiths and makers of wagons, which were once plenty on the “routes” of Mt Olympus.

Mt Olympus has always served as a source of forest products. Timber from the Bosnian pine has been used in construction, houseware, and woodcrafts, even for the construction of small boats. Boatmen of Litochoro carried timber to Thessaloniki and Chalkidiki, to the Sporades Islands, to Mytilini and Thessaly. The forest was harvested for timber systematically and the water-saw at Prionia was used until 1928. The forest area harvested today is much smaller restricted to the Monasteries of Agios Dionysios and Sparmos, the Psychiatric Hospital of Petra and the forest of Karya. Nomadic animal farming is scarce, although still present.

2. Litochoro

At the entrance of the Enipeas gorge, situated on the eastern foothills of Mt Olympus, the E4 path starts right at the Litochoro village at an altitude of 300 m. The path culminates to the peaks and from there to Kokkinopilos, to reveal a different view of the mountain, seen by the villages of Elassona.

By one account Litochoro was founded by the inhabitants of ancient Pimpleia, a settlement close to Dion. Another account has Emperor Theodosius (379-395 A.D.) to have relocated there a number of Christian families from the islands, aiming to convert the locals to Christianity. The oldest historic testimony to the existence of Litochoro is found in the Scree of the mass of Agios Dionysios, dated in the early 1530s.

During the Turkish Occupation, Litochoro came into prominence as a maritime power, owning the biggest merchant fleet in the North Aegean Sea. In addition, it was one of the most important cultural and educational centres in the area. Litochoro became part of the Hellenic Republic in 1912 after revolt that broke out against Ottoman rule in 1878. During the time of the rebellion, Litochoro became the seat of the Provisional Government of Macedonia. During WWII, Mt Olympus served as a basis of resistance, while in 1946 the attack to the Greek Gendarmerie Station of Litochoro marked the formal start of the Civil War.

Επιφάνεια πάνω από οθόνη αφής με κοπτικά γράμματα / 0,80x0,47

Routes to the peaks

Πολυμεσική εφαρμογή για οθόνη αφής Εκθέματος 6

Αναλυτική παρουσίαση των μονοπατιών. Σύντομη περιγραφή κάθε διαδρομής και εικόνες στατικές, αλλά και 360° από σημεία χαρακτηριστικά.

Επιφάνεια - διαφανοσκόπιο (πλάι σε εφαρμογή) / 1,40x1,40

Paths on Mt Olympus

The paths of Mt Olympus served multiple human needs. Pilgrims traveled the paths to reach places of worship, merchants carried goods, and livestock used them to reach grazing fields. Pathways in the eastern and north-eastern side were opened by loggers who harvested the forests. To the western and southern side, the paths were opened by livestock farmers, to facilitate livestock access to the alpine meadows. After the designation of the National Park, the paths were abandoned as these activities declined. When tourism started to grow, paths were cleared again, so as to serve mountaineers and visitors. Together, new and old ones add up to an extensive network exceeding 160 km offering access to the capturing nature of one of the planet's most legendary mountains.

Έκθεμα 7 (Προετοιμασία ανάβασης από ζώνη σε ζώνη)

Διαφανοσκόπιο 1 / 1,44x1,32

The ascent in "zones"

From the Mediterranean zone at the foothills of Mt Olympus, up to the alpine and almost eerie landscape of the peaks, the mountain reveals ever-changing landscapes. Some changes are not visible to the eye such as changes in the composition of rocks, of the soil and the climate. As a result, vegetation is ever changing and forms different environments for people and animals that vary considerably between the plain, the lowlands and the alpine zone and between different sides of the mountain.

Διαφανοσκόπιο 2 / 1,44x1,32

Εικόνα - Φωτογραφία

Έκθεμα 8

Επιφάνεια Forex (Όψη Α) / 2,30 X 1,44

Εικαστική σύνθεση – διάγραμμα κορυφών

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 3 (Γ' ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΣΤΗ ΖΩΝΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΕΙΦΥΛΛΩΝ ΠΛΑΤΥΦΥΛΛΩΝ (300 – 500 ΜΕΤΡΑ)

Έκθεμα 8

Επιφάνεια Forex (Όψη Β) / 2,30 X 1,44

Εικαστικό για ορειβασία

Προθήκη επιδαπέδια

Πραγματικά αντικείμενα - εξαρτήματα ορειβασίας

Ταινία προβολής σε οθόνες 64" εκθέματος 8

Εναλλασσόμενες εικόνες σύγχρονης ορειβασίας και αναρρίχησης

Έκθεμα 9 - Μεταλλική κατασκευή (κύλινδροι Φ200 και Φ50)

Σήμανση ζώνης - υψομέτρου

At the foothills of Mt Olympus

300-500 m

Έκθεμα 10 (Βλάστηση & χλωρίδα)

Κατασκευή αποτελούμενη από επιφάνειες (0,58x0,58) σε βινύλιο (8 τεμάχια), διαφανοσκόπια (6 τεμάχια) και προθήκες για πραγματικά υλικά (4 τεμάχια)

The Mediterranean vegetation

The Mediterranean vegetation type covers the **eastern slopes** of Mt Olympus up to 500 m. Evergreen broadleaved species, such as holm oak, kermes oak, strawberry tree, Greek strawberry tree, green olive tree, juniper, tree heath, coexist with deciduous ones, such as ash, maple, Judas tree, terebinth, smokebush, nettle tree. Evergreen broadleaves expand beyond 500 m and cover a large area of the eastern side up to 1,000 m.

On the more humid **northeast and north side**, a mixed forest of deciduous and evergreen oaks prevails, dominated by Downy and Hungarian oaks and distinguished tall holm oak trees.

On the **west, southwest and south sides** where forests came under pressure from overgrazing and where the climate is continental, kermes oak dominates the landscape up to 1,200 m.

At the top boundaries of the Mediterranean vegetation zone, black pine and Bulgarian fir appear. Bulgarian fir stretches below 300 m.

Orchids, anemones, crocuses, buttercups, thistles with impressive flowers, endemic species such as Thessalian aubrietia, knapweed of Grbavac, knapweed of Litochoro, ciliate cow-wheat, Helen's bee orchid, species typical of the Mediterranean zone as rockrose and thyme growing in clearings, are representative of the high biodiversity found on Mt Olympus.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών (όνομα ή και κειμενολεξάντα)

(προς τελική επιλογή)

Peacock anemone (*Anemone pavonina*)

The name *Anemone* is said to come from the word "anemos" (wind), as ancient Greeks believed it bloomed when the wind was blowing. It actually blossoms in early spring.

Meadow saffron (*Colchicum bivonae*)

It owes its name to the ancient Greek "colchikon", a plant with poisonous roots or the latin "colchis" which points to the abundance of this species in Colchida.

Autumn crocus (*Crocus cancellatus*)

Greece hosts a great number of crocus species. The species *cancellatus* is one of the most common ones, blooming in autumn.

Rock-Rose (*Cistus creticus*)

It yields the oleo-resin "lavdanum", used for aromatic and medicinal purposes since antiquity. Its collection is reported by Herodotus and Dioscorides.

Mediterranean thyme (*Thymbra capitata*)

Greece hosts more than 40 species of Thyme.

Dragonwort or snake lily (*Dracunculus vulgaris*)

The smell of ...rotting flesh emerging from its leaves, attracts and traps flies and other insects on its spade. As they struggle to escape, pollen sticks on their body. When they break loose, they transfer it from one flower to another.

Annual clary (*Salvia viridis*)

A relative of sage, this species is distinguished by the two purple bracts developing at the edge of the stem and give the impression of a flower.

Broomrape (*Bellardia trixago*)

A hemiparasitic plant with showy white-pinkish flowers, it steals nutrients from its hosts, which it later uses for photosynthesis.

Fritillary of Messini (*Fritillaria messanensis*)

The name *fritillaria* comes from the latin *fritillus* (=chessboard) and is associated to the grid of squares on the flowers of certain species.

Προθήκες (φύλλα, καρπός, ίσως άνθος και φλοιός)

- Kermes oak, *Quercus coccifera*
- Holm oak, *Quercus ilex*
- Downy oak, *Quercus pubescens*
- Hungarian oak, *Quercus frainetto*
- Greek strawberry tree, *Arbutus adrachne*
- Smokebush, *Cotinus coggyria*

Έκθεμα 11/Πλευρά Α' (Αβιοτικά γνωρίσματα με έμφαση σε αυτά της χαμηλής ζώνης)

Επιφάνεια plexi glass με κοπτικά γράμματα 1,97x0,29 (Όψη Α)

The evergreen broadleaves zone

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Γ)

Rocks

Dolomitic limestone and dolomite prevail on Mt Olympus although other types of rock are also found below 2,000 m. Dolomitic limestone and dolomite are nevertheless key factors in the geomorphology of Mt Olympus affecting hydrological conditions and vegetation. On the eastern slopes, limestone comes as far down as 200 m, whereas on the northern and western slopes it descends to 1,200 m.

Alluvial deposits are typical on the eastern foothills and bear evidence of the Ice Age. They were formed by large quantities of crushed rock carried away by

melting glaciers. Alluvial deposits can be seen from the base of the mountain to the coast of Pieria and from the region of Vrontou to Skotina.

Climate

Mt Olympus is known for its large variety of microclimates. At the foothills the climate is Mediterranean, with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The coastal north-eastern sides receive more rain than the mainland south-western side encouraging lush vegetation. As the altitude increases, weather becomes extreme. Variations in temperature and humidity are often great and sharp. Winters become increasingly harsher, rainfall and snowfall more abundant, summers are cooler and dry.

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Α)

Geomorphology

Being susceptible to erosion, limestone which abounds on Mt Olympus has shaped spectacular formations, tops with thin broken dolomite plates, sinkholes and precipitous cavities at high altitudes [e.g. *Mikra* and *Megala Kazania* (Small and Large Cauldrons), *Mikri* and *Megali Gourni* (Lesser and Great Doline), Doline of Stefani, Doline of Stavroetia], depressions (e.g. Agios Antonios, Kalogeros, Metamorfosi, Fragkou Aloni, Kakavraka, Chontza, Griva), alpine meadows and plateau (Bara, Muses, Profitis Ilias, Livadaki), steep slopes and deep gorges, especially on the eastern and northern sides. On those sides, the rugged relief, with deeper ravines and a well-formed hydrographic network, results in greater erosion and possible faster rates of uplift. The western and southern sides are characterized by smoother terrain, with gentler slopes.

The two ravines of Mt Olympus, Mavrolongos-Enipeas (14 km long) and Mavrantzas-Spartmos (13 km long), cut the massif almost in two. The valleys of the stream of Ziliana at the limit with Kato Olympus, the Xerolakki stream in the northwest, and the streams of Papas and Orli in the northeast are equally impressive. Limestone also affects the hydrological conditions of the mountain, as it quickly absorbs rainwater and snow. Thus, at high altitudes of the mountain where limestone rock dominates, there are no springs. At the lower zone, the largest spurt of water flows through the system of the springs of Dion-Karitsa otherwise known as Variko springs.

Επιφάνεια Forex 1,97x0,78 (Όψη Γ)

Fungi

326 species of fungi have been identified on Mt Olympus and 67 of them are rare. At low altitudes, there is a remarkable diversity of species, such as the hygroscopic earthstar, the shaggy ink cap or lawyer's wig, the common jelly spot, the Jew's ear, the Jersey cow mushroom.

Pepperpot earthstar, rare in Europe and in Greece, was recorded in Litochoro, growing under holm oaks. The russula-like waxy cap, believed to be extinct in Northern Europe still thrives in the National Park of Olympus. Greece is the southernmost area where it grows. It was found near Litochoro, also living together with holm oak. In the same area, the rare *Zaslouk slonawy* was found in symbiosis with fir trees. The lion's mane mushroom, which prefers elderly oak trees with hollows, was recorded at the southern slopes, towards Kato Olympus. Despite of its status as rare and endangered, it is intensively collected.

Είδη για παρουσίαση

Hygroscopic earthstar, *Astreus hygrometricus*
Shaggy ink cap or lawyer's wig, *Coprinus comatus*

Common jellyspot, *Dacrymyces stillatus*
Jew's ear, *Auricularia auricula-judae*
Jersey cow mushroom, *Suillus bovinus*
Pepperpot earthstar, *Myriostoma coliforme*
Russula-like waxy cap, *Hygrophorus russula*
Zaslonak slonawy or Blauer Schleimfuss, *Cortinarius salor*
Lion's mane mushroom, *Hericius erinaceus*

Έκθεμα 11/Πλευρά Β' (Πανίδα)

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Β)

Mammals

The National Park and the broader area host around 35 mammal species most of which are residents. Some of the mammals that used to dwell on the mountain massif in earlier times, such as the lynx and the red deer, are now extinct. Today, wildlife is represented by the Balkan chamois, the roe-deer, the wild boar, the fox, the wild cat, the beech marten, the badger, the hare, the squirrel, the weasel and small mammals such as bats and mice (wood mouse, yellow-necked mouse). In the area of Petra, Kato Olympus and the Muses Plateau, the brown bear has recently been recorded. Wolves presence is linked to livestock.

Weasels, beech martens, badgers, hedgehogs, shrews, wood mice, hares, foxes and several bat species are the mammals to be found at the foothills of Mt Olympus.

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Α-πίσω πλευρά)

Birds

A wide variety of birds are found in the lower zone of Mt Olympus, covered with rich maquis shrubs and kermes oak areas, meadows, creeks and farms. Birds encountered here include the European goldfinches, common nightingales, ciril buntings, European greenfinches, black-eared wheatears, subalpine and Sardinian warblers, common white-throats, rock partridges, Eastern olivaceous warblers, European turtle doves, European bee-eaters, hoopoes, red-backed shrikes, European nightjars, woodchat shrikes. Black storks can be seen looking for food near the water while peregrine falcons occasionally hunt their prey and alpine accentors seek winter refuge.

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Α-πίσω πλευρά)

Invertebrates

Around 200 invertebrate species have been identified at Mt Olympus to date. Their world consists of butterflies and moths, dragonflies, grasshoppers, beetles etc. Certain species are important at European level, such as the endemic grasshopper *Poecilimon thessalicus* and the Balcan endemic butterfly *Lycaena ottomanus*, which is fond of humid valleys and evergreen forests. The butterfly *Erynnis marloyi* prefers areas with thyme while the butterfly *Lycaena thersamon* feeds on common sorrel. Directly dependent on water, the dragonflies (e.g. *Ophiogomphus forcipatus*, *Calopteryx virgo*, *Sympetrum meridionale*, *Libellula depressa*, *Cordulegaster heros*) thrive on the clean water of river Enipeas indicating its good quality.

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Α-πίσω πλευρά)

Amphibians and reptiles

Amphibians living in creeks and seasonal ponds, such as the fire salamander, the common newt, the Macedonian newt, the yellow-bellied toad, the Balkan stream frog as well as reptiles, the European green lizard, the Greek slow worm, the

four-lined snake, the Hermann's tortoise, the European cat snake, the nose-horned viper, indicate the importance of Mt Olympus.

The majority of the 9 amphibian and the 21 reptile species recorded are protected at European level, such as the European pond turtle, the four-lined snake, and the Hermann's tortoise.

Common species are observed at low altitudes, such as the Balkan frog, the European glass lizard, the Kotschy's gecko, the Dahl's whip snake, the Caspian whipsnake, the Montpellier snake, as well as endemic or rare species, such as the marginated tortoise, the Erhard's wall lizard and the leopard snake. The European pond turtle has been recorded only in the archaeological site of Dion.

Επιφάνεια plexi glass 1,20x0,60 (Όψη Β)

Orchids

Spectacularly beautiful, with bizarre flowers and a complex biology, orchids have triggered superstitions and legends around the globe whereas ancient medicine ascribed aphrodisiac properties to them. Mt Olympus hosts over 50 species, many of which grow in the evergreen broadleaved zone, e.g. the pyramidal orchid, the green-winged orchid, the Roman orchid, the toothed orchid, the sparse-flowered orchid, the monkey orchid and the four-spotted orchid. Among them, one may distinguish the orchids of the genus *Ophrys*, the well-known *bee orchids* such as the early spider-orchid, the bee orchid, the horsefly orchid, the Helen's bee orchid etc. Their flowers produce chemical substances simulating the pheromones of female insects, mimic their shape and colouring, thereby deceiving and attracting male insects, which then carry the pollen to other flowers.

Είδη για παρουσίαση

Early spider-orchid, *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp. *mammosa*

Bee orchid, *Ophrys apifera*

Horsefly orchid, *Ophrys oestrifera*

Helen's bee orchid, *Ophrys helenae*

Pyramidal orchid, *Anacamptis pyramidalis*

Green-winged orchid, *Anacamptis morio*

Roman orchid, *Dactylorhiza romana*

Toothed orchid, *Neotinea tridentata*

Sparse-flowered orchid, *Orchis pauciflora*

Monkey orchid, *Orchis simia*

Four-spotted orchid, *Orchis quadripunctata*

Έκθεμα 12/Όψη Α' (Αρχαιολογικοί χώροι)

Μεταλλική επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα/2,45x0,10

Pre-historic sites, ancient cities

Επιφάνεια forex/2,45x1,72

People have inhabited the area of Mt Olympus attracted by its natural richness since pre-historic times. Architectural remnants and findings came to light in settlements and cemeteries of the Bronze and the Iron Age, in order to shed light on everyday life, social structure and religious beliefs of people who lived in the area of ancient Leivithra, Topoliani, Litochoro, Dion and Karitsa, Vrontou, Lofos, Rachi and Foteina, in the area of Pythio and of Karya, at "Spathes" of Agios Dimitrios, at "Treis Elies" of Petra.

In ancient times, great cities such as Dion, Leivithra, Petra and Pythio had developed around the mountain massif.

Dion

At the eastern edge of Mt Olympus, in the fertile valley of Pieria, in a place with lush vegetation and countless springs, ever since antiquity, Dion was the important sanctuary dedicated to Zeus and the official religious centre of the Macedonians since the end of the 5th century BC. It was then that the king of Macedonia Archelaos established the "Olympian Games of Dion" to honour Zeus and his daughters, the Muses. Since then, Dion became the most prominent Macedonian sanctuary and would receive votive offerings of kings such as Alexander the Great. In the years of Alexander's successors, the city acquired a monumental character. Dion enjoyed a high status as a Roman province in the 2-3rd century A.D., as it did during the period it served as an Episcopate seat in the 4th century, with the domination of Christianity. Dion concluded its life cycle in the 5th century.

The sacred city of the Macedonians has been gradually revealed, since 1973 with fascinating findings brought to light by the research excavations. Paved streets, public buildings and private mansions within the walls, document a monumental and wealthy city. The sanctuaries discovered outside the walls, those of Demeter and Kore (Persephone), of Isis and of Aesculapius, the sanctuary of Olympian Zeus and the sanctuary of Zeus Hypsistos, ascertain the unique importance of this location. Today, the archaeological site of Dion covers 150 ha and is among the most remarkable sites of its kind in Greece.

Πάγκος με διαφανοσκόπιο / 2,55x0,64

Leivithra

The city is described by Pausanias (2nd century A.D.) as situated "within Olympus", where the mountain turns from Thessaly towards Macedonia. Its location was firmly placed in 1914 at the entry of the Ziliana ravine, which divides Mt Olympus and Mt Kato Olympus.

Tradition links the ancient Leivithra with Orpheus. According to a version of his myth, Orpheus was brutally murdered by women of Pieria, who were afterwards purified from this assassination in the waters of river Elikonas. The river vanished into the earth and emerged again at Dion, with its waters dyed red, and was named Vafyras. The dissected limbs of Orpheus were buried at Leivithra by his mother Calliope and the rest of the Muses. When a shepherd exposed his bones to the sun, the city was destroyed by the waters of the Ziliana torrent, thereby confirming the oracle that predicted its end.

Pimpleia

Pimpleia was reported by the ancient historian Strabo (1st BC to 1st AD) as a town near Dion and Leivithra. Several ancient writings connect the town to the orphic myth with monuments and springs dedicated to Orpheus and the Nine Muses. Although the town's exact location has not been determined, archaeological excavations suggest an area close to Litochoro as its possible location.

Petra

At northwestern Mt Olympus, at the entry of Itamos valley, Petra ("stone" in Greek) was built at a strategic passage, which secured the connection of the area with Thessaly (Perraivia) and Ano (Upper) Macedonia. Although the town is mentioned in various historical sources, it developed well during Byzantine times when it served as an Episcopate seat since the 10th century. The ruins of its castle dominate over the impressive rocky hill after which the town was named.

Pythio and Perraiviki Tripoli

At the western foothills of Mt Olympus, in the basin of Ellassona, archaeologists confirm the existence of "Perraiviki Tripoli", Pythio, Dolichi and Azoros, the three cities that shared a common army, currency and administration.

Pythio was the capital, a sacred city that hosted the sanctuary of Pythius Apollo, of Poseidon Patroos, Apollo Dorius and Artemis. In Pythio the mathematician Xenagoras attempted to calculate the height of Mt Olympus. Dolichi, near today's Sarantaporos, hosted the military administration, while Azoros became a commercial centre with considerable economic and cultural activity during the 5th and 4th century BC.

Έκθεμα 12/Β' Όψη

Βλ. ακολούθως, Ενότητα 4 «Ζώνη μαύρης πεύκης»

Έκθεμα 13

Κεκλιμένη επιφάνεια αναλογίου με εκτύπωση σε βινύλιο

Enipeas gorge

Enipeas, the most spectacular ravine of Mt Olympus, about 10 km long, opens up behind Litochoro, offering a unique view of Mytikas and Stefani peaks. River Enipeas springs near Prionia, at 1,060 m, only to disappear a few hundred meters away from the coast near Skala of Litochoro.

Flowing through the ravine, river Enipeas was worshiped as a God. Leto, mother of Apollo and Diana bathed in the river. Enipeas competed with Poseidon for the beautiful Tyro the daughter of the king of Ilis. Zeus became angry with Enipeas for challenging Poseidon and cursed him "never to reach the sea".

The charm of its myth, the rich vegetation along its banks, the cascades and the ponds with the crystal-clear water, the ruins of the water-mills at the entry of its ravine, the monastery of Agios Dionysios in the thriving nature, compose a site of great natural beauty and cultural heritage.

The "anarchy" of vegetation and the wildlife

Mt Olympus is an oddity for its geomorphology and wide range of microclimates. Broadleaved evergreen species therefore grow above their regular altitude limit, whereas the Bosnian pine, a cryophile species, grows here as low as 400 m, an extremely rare phenomenon. Several forest species coexist and compose unique images, such as those near the monastery of Agios Dionysios, where pines, firs, beeches, yews, hornbeams, elders and common hazels form thick stands.

At lower altitude, the plane tree predominates, while the willow appears sparsely or in small stands in rocky sites by the riverbank. On the rocks, chasmophytes and ferns grow, such as the rustyback, the wall-rue, the nettle-leaved bellflower, a Balkan endemic and the clove-scented bellflower. Typical species of the ravine are also the mullein-leaved insula, the Julian savory and the insectivore hairy-flowered butterwort.

The thick vegetation provides shelter and food to hedgehogs, weasels, foxes and martens, fire salamanders and yellow-bellied toads, European grass snakes and leopard snakes, dragonflies, butterflies etc. Many birds of Mt Olympus feed and nest here, whereas the steep slopes of the gorge are among the most important habitats of Olympus for rare raptors, such as the short-toed snake eagle and the common kestrel.

Είδη για παρουσίαση

Nettle-leaved bellflower, *Campanula trachelium*
Clove-scented campanula, *Campanula versicolor*
Mullein-leaved inula, *Inula verbascifolia*
Julian savory, *Micromeria juliana*
Hairy-flowered butterwort, *Pinguicula crystalline* subsp. *hirtiflora*

Ἔκθεμα 14/Ὀψη Β

Εντυπωσιακές εικόνες φαραγγιού Ενιπέα

...What is beautiful beyond imagination is the gorge unwinding behind Litochoro where the waters of Enipeas gush down. Here Mt Olympus is cut deeply in two from the foothills to the peaks. A gaze can penetrate into the innermost parts of the mountain here.

One can see shady forests floating left and right on both sides of the mountain on the slopes of this deep gorge. Travelling from cliff to cliff, from gorge to gorge the gaze arrives on the furthest peaks whose outline embraces the gorge to its deepest parts. This is the gorge along which runs the path that leads to the peaks of Mt Olympus and passes from the Monastery of Agios Dionysios found at high altitude.

Leon Heuzey

From the book "Le Mont Olympe et l'Acarnanie" (1860), Didot publications (Reprinted in the publication "Olympus by Boissonnas" by Yannis Kiritsis, 2002)

Ἔκθεμα 14/Ὀψη Α

Βλ. ακολούθως, Ενότητα 6 «Στις Ολύμπιες κορυφές»

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 4 (Δ' ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΖΩΝΗ ΜΑΥΡΗΣ ΠΕΥΚΗΣ (500 – 1.400 ΜΕΤΡΑ)

Έκθεμα 9 - Μεταλλική κατασκευή (κύλινδροι Φ200 και Φ50)
Demarcation of zone and altitude

Intermediate mountainous zone
500-1.400 m

Έκθεμα 12/Β' Όψη (Γενικό εισαγωγικό για τα βασικά γνωρίσματα της ζώνης)

Μεταλλική επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα/2,45x0,10

The change of conditions

Επιφάνεια Forex/2,45x1,20

As the altitude increases, environmental conditions change. Winter becomes harsher with heavier rainfall and snowfall, while summers are dry and cool. Although limestone prevails, it coexists with gneiss in the western slopes from 700 to 1,100 m and with flysch in the northwest from 600 to 1,200 m. The first caves appear at this zone and the springs are numerous. Conifers replace the plants of the Mediterranean zone and are dominated by the black pine and the beech. The animal communities diversify as altitude increases and human settlements are absent.

Έκθεμα 15/Α' πλευρά (Πηγές & Σπήλαια)

Επιφάνεια plexi glass με κοπτικά γράμματα (Όψη Β)/1,97x0,29

The black pine zone

Φωτεινή επιφάνεια plexi glass (Όψη Α)/1,20x0,60
Springs

Mt Olympus holds more water within this intermediate mountainous zone. This is because of its morphology and the fact that impermeable rocks penetrate masses of porous dolomitic stone favoring the accumulation of water.

Two karstic aquifers are formed in the mountain massif. The first one is developed at high altitudes and decompresses at 1,150-1,200 m by forming springs, such as these of Orlias, Palavos at Prionia, Pyxari, Nera, Palia Prionia, Apostolidi (Strangou), Kolokythies, Kostis, Itamos, Kleftovrysi, Mastorouli etc. There are also other springs that dry out at the end of August to early September. At 800-850 m, a second karstic aquifer of less importance, produces the springs of Agio Spilaio, Kokonis, Giannaka, Mana, Skandaliara and Agia Kori, mainly at the edge of streams and torrents.

Φωτεινή επιφάνεια plexi glass (Όψη Β)/1,20x0,60
Caves

Despite the fact of limestone favours impressive cavities, no deep caves have been discovered here to this day on Mt Olympus.

Some of the known caves are those of Askitario (860 m) and of Analipsi (830 m) in Pythio, the cave of Agios Dionysios (750 m) by the bank of river Enipeas and the cave of Ziliana (650 m) on the westernmost rock face of the ravine. The well-

known cave of Moria is found northwest of Karya, at 1,320 m, opening on the brink of the steep gorge Kokkinochoma. It has a depth of 65 m and includes spectacular stalagmites and stalactites.

Φωτεινή επιφάνεια plexi glass (Όψη Β) / 1,20x0,60

Orchids

The orchids of the black pine zone are represented by the helleborines, such as the red, the white, the narrow-leaved, the broad-leaved, the gracile, the small-leaved and the endemic helleborine of Mt Olympus. Within the thick litter bed created by the fallen leaves of the trees, one can find the bird's nest orchid, the violet limodore, the early coralroot, as well as the ghost-orchid whose occurrence depends on the prevailing conditions. The early-purple orchid and the elder-flowered orchid are fairly common.

Είδη για παρουσίαση

Red helleborine, *Cephalanthera rubra*
White helleborine, *Cephalanthera damasonium*
Sword-leaved helleborine, *Cephalanthera longifolia*
Broad-leaved helleborine, *Epipactis helleborine*
Small-leaved helleborine, *Epipactis microphylla*
Gracile helleborine, *Epipactis gracillis*
Half-closed helleborine, *Epipactis subclausa*
Helleborine of Olympus, *Epipactis olympica*
Bird's nest orchid, *Neottia nidus-avis*
Violet limodore, *Limodorum abortivum*
Coral-root orchid, *Corallorhiza trifida*
Early-purple orchid, *Orchis mascula*
Elder-flowered orchid, *Dactylorhiza sambucina*

Έκθεμα 15/Β' πλευρά (Παίδα)

Φωτεινές επιφάνειες (4) plexi glass (Όψη Α – πίσω πλευρά) / 1,20x0,60

Mammals

Mammals such as the badger, the yellow-necked mouse, the edible dormouse and the hazel dormouse are common visitors at medium altitudes, just like the wild cat, which prefers deciduous forests. The caves and vertical rocks host several bat species such as the parti-colored bat, the common pipistrelle, the Savi's pipistrelle, the greater horseshoe bat etc.

Birds

Woodpeckers, tree-creepers, tits, warblers, goldcrests, icterine warblers, finches, robins, Eurasian nuthatches, rock partridges, eagle owls, European honey-buzzards, common buzzards, red-footed falcons, Eurasian hobbies, short-toed eagles, feed and breed in the forests of black pine, beech and fir as well as in the forest clearings. The rare semi-collared flycatcher dwells in the dense deciduous forests, whereas the spectacular Eurasian golden oriol prefers sites near the water. Mt Olympus provides habitat for 8 out of the 10 woodpecker species of Greece.

Amphibians and reptiles

The ecosystems of intermediate altitudes host reptiles and amphibians, such as the Greek stream frog in deciduous and mixed forests, the agile frog in deciduous forests, the common toad in conifers, the slow worm in meadows and deciduous forests, the European copper skink in meadows and forest openings, the dice-snake and the European cat snake, the smooth and the Macedonian newt, which live in the seasonal ponds, the Hermann's tortoise and the four-lined snake which are protected at European level.

Invertebrates

The extremely rare beetle *Buprestis splendens* inhabits the trunks of old pine trees, while the beetle *Trichius sexualis* that resembles a bee, prefers forest openings. The butterfly *Boloria dia* loves violets in dry limestone areas and the butterfly *Muschampia tessellum* opts for thin meadows at higher altitudes. Among the residents of the same zone are the stag beetle, the beetles *Morimus funereus* and *Cerambyx cerdo*, and the butterflies *Zerynthia polyxena*, *Saturnia pyri*, *Argynnis pandora*, *Melanargia galathea*, *Pieris brassicae*, *Aporia crataegi*, *Colias crocea* and *Maniola jurtina* etc.

Επιφάνεια forex (Ήψη Γ)/0,78x1,97

Fungi

The middle-mountain zone ecosystems favor the occurrence of a wide variety of fungi, such as the fly agaric and the death cap, the stump fairy helmet, the common bonnet and the bonnet of the pine cones, the parasol mushroom, the yellow brain fungus and the ivory waxy cap.

The apricot jelly fungus, rare in Greece, has been reported from the fir forests of the Olympus National Park, where one can also come across the orange peel fungus, which abounds on Mt Olympus. In the fir forests, the fir disco, which occurs on dead branches, has also been recorded, as well as the March mushroom, which grows on the ground, and although abundant in Central Pindos, on Mt Olympus is not that common.

Another mushroom considered rare on Mt Olympus is the train wrecker mushroom, recorded only once, on burned Black pine trunks, near the "Spilios Agapitos" refuge. The orange mat coprinus is also rare on Olympus and in Greece, and grows in the undergrowth of beech forests. The resinous polypore prefers dead trunks and stumps of beech. The ground of beech forests is favored by the rare bitter coral mushroom, var. grey-lilac.

Είδη για παρουσίαση

Fly agaric, *Amanita muscaria*

Death cap, *Amanita phalloides*

Stump fairy helmet, *Mycena alkalina*

Common bonnet, *Mycena galericulata*

Bonnet of the pine cones, *Mycena seynesii*

Parasol mushroom, *Macrolepiota procera*

Yellow brain fungus, *Tremella mesenterica*

Ivory waxy cap, *Hygrophorus eburneus*

Apricot jelly fungus, *Guepinia helvelloides*

Orange peel fungus, *Caloscypha fulgens*

Fir disco, *Pithya vulgaris*

March mushroom, *Hygrophorus marzuolus*

Train wrecker mushroom, *Neolentinus lepideus*

Orange mat coprinus, *Coprinellus radians*

Resinous polypore, *Ischnoderma resinosum*

Bitter coral mushroom, *Ramaria fennica* var. *griseolilacina*

Έκθεμα 16 (Βλάστηση & Χλωρίδα)

Κατασκευή αποτελούμενη από: επιφάνειες (0,58x0,58) σε βινύλιο (4 τεμάχια), επιφάνεια (2,98x1,18) σε βινύλιο (1 τεμάχιο), διαφανοσκόπια (4 τεμάχια) και προθήκες για πραγματικά υλικά (4 τεμάχια)

The black pine zone

Two pine species predominate on Mt Olympus: the black pine and the Bosnian pine that cover 45% of the total area of the mountain. On the contrary, oak and beech, found at similar altitudes on other mountains, are only sparsely encountered here. Beech forests represent 5% of the total vegetation, while oak forests represent only 4%, and are found mainly on the northern slopes of the ravine of Xerolakki carved by the torrent bearing the same name, at an altitude of 600-700 m.

On the eastern side, the black pines gradually replace the evergreen broadleaves and predominate up to 1,600-1,700 m, together with stands of the Bulgarian fir. In valleys with high humidity, such as the ones in river Enipeas and in Papas torrent, beech appears in thick stands. Oak trees are seen in small numbers among the conifers and few stands are seen in the area of Palaia Vrontou and the Ziliana torrent.

On the northern side, the black pines replace the oaks and predominate from 700-800 m up to the forest limit, at 1,800 m. By the torrents Xerolakki and Papas, black pines occasionally form dense stands with fir, which descends down to 600 m, at the boundaries of the oak forest. The upper parts of the Xerolakki basin host small beech stands, mixed with fir.

On the western and southern side, the kermes oak zone is also replaced by the black pine, which prevails from 1,200 m to 1,500-1,600 m, occasionally even up to 1,800 m. Black pine stands here are less robust than those on the eastern side. From 1,100 m and upwards the Bosnian pine gradually takes over to become the dominant species at 1,400 m and above.

The black pine ecosystem host shrubs such as the broad-leaved spindle-tree, the European box, the hairy cotoneaster, the smokebush, the terebinth, the wild rose, the scorpion senna, the hairy broom, the Austrian broom, the suffruticose Balkan endemic "malouda", grasses like the wood melick and the bluegrass, ferns like the hard shield fern and hart's tongue, wild flowers like the peach-leaved bellflower, the bastard palm, the hedgewoundwort and the impressive scarlet lily. Among the endemic species, one can find Heldreich's onion, Kalopissi's orchid, the helleborine of Olympus, Sakellariadis' broom, Heldreich's jankaea, the few-flowered campion and the pseudo-greek violet.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών (με εικόνα και κειμενολεξάντα)

(είδη προς τελική επιλογή)

Black pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Native to Europe and widespread in Greece; according to European Union classification its forests are considered a priority habitat, i.e. of particular importance, because of their distribution and the rich biodiversity they support.

Bulgarian fir (*Abies borisii-regis*)

A Balkan endemic, it is a natural hybrid which comes as a result of the crossbreed between the European silver fir and the Greek fir.

Malouda (*Stachelina unifloscuosa*)

A suffruticose small shrub, that thrives in the black pine forest. It is an indicator of high levels of magnesium.

Scarlet lily (*Lilium chalcidionum*)

An endemic lily of the Balkan Mountains, it is one of the fairest plants of Mt Olympus.

Hellebore (*Helleborus odoratus* subsp. *cyclophyllus*)

Although it is a widespread plant in Greece, it is relatively rare at Mt Olympus. Its name comes from the ancient Greek verb "ελεῖν", meaning "capture", which ascribes to its poisonous attributes.

Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*)

It contains the substance atropine, which affects the nervous system and dilates the pupils. It is believed that the extract from its fruits was used for that by the women and this is where the name belladonna (=fair lady) comes from.

Peach-leaved bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*)

It owes its name to the resemblance of its leaves to the leaves of the peach tree. This species has acted as a progenitor for the creation of many varieties of ornamental flowers.

Columbine (*Aquilegia ottonis* subsp. *amaliae*)

An endemic Balkan and quite rare species.

Slender leaved cephalaria (*Cephalaria tenuiloba*)

Its geographical distribution remains obscure. At Mt Olympus, it grows in rocky slopes.

Rock cranesbill (*Geranium macrorrhizum*)

It grows in gorges in rocky places with increased soil moisture.

Minute campion (*Heliosperma pusillum* subsp. *chromodontum*)

A Greek endemic, which grows on limestone cliffs.

Προθήκες (φύλλα, καρπός, ίσως άνθος και φλοιός)

- Black pine, *Pinus nigra*
- Bulgarian fir, *Abies borisii-regis*
- Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*
- Bosnian pine, *Pinus heldreichii*

Ταινία για τη βλάστηση

Εντυπωσιακά πλάνα της βλάστησης αυτής της ζώνης.

Έκθεμα 17/Α' Όψη (Βυζαντινά και μεταβυζαντινά μνημεία Ολύμπου)

Μεταλλική επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα/2,45x0,10

Chapels and monasteries

Επιφάνεια forex/2,45x1,63

Monastery of Agios Dionysios of Olympus

Among the best known and historically significant monuments of Mt Olympus, the Old Monastery of Agios Dionysios can be singled out. It is built in the Enipeas gorge, at an altitude of 830 m. Agios Dionysios (St Dionysios), a hermit living in a nearby cave, founded the monastery in 1542-43, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity. Being directly subjected to the Patriarchate of Constantinople, the monastery held special privileges. During the Ottoman rule it became a cultural centre with a rich library and a scriptorium to copy manuscripts. Monks took an active part in the 1821 War of Independence against Ottoman rule, as well as in the Mt Olympus uprising of 1878, offering shelter to the women and children of Litochoro. The Monastery was blown up by the Nazis for the first time in 1941 and it was bombarded in 1943. Then it was rebuilt further south, away from Litochoro, at Skala, where it now operates as the New Monastery of Agios Dionysios. The church and part of the old monastery's buildings have been restored.

Πάγκος – διαφανοσκόπιο/2,55x0,64

Agia Triada of Vrontou and Chapel of Agia Kori

The remains of the Church of Agia Triada (Holy Trinity) are found on a cliff overlooking the lush banks of the Papas stream, at the site where the 14th century Byzantine Monastery of the same name once stood, offering a beguiling

site. Nearby, stands the chapel of Agia Kori (Saint Maiden). By one account it is named after a maiden who refused to join the harem of the local Pasha, sought refuge in the ravines of Mt Olympus and died of hardships. She was since regarded as a Saint due to her trials.

Monastery of Petra

The Monastery is located outside the village of Petra, at an altitude of 430 m and it is considered an important religious and historic monument of Greece. An inscription on the entrance of the church reads that the Monastery which is dedicated to the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was founded in the 12th century. The more recent church was built in the 18th century. During the Ottoman rule it was a center of revolutionary activities in the Mt Olympus and Pieria region and a hideout of renowned fighters like Georgakis of Olympus and the Lazaioi family. Its premises also hosted a sanatorium and a psychiatric hospital from 1970 to 2004.

Monastery of Agia Triada at Sparmos

On the southwest side of the mountain, at the mouth of the Mavrantzas-Sparmos ravine, amidst a lush landscape at 1,020 m, the monastery was built in the 14th century and was dedicated to Agia Triada (Holy Trinity). In the 16th century it became subjected to the Patriarchate of Constantinople, while in the 18th century it saw its reputation soar as a center of learning and of training clergy, scholars and teachers. The monastery financially supported the famous School of Tsaritsani, possessed rare documents now kept in the Olympiotissa Monastery at Elassona and provided shelter to insurgents both during the 19th century War of Independence from Ottoman rule and during the Nazi occupation.

Kanalon Monastery

A few kilometres south of Karya, near Leivithra, the Monastery of the Nativity of Mary is located in the lush ravine of Ziliana, at an altitude of 820 m, enjoying panoramic views of the sea. Known as Moni Kanalon (Monastery of the canals), it owes its name to the multifaceted terrain of the canyon that separates Mt Olympus from Kato Olympus. According to tradition it was founded in the 11th century. It flourished in the 17th century, while the current church was built in 1883. Nowadays it has been restored and operates as a nunnery under the bishop of Elassona.

Another great regional center of learning and a pre-independence nest of revolution was the **Monastery of Klimades**, north of Karya, which in 1919 merged with the Monastery of the Dormition of Mary at Sarantaporo. The derelict chapel standing in its place today was built in the 20th century.

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 5 (Ε΄ ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΖΩΝΗ ΡΟΜΠΟΛΟΥ (1.400 - 2.500 ΜΕΤΡΑ)

Έκθεμα 9 - Μεταλλική κατασκευή (κύλινδροι Φ200 και Φ50)
Σήμανση ζώνης - υψομέτρου

In the boreal forest zone

1.400-2.500 m

Έκθεμα 17/Β΄ Όψη

Μεταλλική επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα/2,45x0,10

Chasms and caves

Επιφάνεια Forex (1,76x1,20)

At high altitudes of Mt Olympus the dominant geological formation are chasms, which are divided into pit caves, ice caves and earth fissures. Most of the known ones occur at altitudes of 2,000 m and above, where dolomite is almost the only type of rock to be found. A large number of chasms are formed as this permeable rock is eroded; the chasms of Bara (2,350 m), Rachi Kanaki (2,420 m), Megali Gourni (2,430 m), Agios Antonios (2,640 m), Skala (2,680 m), Zonaria (2,700 m), Skolio (2,780 m), Aidoio of the Muses (2,740 m) north of Profitis Ilias, as well as the ice caves of Kakavrakou (2,440 m), Stavroetia (2,600 m) and Zonaria (2,700 m).

Besides chasms, caves abound at an altitude above 2,000 m such as Apollo's cave (2,200 m) on the northern side of the Enipeas gorge, Mikri Gourni (2,320 m), Megala Kazania (2,550 m) and the one close to the Refuge SEO-Giosos Apostolidis (2,650 m).

Ταινία

Τοπία της ζώνης αυτής

Νέα επιφάνεια Forex

Ithakisios' cave

On March 7 1928, guided by the climber Christos Kakkalos, the painter Vasilis Ithakisios climbs up to Mytikas summit at the age of 49; the two would bond with a friendship strongly connected to their love of Mt Olympus. On his way back, Ithakisios came across a cavern situated on the northwestern slope of Mt Olympus at 1,880 m that became his retreat and workshop for 20 years. At this cave Ithakisios accommodated travelers and mountaineers from around the world, at a time when mountain refuges had not been established yet on Mt Olympus. His love of the mountain would be reflected in more than 500 paintings. After experiencing a heavy storm at his mountain retreat, Ithakisios appropriately named the cave "sanctuary of the muses".

The painter of Olympus died in the Athens Nursing Home, shortly before turning 100 (1878-1977) waiting to visit the mountain for a last time. Many of his works are still displayed by the Nursing Home where he spent his last years. His bones were laid to rest inside his cave, under a gravestone bearing the inscription: "*Here lived the summers the painter of Olympus, Vasilis Ithakisios*".

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 18/Α' Όψη (Γενικά χαρακτηριστικά ορεινής ζώνης)

Κατασκευή αποτελούμενη από επιφάνειες (0,58x0,58) βινύλιου (27 τεμάχια) και επιφάνεια (2,45x1,20) σε βινύλιο (1 τεμάχιο)

At the high altitudes of Mt Olympus

From 1,400 m the landscape of the mountain changes. Black pine and deciduous broadleaved forests are gradually replaced by Bosnian pine. Forests of Bosnian pine flank the east and north sides of the mountain. In contrast, the west and south sides are covered by shrubs and herbaceous vegetation.

Above 2,000 m, the scenery becomes increasingly bare with trees that grow shorter as defense against strong winds. The temperature is much colder and resembles that of Northern European climates. Snow lasts nearly for nine months, from September to May. Winters are long and harsh. Summers are cool, rainy and short.

At the highest altitudes the terrain becomes rugged. The rock is exclusively dolomite, absorbing rainwater and snow quickly and eroding sharply. Slopes are steep and dry with no springs or streams.

Έκθεμα 18/Β' Όψη (Βλάστηση - ζώνη ρόμπολου & Χλωρίδα)

Κατασκευή αποτελούμενη από επιφάνειες (0,58x0,58) σε βινύλιο (27 τεμάχια)

The Bosnian pine forests

On the **eastern side** of Mt Olympus, Bosnian pines appear sporadically at an altitude of 1,000-1,100 m. Progressively, they succeed black pine forests and dominate, forming entire forests at altitudes between 1,400 and 2,000 m. Bosnian pines grow up to 2,600 m, as bushes to withstand extreme winds and cold. On the **northern side**, Bosnian pines dominate from 1,700 m upwards.

On the **western and southern sides** by contrast, the flora at these altitudes is completely different. From 1,600 m and culminating to the alpine meadows, the mountain is covered by shrubs and herbaceous vegetation, with the European box being the most well represented species.

In the zone of the Bosnian pine, woody plants are scarce. The dwarf juniper, the alpine rose, the European box, the spurge-olive represent the few woody plants growing here. Within the same zone, endemic plants grow like the moss-like woodruff, the Olympian wallflower, the Heldreich's spurge, the Greek hawkweed, the Lucille's creeping navelwort and the long-spur violet. Orchid species are of limited presence and are represented by species such as the dark-red helleborine, the frog orchid, the fragrant orchid and the Degen's helleborine, a Greek endemic species.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών

(είδη προς τελική επιλογή)

Bosnian pine (*Pinus heldreichii*)

Boreal conifer, very resistant to low temperatures, is an endemic species of the Balkan Peninsula and Southern Italy. It forms monospecific forests only at Mt Olympus and a few other Greek mountains of limestone bedrock.

European box (*Buxus sempervirens*)

A small and particularly hardy shrub, growing up to 2,100 m. It is one of the most characteristic plant species of Mt Olympus.

Dwarf juniper (*Juniperus communis* subsp. *nana*)

A small shrub adapted to the harsh conditions of the high altitudes, it gives a touch of dark green to the yellow-colored slopes during the summer months.

Knapweed of Pindos (*Centaurea pindicola*)

Entirely adapted to high altitudes, it has a very short shoot, in order to withstand snow and cold, leaves covered in white indumentum to resist freezing in winter and restrain water loss in summer, regulating its temperature just like man.

Asclepius' gentian (*Gentiana asclepiadea*)

The genus name comes from King Gentius of Illyria, who discovered the medicinal properties of the yellow gentian. The specific epithet comes from Asclepius, god of medicine.

Alpine rose (*Rosa pendulina*)

Despite it is a rose, it does not bear any thorns. At the highest altitudes, its form is a small shrub, whereas at lower altitudes it can grow taller.

Thessalian Horehound (*Marrubium thessalum*)

A Greek endemic species, growing in rocky places at high mountains.

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 19 (Παλιδα -Μύκητες)

Επιφάνειες Forex (30 τεμάχια)/0,60x0,60

Fungi

The fungus *Zeus olympius* (Zeus the Olympian) was described as a new genus and species in 1987. It was spotted on the path from Prionia to Spilios Agapitos Refuge, on low branches of Bosnian pines. In 2013 it was found once more on Mt Olympus and on the Bulgarian side of Mt Rodopi. It is a weak parasite and is included in the global Red List of Threatened Species as "Critically Endangered".

Nectria ganymede another new species was discovered on the carpophores of *Zeus olympius*. It is an endangered species as a fire can destroy the single location where it has been found.

On the small cones of Scots pine the pinecone mushroom grows and on the base of its trunk the curly and rare in Greece cauliflower mushroom. The pinewood bolete chooses to grow on the roots of the Scots and Bosnian pines.

Είδη για παρουσίαση

Cinnabar polypore, *Pycnoporus cinnabarinus*

Spiny puffball, *Lycoperdon echinatum*

Candlestick fungus, *Xylaria hypoxylon*

Pinewood bolete, *Boletus pinophilus*

Cauliflower mushroom, *Sparassis crispa*

Pinecone mushroom, *Auriscalpium vulgare*

Fauna

Birds of prey such as the northern goshawk, the golden eagle, the peregrine falcon and the booted eagle, species like the red crossbill, the Eurasian bullfinch, the willow tit, the Tengmalm's owl, the cuckoo, the European serin, the Eurasian treecreeper, the whinchat, the mistle thrush, the goldcrest, the woodlark, the common swift and the woodpecker species (the grey-headed, the black and the white-backed), feed and breed in the Bosnian pine forests.

The Bosnian pine forests offer habitat to mammals such as the roe-deer, the squirrel, the wild boar and the wolf, that appears occasionally.

There are few species of amphibians and reptiles in the Bosnian pine zone. These include the yellow-bellied and the green toad, the European green lizard, the smooth snake and the grass snake.

In clearings and meadows, easily spotted butterflies are named after Greek mythology: Io (*Inachis io*) named after the priestess of Hera from Argos, whom

Jupiter fell in love with, Ifikleidis named after the nephew of Hercules, Podaleirios named after the son of Aesculapius (*Iphiclides podalirius*), Lycaon named after the king of Arcadia (*Hyponephele lycaon*), who tried to deceive Zeus and was punished by being transformed into a wolf, but also Machaon (*Papilio machaon*) named after Aesculapius' son.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών

(επιλογή από τα ανωτέρω με βάση το διαθέσιμο φωτογραφικό υλικό)

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 20/Όψη Γ (Πουλιά)

Επιφάνεια forex / (ενοποιούνται τα 9 κομμάτια A4)

Birds of Mt Olympus

Mt Olympus is one of Europe's Important Bird Areas (IBA). More than 148 bird species have been recorded so far. Rare and common species, some with restricted habitats and others that live over areas and altitudes ranging from the foothills to the alpine meadows. Species that nest in steep places, on rocks and wooded slopes, in deep gorges, near streams, next to human settlements and crops around the mountain.

The bearded vulture, the cinereous vulture, the Egyptian vulture and the red-billed chough have become extinct recently, and probably the hazel grouse as well. The populations of the golden eagles, the rock pigeons and the rock partridges also appear to be dramatically reduced.

Πολυμεσική εφαρμογή για την ορνιθοπανίδα του Εθνικού Δρυμού

Τα πουλιά του Εθνικού Δρυμού Ολύμπου (παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών)

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 6 (Ε' ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΣΤΗΝ ΑΛΠΙΚΗ ΖΩΝΗ (2.500 ΜΕΤΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩ)

Έκθεμα 9 - Μεταλλική κατασκευή (κύλινδροι Φ200 και Φ50)
Σήμανση ζώνης - υψομέτρου

The alpine zone

2.500-2.918,8 m

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 20 / Όψεις Α-Β (Γενική περιγραφή ανώτερης ζώνης)

Επιφάνεια forex (Όψη Β) / 1,50x1,24

An almost eerie landscape

The alpine zone of Mt Olympus is swept by extreme winds whose speed can reach up to 120 km/hr. Snow-rollers are formed as winds gather snow in large balls that can at times be 10 meters thick. At higher altitudes above the tree line there are patches of permanent snow. Weather conditions on the peaks are harsh, unforeseen and can change suddenly. Summer storms often accompanied by hail and gusts are common as is snow even in summer.

Επιφάνεια forex (Όψη Α) / 1,50x1,70

Beautiful bare limestone forms a rugged relief with deep cracks, sharp carving and high contrasts. The impressive cliffs and the steep slopes, interrupted by deep gorges, create magnificent images. The Mytikas summit and the peaks Stefani and Skolio offer an extraordinary sight. The rounded peaks of Agios Antonios, Profitis Ilias and Toumpa are equally impressive. The alpine meadows and the Muses Plateau accentuate the rugged alpine scenery. Screes of broken rock abound. The crevices conceal some of the most beautiful wildflowers growing in Greece.

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 21 (Πανίδα και μύκητες)

Κατασκευή αποτελούμενη από επιφάνειες (0,58x0,58) σε βινύλιο (12 τεμάχια) και διαφανοσκόπια (6 τεμάχια)

Animals at high altitudes

In the extreme conditions of high altitudes, in the alpine meadows and on mountain peaks only a few species manage to survive. The Balkan chamois is among those, which have adapted exceptionally well. The same holds for the snow vole and some birds such as the golden eagle, the wall creeper, the alpine chough, the horned lark, the wheatear, the European stonechat, the African stonechat and the common rock thrush. Invertebrates are scarce, such as the butterflies *Vanessa cardui*, *Polyommatus icarus*, *Pontia edusa* and *Gonepteryx rhamni*.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών

(επιλογή από τα ανωτέρω με βάση το διαθέσιμο φωτογραφικό υλικό)

Fungi

At the high altitudes of Mt Olympus several fungi grow, for instance the giant puffball, the mosaic puffball, the fairy ring mushroom, the garland roundhead

mushroom and the meadow puffball.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών

(επιλογή από τα ανωτέρω με βάση το διαθέσιμο φωτογραφικό υλικό)

Giant puffball, *Calvatia gigantea*
Mosaic puffball, *Lycoperdon utriforme*
Fairy ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades*
Garland roundhead mushroom, *Stropharia coronilla*
Meadow puffball, *Vascellum pratense*

Balkan chamois

One of the most illustrious residents of Mt Olympus, the Balkan chamois is now among the rarest mammals in Greece. It belongs to the Alpine genus and the Balkan subspecies (*Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*). Possibly the breed derives from a gazelle species, which lived in Central and Eastern Asia three million years ago.

It has a robust aspect with upright backward-curling horns and a brown, mask-like stripe on its face. Sloping hillsides, cliffs and alpine meadows make up the chamois' ideal habitats. In late summer and in autumn it roams at altitudes of 1,880 m and above, while in winter it descends lower to steep wooded slopes. The Muses Plateau and the peaks of Stefani, Skolio and Toumpa rank are typical summer habitats.

In the past, it was pretty widespread on the Greek mountains. In Greece the population has decreased in contrast to Europe. There are estimated 500-600 individuals, spread over the mountain of Central Rodopi, Mt Pindos, Central Greece, Mt Olympus and the mountain ranges of Tzena-Pinovo and Nemertsika. At present, 150 chamois live in the area of Mt Olympus..

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 22 (πολυμεσικές εφαρμογές)

Πολυμεσική εφαρμογή (προβολή σε δύο οθόνες αφής)

Επιλεγμένα φυτά του Ολύμπου

Επιφάνεια plexi glass (μεταξύ των δύο οθονών)/0,47x...

Wildflowers of Mt Olympus

The flora of Mt Olympus numbers more than 1,700 species, 150 of which grow in the alpine zone. More than 100 rare species have been recorded at altitudes above 2,800 m. Local and Balkan endemics, species that are included in the "Red List of Threatened Species" and species of restricted distribution make Mt Olympus famous for its diversity.

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 23 (Αλπική βλάστηση)

Επιφάνεια forex (2,35x2,10)

Alpine vegetation

From 2,500 m upwards, where Bosnian pine reaches progressively its limit, the vegetation is made up by creeping shrubs, alpine meadows and chasmophytes, rooted in screes and rock crevices. Dwarf Bosnian pines or "krummholz" and dwarf junipers form a narrow belt, separating the pine forests and the alpine meadows that host herbaceous vegetation. Alpine screes, which are abundant at the extremes of Mt Olympus, along with rock crevices host endemic and rare

species that managed to adapt to the harsh environmental conditions of the high altitudes.

Among the local endemics of Mt Olympus, one may find the yarrow of Olympus, the snow brassica, the bellflower of the Oreiades, the Griesebach's knapweed, the Theophrastus' mouse ear chickweed, the larkspur of Olympus, the small-headed spurge, the fescue of Olympus, the licorice root of Olympus, the cinquefoil of the Gods, the Thessalian speedwell and the violet of Olympus.

Παρουσίαση επιλεγμένων ειδών (είδη προς τελική επιλογή)

Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*)

It is a fern, adapted to the harsh conditions of the high altitudes. Its above-ground part is restricted to a single leaf.

Ascending rockfoil (*Saxifraga adscendens*)

Both its common and scientific names are indicative of its favourite habitat. *Saxifraga* in Latin means *rockbreaker*.

Alpine toadflax (*Linaria alpina*)

Fairly rare and characteristic of the high altitudes of Europe, at Mt Olympus it meets the southernmost point of its distribution. On its creeping shoots, purple-yellow flowers grow.

Larkspur of Olympus (*Corydalis blanda* subsp. *olympica*)

Spatulate flax (*Linum hirsutum* subsp. *spathulatum*)

An endemic and rare Balkan species, it spreads in Bosnian pine forest clearings.

Rechinger's nailwort

Alpine scullcap

Rockfoil campion (*Silene saxifraga*)

Unequal-leaved bedstraw (*Galium anisophyllum* subsp. *plebeium*)

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 24 (Επιφάνεια forex 2,55x2,10) **Human footprints on the peaks of the Gods**

In ancient times man tried to reach the peaks of Mt Olympus, to sacrifice and pay tribute to his Gods. Human presence at the high altitudes is attested by ancient authors like Plutarch, who refers to sacrifices and writings on the ashes and has been confirmed by building remnants and finds on peaks such as Agios Antonios. Travellers and present-day mountaineers have reported antiquities on several peaks (Skolio, Kakavrakas, Metamorfosi etc.).

On Agios Antonios peak, the antiquities revealed during the construction of a weather station (1961-1965), bore the inscription "ΔΙΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΩ ΙΕΡΗΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ..." (*To Olympian Zeus during the priesthood of...*), and indicate the existence of a sanctuary dedicated to Zeus. Pilgrims in ancient times seem to have climbed the peak of Profitis Ilias for religious purposes, as the caption on an etching at the Monastery of Agios Dionysios discloses, referring to the existence of antiquities. At the same place, the church of Profitis Ilias is at the highest altitude at Mt Olympus and testifies to the sanctity of the site centuries later, albeit within a different context of another system of religious values.

The highest and most famed peaks, Mytikas and Stefani, "Pantheon" and the "Throne of Zeus" remained wrapped in the veil of myth, inviolable by humans -to our knowledge at least- until the early 20th century.

Μεταλλική επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα (2,45x0,10)

On the peaks of Mt Olympus

Επιφάνεια Forex (2,45x1,65)

Fiftyfive peaks from 2,000 to 2,918.8 m compose a spectacular relief. Although the rocky and steep peaks are the ones that draw the attention, there are several others that are smooth and over 2,000 m.

The Mytikas summit (2,918.8 m) and the peaks Stefani (2,912.3 m) and Skolio (2,911 m) rise impressively steep at the topmost point, almost in the center of the massif, forming an arc. On the west, their cliffs define the *Megala Kazania* (Large Cauldrons), an impressive funnel-shaped precipitous cavity that is 700 m deep and 1,000 m wide. On the eastern cliffs of these three peaks successive folds are formed, the so-called *Zonaria* (Belts), and *Loukia* (Gutters) narrow, steep rock fissures.

Agios Antonios (2,815 m) to the south, Profitis Ilias (2,788 m) and Toumpa (2,801 m) to the north are among the few smooth peaks at high altitudes. Between Stefani and Profitis Ilias, at an altitude of 2,695 m, lies the Muses Plateau.

Πάγκος – Διαφανοσκόπιο (2,55x0,64)

Mapping the mountain. The height of Olympus

2nd century BC: The mathematician and geographer Xenagoras calculates the height of Mt Olympus from the Temple of Pythius Apollo near present-day Pythio. Attested by Plutarch, it is the first measurement placing the height of the mountain to 6,096 feet (2,609 m according to modern calculations). And even though Mytikas is not visible from Pythio and apparently it was at a lower peak that Xenagoras measured, maybe Kakavrakas (2,618 m) or Flampouro (2,473 m), the geographic value of the measurement is great. Nearly 20 centuries had to go by, before accurate measurements were achieved.

1831: The British Army officer Copeland, mapping the Thermaikos Gulf, aims at the peaks of Mt Olympus too. He announces the almost exact coordinates for the highest peak, and the height to be at 2,973 m.

1862: The German geographer Henrich Barth is the first to officially note Mytikas as the highest peak of Mt Olympus.

1921: The Swiss engineer Marcel Kurz, the first man to set foot on Stefani, carries out the first complete mapping of Mt Olympus, on assignment by the Hellenic Government. The Press of the time reports the height of Mytikas, measured to be 2,917 m.

1997: The professors of the Polytechnic School of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, K. Katsampalos, A. Bantelas and P. Savaidis, published in "Olympus", the journal of the Club of the Greek Mountaineers (SEO), the results of their measurements with modern technology: Mytikas summit is 2,918.8 m high.

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 6 (ΣΤ' ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ ΧΩΡΟΥ)

ΣΤΙΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΕΣ ΚΟΡΥΦΕΣ

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 25/Β' Όψη (Η πρώτη ανάβαση)

Μεταλλική επιφάνεια με κοπτικά γράμματα (2,45x0,10)

The first ascent

Επιφάνεια Forex (1,76x1,20)

Through time, people climbed Mt Olympus to meet livelihood needs, engage in religious practices and seek refuge in times of trouble. They may have reached Mytikas summit or Stefani peak. However, their personal stories have not left a trace in the history of the mountain.

In modern times, various scientists and travelers attempted to reach the peaks. One of the first was the French naval officer Charles Sonnini (1780) who reached the location of Chondromesorachi. Among those who tried: the British diplomat David Urquhart (1830), who went as far as Skolio peak, the French archaeologist Leon Heuzey (1855), who refers to Profitis Ilias as the highest peak, the German botanist Theodor Heldreich (1851) who carried out botanical research, the German geographer Henrich Barth (1862), the first to note that Mytikas is the highest peak, the Professor of the University of Athens Theodoros Orfanidis (1857 and 1862) who studied the flora and the German engineer Edward Richter who attempted the ascent three times (1909, 1910, 1911).

Lack of equipment and reliable maps, the presence of bandits, the existence of the Greek-Turkish border at Mt Olympus until 1912, hampered the efforts. Until 1913 everyone failed.

Ταινία (προβολή στην οθόνη εκθέματος 25)

August 2, 1913, 10:25 am, the first certified ascent to the summit

"Olympus has been calling us for such a long time... Its beauty does not only lie in the nature. It is not only because it is deep, because it is gigantic, because it wets its feet in the sky and therefrom it shoots up to 3000 m of height. The beauty of Mt Olympus is spiritual. It expressed the divine". Frederick Boissonnas

SUMMER 1913

In July 29, the Swiss Frederick Boissonnas (photographer-publisher) and Daniel Baaud-Bovy (author-art critic) set off for the climb, together with Christos Kakkalos from nearby Litochoro, as their guide.

Christos Kakkalos, barefoot, *"...hopped like a cat ...his feet started to bleed. He was going ahead. Now and again, we were losing him in the cloud. We were then following the spots his blood had left on the stones..."*.

August 2: Amidst the fog, they reach a peak which they think is the highest. They call it *"Peak of Victory"* (in Greek: *Koryfi tis Nikis*). Daniel Baaud-Bovy writes the victory chronicle, the date and the name of the peak. They insert the proof in a bottle, take photos and get ready to return.

"...However, at a moment when the fog rose, they were overwhelmed by the sight of a higher vertical rock just opposite them. They had not yet reached the highest peak. The top was there and it was that other one. They were separated from it by such a deep cut of the rock and the precipice underneath their feet was so profound, that the idea of crossing it made them shiver.

Belittled, they started to descent.

Boissonnas said: "Zeus blinds those whom he wishes to destroy".

Kakkalos was preceding them, ponderous. Where was he heading? That was not the way back. Kakkalos was now trying to climb from the east side.

It was the 2nd of August 1913, the day when man reached the top of the gods' dwelling."

Ilias Venezis

The ascent to the summit, which was named "Peak Venizelos", was captured by the photographic lens of Boissonnas and became known to the world through the publication "La Grèce Immortelle" (1919).

Christos Kakkalos kept on mountaineering on Olympus until his very old age.

The very last ascend of Christos Kakkalos to Mytikas summit took place in September 1972, at the age of 93.

ΕΚΘΕΜΑ 14/Όψη Α (Ιστορία της ορειβασίας)

Τέσσερις εκθεματικές επιφάνειες σε βινύλιο (2,45x1,50)

Ταινία με ιστορικές φωτογραφίες

Τίτλος ταινίας: Στιγμές ανθρώπων στις κορυφές των θεών

Λεζάντες εικόνων ταινίας (ελληνικά και αγγλικά)

9. Ο Χρήστος Κάκκαλος στο Οροπέδιο των Μουσών στις 30 Ιουλίου 1913, λίγες ημέρες πριν από την ανάβαση στον Μύτικα (Φωτ. Fred. Boissonnas, Αρχείο Gad Borel Boissonnas/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Christos Kakkalos at the Muses plateau on 30 July 1913, few days before the ascent to Mytikas summit (Photo Fred. Boissonnas, Archive of Gad Borel Boissonnas/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

8. Ο Frederic Boissonnas στον Μύτικα στις 2 Αυγούστου του 1913 (Φωτ. D. Baaud Bovy, Αρχείο Gad Borel Boissonnas/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Frederic Boissonnas on Mytikas summit on August 2, 1913 (Photo D. Baaud Bovy, Archive of Gad Borel Boissonnas/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

10. Στην κορυφή Σκούρτα τον Αύγουστο του 1926, οι Ηλίας Νικόπουλος, Βασίλης Παπαδόπουλος, Βάλλας και Αντώνης Στεφανίδης (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Ilias Nikopoulos, Vasilis Pappadopoulos, Vallas and Antonis Stefanidis on Skourta peak, August 1926 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

33. Ο Β. Παπαδόπουλος φωτογραφίζεται στην κορυφή του Προφήτη Ηλία κρατώντας την χαραγμένη πλάκα των ληστών του Ολύμπου «Λιστέ της Ελλάδος Φ. Γιαγκούλας, Π. Μπανάνης, Κ. Τσιαμίκας» (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

V. Papadopoulos on Profitis Ilias peak (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

11. Ανάβαση Άγγλων αλпинιστών από το μονοπάτι στα Πριόνια στις 2 Σεπτεμβρίου 1926 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

English climbers at Prionia on September 2, 1926 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

12. Άποψη της Σκάλας από τον Μύτικα στις 3 Σεπτεμβρίου 1926 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

View of the Skala peak from Mytikas summit on September 3, 1926 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

Κοινή λεζάντα:

Η ανάβαση Άγγλων αλпинιστών στον Μύτικα τον Σεπτέμβριο του 1926 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The ascent of English climbers to Mytikas summit on September 1926 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

13-15. 11-12 Σεπτεμβρίου 1927: Η ανάβαση μελών της CAF-CAS-Alpine Club και Ελλήνων ορειβατών στο Στεφάνι και τον Μύτικα, όπου αποφασίστηκε η δημιουργία του Ελληνικού Ορειβατικού Συνδέσμου (Φωτ. Fred. Boissonnas/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

11-12 September 1927: Greek climbers and members of CAF-CAS-Alpine Club on Stefani peak and Mytikas summit, where it was decided the foundation of the Hellenic Mountaineering Club (Photo Fred. Boissonnas, Archive of HFMC)

16. Στις κορυφές του Ολύμπου τον Αύγουστο του 1928 (Φωτ. ΕΟΣ Αθηνών/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

August 1928 on the peaks of Mt Olympus (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

17. Αναρρίχηση στη Στριβάδα Στεφανιού τον Αύγουστο του 1933 (Φωτ. Η. Νικόπουλος/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Climbing to Strivada of Stefani peak on August 1933 (Photo I. Nikopoulos, Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

75. Ανάβαση προς τις κορυφές το 1934 (Φωτ. Η. Νικόπουλος/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Ascent to the peaks in 1934 (Photo I. Nikopoulos, Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

73. ΜΥΤΙΚΑΣ (Φωτ. Η. Νικόπουλος/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Mytikas summit (Photo I. Nikopoulos/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

34-35. Το σημείωμα που έγραψε στην κάρτα του ο Ιταλός Emilio Comici στις 26 Ιουνίου του 1934, όταν, μαζί με την Ελβετίδα Anna Escher, άνοιξαν τις πρώτες αναρριχητικές διαδρομές στον Όλυμπο (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The note of the Italian Emilio Comici on 26 July 1936, when he set, together with the Swiss Anna Escher, the first climbing routes on Mt Olympus (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

29. Αναρριχητικές διαδρομές στη Β.Α. ορθοπλαγιά του Στεφανιού (Αρχείο Κατερίνας Γκέκα/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Climbing routes on Stefani peak (Archive of Katerina Gheka/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

32. Αναρριχητική διαδρομή στο Στεφάνι (Φωτ. Ν. Νέζης/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Climbing route on Stefani peak (Photo N. Nezis/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

69. Αναρριχητικές διαδρομές στο Στεφάνι (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Climbing routes on Stefani peak (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

72. Αναρριχητική διαδρομή στο Μύτικα το 1935 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Climbing route on Mytikas summit (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

Κοινή Λεζάντα:

Αναρριχητικές διαδρομές στις κορυφές (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Climbing routes on the highest peaks (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

23. Ο ζωγράφος Βασίλης Ιθακήσιος στον Όλυμπο το 1934 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The painter Vasilis Ithakisios on Mt Olympus in 1934 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

43. Επιστολή του Βασίλη Ιθακήσιου προς τον Κλεόβουλο Δενδρινό το 1935 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

A letter by Vasilis Ithakisios to Kleonoulos Dendrinios in 1935 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

41-42. Κατάλογος έκθεσης του Βασίλη Ιθακήσιου στον Φιλολογικό Σύλλογο «Παρνασσός» (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The exhibition catalogue of Vasilis Ithakisios (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

40. Ο Βασίλης Ιθακήσιος πέρασε τα τελευταία χρόνια της ζωής του στο Γηροκομείο Αθηνών. Πέθανε το 1977, λίγο πριν τα 100 του χρόνια (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Vasilis Ithakisios passed the last years of his life in the Athens Nursing Home. He died in 1977, shortly before turning 100 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

Κοινή Λεζάντα:

Ο ζωγράφος Βασίλης Ιθακήσιος πέρασε στον Όλυμπο 20 χρόνια της ζωής του. Πέθανε το 1977, λίγο πριν τα 100 χρόνια του (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The painter Vasilis Ithakisios lived for 20 years at Mt Olympus. He died in 1977, shortly before turning 100 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

38. Το Α' Πανελλήνιο Ορειβατικό Συνέδριο που διοργανώθηκε στη Μονή Αγίου Διονυσίου στις 15 Ιουνίου 1936. Στο βήμα βρίσκεται ο Σπήλιος Αγαπητός, πρώτος πρόεδρος του ΕΟΣ (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

39. Το Α' Πανελλήνιο Ορειβατικό Συνέδριο που διοργανώθηκε στη Μονή Αγίου Διονυσίου στις 15 Ιουνίου 1936 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

78. Το Α' Πανελλήνιο Ορειβατικό Συνέδριο στη Μονή Αγίου Διονυσίου, στις 15 Ιουνίου 1936, παρουσία του τότε διαδόχου Παύλου (επίτιμου προέδρου ΕΟΣ). Στο βήμα ο πρόεδρος του ΕΟΣ Σπήλιος Αγαπητός (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

79. Το Α' Πανελλήνιο Ορειβατικό Συνέδριο στη Μονή Αγίου Διονυσίου, στις 15 Ιουνίου 1936 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

80. Το Α' Πανελλήνιο Ορειβατικό Συνέδριο στη Μονή Αγίου Διονυσίου, στις 15 Ιουνίου 1936. Στο βήμα ο πρόεδρος του ΕΟΣ Σπήλιος Αγαπητός (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Κοινή Λεζάντα:

Το Α΄ Πανελλήνιο Ορειβατικό Συνέδριο στη Μονή Αγίου Διονυσίου, στις 15 Ιουνίου 1936. Στο βήμα, ο πρόεδρος του ΕΟΣ Σπήλιος Αγαπητός (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The First National Mountaineering Meeting organized at the Monastery of Agios Dionysios on 15 June 1936 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

19-20. Κορυφή Μύτικας, Ιούνιος του 1936 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Mytikas summit, June 1936 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

67. Ο Γ. Σινιοσόγλου στο Στεφάνι το 1938 (Φωτ. Steiner/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

G. Siniosoglou on Stefani peak in 1938 (Photo Steiner/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

68. Ο Γ. Σινιοσόγλου στον Μύτικα το 1938, μαζί με δύο Τσέχους (Φωτ. Steiner/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

G. Siniosoglou and his friends on Mytikas summit in 1938 (Photo Steiner/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

Κοινή Λεζάντα:

Ο Γ. Σινιοσόγλου στο Στεφάνι και στον Μύτικα, συντροφιά με δύο Τσέχους, το 1938 (Φωτ. Steiner/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

G. Siniosoglou and his friends on Mytikas summit in 1938 (Photo Steiner/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

18. Η θεμελίωση του καταφυγίου στις Βρυσοπούλες στις 20 Μαΐου του 1934 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The foundation of the Vrysopoules Refuge on 20 May 1934 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

84. Το πρώτο καταφύγιο του Ολύμπου, χτίστηκε το 1930-31 σε σχέδια του αρχιτέκτονα-μηχανικού Σπήλιου Αγαπητού, πρώτου προέδρου του ΕΟΣ και πήρε το όνομά του μετά τον θάνατό του το 1943 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The oldest refuge of Mt Olympus was built in 1930-31 by the engineer Spilios Agapitos, first president of the Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing and took his name after his death in 1943 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

44-46. Οι εργασίες ανέγερσης του καταφυγίου του ΣΕΟ «Γιώσος Αποστολίδης» (Αρχείο Παπαδόπουλου/ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης)

48 και 50. Τα εγκαίνια του καταφυγίου του ΣΕΟ στις 15 Αυγούστου 1962. Το καταφύγιο χτίστηκε με προσωπικό κόπο του Γιώσου Αποστολίδη και πήρε το όνομά του, μετά από τον θάνατό του από πτώση στο Λούκι του Μύτικα το 1964 (Αρχείο Παπαδόπουλου, Τριανταφυλλίδη/ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης)

15 August 1962: The opening day of the the highest Greek refuge. It belongs to the Club of the Greek Mountaineers of Thessaloniki (SEO). The first floor was constructed under the supervision of Giosos Apostolidis and took his name after his death in the Louki of Mytikas in 1964 (Archive of SEO)

51. 15 Αυγούστου 1962 στον Μύτικα. Είναι η ημέρα των εγκαίνιων του καταφυγίου του ΣΕΟ «Γιώσος Αποστολίδης» (Αρχείο Τριανταφυλλίδη/ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης)

August 15, 1962 on Mytikas summit. It is the opening day of the Giosos Apostolidis Refuge (Archive of SEO)

49. Στην κορυφή του Μύτικα, τον Οκτώβριο του 1964 (Αρχείο ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης)

October 1964, on Mytikas summit (Archive of SEO)

31. Λειτουργία στον Προφήτη Ηλία το καλοκαίρι του 1964 (Φωτ. Κ. Ζολώτας/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

70. 17 Σεπτεμβρίου 1964: Μια νέα αναρριχητική διαδρομή ανοίγεται στη βόρεια ορθοπλαγιά του Σκολιού (Φωτ. Κ. Ζολώτας/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

September 17, 1964: A new climbing route on the north cliff of Skolio (Photo K. Zolotas/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

77. Αναρρίχηση στο Στεφάνι στις 18 Σεπτεμβρίου 1964-Διαδρομή Κ. Ζολώτα (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

September 18, 1964: Climbing to Stefani peak-K. Zolotas route (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

22 και 28. Ο Γιώργος Μιχαηλίδης, ο άνθρωπος που έγραψε ιστορία στην ελληνική ορειβάσια, κατορθώνοντας ορισμένες από τις πιο δύσκολες αναρριχήσεις στην Ελλάδα, αναρριχάται στο Σκολιό το 1966 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

George Michaelidis climbs on Skolio peak in 1966. He was the man who made history in Greek mountaineering, accomplishing some of the toughest climbs in Greece (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

30. Η κατασκήνωση της «Σχολής Αναρριχήσεων του Ολύμπου», τον Αύγουστο του 1959, κάτω από τη ΒΑ ορθοπλαγιά του Στεφανιού, στα 2.600 μέτρα (Περιοδικό *Βουνό*, τεύχος 210, 1959/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The camp of the "Climbing school of Olympus" in August 1959 on Stefani peak (Newsletter *Mountain*, issue 210, 1959/Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

82. Ανάβαση της Σχολής Χειμερινής Ορειβάσιας στον Όλυμπο, τα Χριστούγεννα του 1966 (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Ascent of the Winter Mountaineering School to Mt Olympus on Christmas 1966 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

52. Πορεία από το καταφύγιο του ΣΕΟ προς την κορυφή το 1967 (Αρχείο Τριανταφυλλίδη/ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης)

Ascent from the SEO Refuge to the summit in 1967 (Archive SEO)

85. Ο Χρήστος Κάκκαλος θα περάσει το καλοκαίρι του 1972 στο καταφύγιο Σπήλιος Αγαπητός. Και από εκεί, τον Σεπτέμβριο, θα πατήσει για τελευταία φορά στον Μύτικα (Φωτ. Γ. Κυρίτσης)

36. Η τελευταία επίσκεψη του Χρήστου Κάκκαλου στον Μύτικα, τον Σεπτέμβριο του 1972, σε ηλικία 93 ετών (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

The last ascent of Christos Kakkalos on Mytikas summit in September 1972, at the age of 93 (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

21. Ο Χρήστος Κάκκαλος και ο Κώστας Ζολώτας στον Μύτικα, στις 19 Σεπτεμβρίου 1972 (Αρχείο Κ. Ζολώτα/ΕΟΟΑ)

Christos Kakkalos and Kostas Zolotas on Mytikas summit on 19 September 1972 (Archive of K. Zolotas/Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing HFMC)

83. Ο Χρήστος Κάκκαλος με τη Χριστίνα Ζολώτα, στην τελευταία του ανάβαση στον Μύτικα, στις 14 Σεπτεμβρίου 1972 (Αρχείο Κ. Ζολώτα/ΕΟΟΑ)

Κοινή λεζάντα:

Η τελευταία ανάβαση του Χρήστου Κάκκαλου στον Μύτικα, τον Σεπτέμβριο του 1972, σε ηλικία 93 ετών (Αρχείο Κ. Ζολώτα/ΕΟΟΑ)

The last ascend of Christos Kakkalos to Mytikas summit in September 1972, at the age of 93 (Archive K. Zolotas/Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing HFMC)

1. Οι Ε. Νέζης, Ν. Νέζης, και Σ. Παντελίδης στον Μύτικα το 1970 (Φωτ. Ν. Νέζης)

E. Nezis, N. Nezis and S. Pandelidis on Mytikas summit in 1970 (Photo N. Nezis)

2. Ο Γιώργος Μιχαηλίδης στην κορυφή Στεφάνι το 1980 (Φωτ. Ν. Νέζης)

George Michaelidis on Stefani peak in 1980 (Photo N. Nezis)

3. Στον Προφήτη Ηλία στο πλαίσιο της 60ης Πανελλήνιας Ορειβατικής Συνάντησης τον Ιούλιο του 2000 (Φωτ. Ν. Νέζης)

On the peak of Profitis Ilias in July 2000, during the 60th Hellenic Mountaineering Meeting (Photo N. Nezis)

6. Οι Σ. Σπανούδης και Π. Σαραντάκος στην Κόψη του Σκολιού (Φωτ. Κ. Σαραντάκος/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

S. Spanoudis and P. Sarandakos on Skolio peak (Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

7. Πορεία προς το καταφύγιο του ΣΕΟ «Γιώσος Αποστολίδης» (Φωτ. Κ. Σαραντάκος/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

5. Ανάβαση από το Λούκι του Μύτικα (Φωτ. Μ. Στύλλας)

27. Οι Κώστας Ζολώτας, ο Οδηγός του Ολύμπου και ο Δημήτρης Γεωργούλης, Πρόεδρος της ΕΟΟΑ, με θέα το Στεφάνι (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

53-66. Χειμερινή ανάβαση του ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης στον Όλυμπο (Αρχείο ΣΕΟ Θεσσαλονίκης)

4. Ανάβαση στον Μύτικα το 2013, με αφορμή τον εορτασμό των 100 χρόνων από την πρώτη ανάβαση (Φωτ. Val. Boissonnas/Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Ascent to the Mytikas summit on the celebration of the centennial of the first ascent (Photo Val. Boissonnas/ Archive of Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering & Climbing)

24-26. Οι απόγονοι του Boissonnas στον Όλυμπο, με αφορμή τον εορτασμό των εκατό χρόνων από την πρώτη ανάβαση (Αρχείο ΕΟΟΑ)

Credits ταινίας στα ελληνικά

Logo Φορέα Διαχείρισης

Έργο: Υπηρεσίες επιμέλειας-οργάνωσης και κατασκευής εκθεμάτων του Κέντρου Πληροφόρησης Επισκεπτών Εθνικού Δρυμού Ολύμπου-Μουσείο Ολύμπου

Logo Χρηματοδότησης

Παραγωγή: Μουσείο Γουλανδρή Φυσικής Ιστορίας/Ελληνικό Κέντρο Βιοτόπων-Υγροτόπων

Εκτέλεση παραγωγής: N-CODE ΕΠΕ

Συντονισμός: Μαρία Κατσακιώρη, Κατερίνα Μπόλη

Σκηνοθεσία: Δημήτρης Μουρτζόπουλος

Επεξεργασία-Μοντάζ: N-CODE ΕΠΕ

Ιδιαίτερες ευχαριστίες οφείλουμε στην Ελληνική Ομοσπονδία Ορειβασίας και Αναρρίχησης και στον Σύλλογο Ελλήνων Ορειβατών Θεσσαλονίκης για την παραχώρηση του πολύτιμου φωτογραφικού τους υλικού.

Κείμενα εκθεματικών επιφανειών:

Moments of ascent

Landmark events that marked mountaineering on Mt Olympus include the first ascent of Mytikas summit in 1913 followed by the first ascent of Stefani peak (1921), the establishment of the Greek Mountaineering Club (1928), the construction of the first mountain refuge (1930), the setting of the first climbing routes on Mytikas and Stefani peaks (1934). These events shaped the contemporary history of Mt Olympus; the conquest of the mythical peaks by present-day mountaineers and climbers.

With the establishment of nine mountain refuges at key points and the development of a large network of paths, Mt Olympus attracted people from all over the world: climbers who set routes on the steepest cliffs; mountaineers who managed to climb from the most inaccessible points; scientists who tried to study its wealth; groups of nature lovers who celebrated their conquest of Mytikas summit; people who sought the resonance of celebrated myths on the summits; those who satisfied their passion for great heights; those who pushed themselves to their limits; people who just wanted to enjoy the view from the highest point of Greece.

Συνοπτική παρουσίαση γεγονότων:

2/8/1913: Christos Kakkalos from Litchoro leads the Swiss Frederic Boissonnas and Daniel Baaud-Bovy to Mytikas summit. It is the moment that goes down in history as the first time man sets foot on the mythical peaks.

30/04/1914: Aristeidis Foutridis and the American Francis Farquhar attempt to climb to the top. They get as far as at Agios Antonios, Skolio and Skala peaks. Their pictures were published in American magazines and are the first of Mt Olympus.

21/7/1919: Frederic Boissonnas, with his son Henry-Paul, and Daniel Baaud-Bovy ascend Mytikas summit for a second time.

20/7/1920: George Konstantakos was first to ascend alone on Mytikas summit.

12/8/1921: The Swiss topographer Marcel Kurz, along with Christos Kakkalos, become the first men to reach the peak of Stefani.

12/9/1927: The first international mountaineering expedition is organized; on Mytikas summit, 24 Greek, French and Swiss climbers found the Greek Mountaineering Club. Among them were Manolis Bamieros, Platon Metaxas, Kostas Natsis, Ilias Nikopoulos and Frederic Boissonnas.

7/3/1928: The painter Vasilis Ithakisios climbs on Mytikas summit, led by Christos Kakkalos.

3/8/1928: First organized ascent by various clubs (21 persons) and first team ascent from Louki (16 persons).

20/2/1930: Founded by the Mountaineering Club of Athens and the Mountaineering Association of Patras, the Greek Mountaineering Club (aka EOS) operating as the Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing (aka EOOA). In the same year, the Mountaineering Club of Thessaloniki was founded.

8/9/1930: The first mountain refuge is constructed; it is named after the engineering supervisor and founding member of the Greek Mountaineering Club (aka EOS), Spilios Agapitos. The site is indicated by Christos Kakkalos and Kostas Zolotas will undertake the management of the refuge from 1954 to 2001. The latter is identified entirely with Mt Olympus, the mountaineer, climber and guide of Olympus. Kostas Zolotas has been awarded by the Academy of Athens on 100 rescues of mountaineers.

8/9/1930: The first ascent to the top from Strivada. It is performed by Kostas Natsis (Natsis Pass), the first Greek climber, who forges his own route to reach the top.

20/3/1931: Kostas Natsis, Hercules Ioannidis and Gustave Dorier successfully complete the first winter ascent to the top (Vrysopoules-Skala-Mytikas).

25/12/1931: Second winter ascent of Mt Olympus, overshadowed by the death of Antonis Stefanidis, precursor of Greek mountaineering and a founding member of the Greek Mountaineering Club.

25-28/6/1934: The Italian Emilio Comici, together with the Swiss Anna Escher introduce rock-climbing to Greece, setting the first climbing routes, two on Stefani peak (west ridge and east face) and one on Mytikas summit (NW face). Today, there are more than 100 climbing routes on Mt Olympus.

15/6/1936: First National Mountaineering Meeting organized at the Monastery of Agios Dionysios.

1937: Christos Kakkalos officially proclaimed "Olympus Guide". He will remain the nearly permanent guide of visitors and mountaineers for many years, until succeeded by Kostas Zolotas.

20/7/1951: A National Mountaineering Meeting is held on Mt Olympus.

29-30/7/1957: George Michaelidis with Kostas Zolotas realize a risky climb to Mytikas summit from the side of Kazania (Cauldrons).

7/1957: Founded in Thessaloniki, the Club of the Greek Mountaineers (aka SEO) active until today, is particularly active on Mt Olympus. Giosos Apostolidis and Karampet Arzoumanian are among the founding members.

8-13/8/1959: The Greek Mountaineering Club organizes the first Panhellenic climbing school. Stefani peak is the training ground and George Michaelidis is the instructor.

1962: Foundation of the Greek Mountaineering Club of Litochoro.

15/3/1964: The first climbing route on the face of Zilnia.

4/5/1964: Giosos Apostolidis died in an accident involving four climbers at Louki (Couloir) on the way to Mytikas summit. The Refuge of the Greek Mountaineering Club (aka SEO) that was built by G. Apostolidis is named after him.

14/9/1972: Christos Kakkalos ascends Mytikas summit for the last time, at the age of 90. He will pass away a few years later (13/4/1976) at the age of 94. On that last ascent he is accompanied by Kostas Zolotas and his three daughters, the youngest being 3 years old.

5/12/1976: The deadliest accident happens when an avalanche kills six climbers of the Greek Mountaineering Club of Thessaloniki and Kavala.

23-24/12/1979: A group of mountaineers are involved in an accident and lost their way for 30 hours in a blizzard. Dimitris Nikiforidis and George Soulas were the victims of that day.

1980: Foundation of the Skiing-Mountaineering Club of Elassona.

6/7/1986: The Greek Mountaineering Club of Thessaloniki organizes the first Olympus Marathon that becomes a landmark for mountain running in Greece.

10/6/1989: First mass rally against the construction of a ski resort on Mt Olympus.

23/7/1995: 80-year-old George Michaelidis falls to his death at Louki (Couloir) on Mytikas summit. He was the man who made history in Greek mountaineering, accomplishing some of the toughest climbs in Greece, including on the western rock-face of Stefani peak and on the fissure of Mytikas. He had been the head of the rescue team in Giosos Apostolidis' accident, at the same place 31 years earlier.

2/2000: The first pure winter routes on the north face of Skolio peak are set.

2/8/2013: Celebration on Mytikas summit of the centennial of the first ascent, with the participation of mountaineers and relatives of the pioneers.

Έκθεμα 26 (Διαμορφωμένος «χώρος» προβολής ταινίας - Μυθολογία)

Τομή 4 – Επιφάνεια (1,25x1,25) με ενσωματωμένη οθόνη

Α' Μέρος: Legendary battles for the conquest of Mt Olympus

The majestic relief of Mt Olympus gave rise to many myths such as the battle of the Gods to govern the world.

The battle against Cronus and the Titans (Titanomachia) lasted ten long years before the Gods established themselves as victors. However, before they could make Olympus their permanent abode another battle had to be fought. This time against the Giants who were born out of the blood of Uranus. The Gods had won again and Zeus established his throne on the peaks of Mt Olympus.

On the peaks of Mt Olympus the myth competed with scientific evidence before its truth could become established and find its place in history.

Olympian Zeus

Δημήτριος Παντερμαλής, Ομότιμος Καθηγητής Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας ΑΠΘ,
Πρόεδρος Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου Μουσείου Ακρόπολης

Dimitrios Pandermalis, Emeritus Professor of Classical Archaeology AUTH
President, Board of Directors of the Acropolis Museum

Part A of the interview of D. Pandermalis

It is not always easy to explain why specific places were chosen as abodes of the Gods or important sanctuary in ancient Greece. We can however form a general idea out of information passed down by ancient Greeks that Gods were sometimes discussing it for instance Apollo asked one of his nymphs where to build his sanctuary.

The society of the Twelve Gods was organized like the Mycenaean society with one king on top and several others who were this king's brothers and sisters, sons and daughters. Like Mycenaean acropolis that stood at different places overlooking large areas so the seat of the Gods needed to be placed on a mountain. So the highest mountain in Greece was chosen to host this society of the Gods in multiple levels: great Gods on top, above all Zeus whereas Nymphs, Muses and the *Charites* (Graces) were placed within the slopes of the mountain.

Obviously this scenery of great diversity, with peaks suddenly arising, with deep gorges, waterfalls and small ponds was indeed the best possible place to host the Twelve Gods.

Part B of the interview of Pandermalis

Dion is the sacred city of *Olympian Zeus* found on the eastern foothills of Mt Olympus. Nature in the area is extraordinary; it resembles that of the mountain however there is plenty of water that springs from the ground, water that flows here from the gorges of Mt Olympus, disappears in the foothills and reappears here at Dion, and possibly this was the reason the place was chosen.

At the same time, this place offers a great view onto Mt Olympus and the greatness of its peaks. The close relation of the mountain to the sky is visible at a glance here. For the ancient Greeks what took place here was a sign, which was perceived sufficient so to choose this site. That is, thunderbolts are frequent due to the humid air and tall trees which led the ancient Greeks to believe that these thunderbolts were divine sign sent by Zeus.

Life here started in the prehistoric times and there are settlements since that era along the eastern slopes. Archaeological evidence reveals that cults of Olympian Gods started here by the 6th century BC. It is certain that Olympian games of Macedonia "en Dio Olympia" as they were known, begun to take place at the initiative of Macedonians by the end of 5th century BC. In this way, Dion saw its importance raised, the cult of Zeus became the official cult of the state of Macedonia and Zeus became the protector of royalty in Macedonia. Also the cleansing ceremony of Macedonia military took place at the sanctuary of Olympian Zeus before a campaign started. There was also a sacrifice of one

hundred cows known as *hecatombe* and the meat offered to visitors that arrived from all of Macedonia.

So here at the foothills of the mountain rituals devoted to the resident of the highest peak, father of Gods, Olympian Zeus. Olympian Zeus also protected administration of the Macedonian Kingdom as inscriptions that presented official documents were published here in public sight.

An important discovery was the sanctuary of *Zeus Hypsistos*, which was another quality of Zeus who now became Zeus of skies above the highest mountain. Zeus communicated with humans through his eagles thought to be his divine messengers. This cult relates to the perception for the cult of almighty God as we know it at present times.

Έκθεμα 26 (Διαμορφωμένος «χώρος» προβολής ταινίας - Μυθολογία)

Όψη Α: Επιφάνεια βινυλίου (3.00x1.30) εξωτερικά «χώρου» προβολής

...I was gaining riches filling my life with valuable experiences from the mountain. At the time, I reached inaccessible peaks, fighting against the rock, the ice and snow and feeling victorious in myself, feeling strong and humane at once. These were moments of the highest pleasure and bliss, filled with incomparable beauty and transcendental greatness. Those moments constitute a dream, which marked me and has become deeply ingrained in my soul. These are nostalgic moments that are unforgettable, lit my past and offer consolation for the future.

From the interview by Giorgos Mihaelidis published in the magazine "Korfes", issue 91

Τομή 3: Τίτλος με κοπτικά γράμματα σε κολόνα

The mythical peaks

Τομή 3: Πάγκος εντός διαμορφωμένου «χώρου»

The peaks of Mt Olympus inspired myths and offered a core narrative during antiquity; myths that spread with Homer's epics and had influenced Western culture; myths packed with symbolism that were depicted in art and became world known.

Tradition has it that it was the residents of Pieria who initiated the worship of the Olympian Gods. Tradition passed poets and bards to Homer (8th century BC) who the first to describe Mt Olympus as the abode of the Gods. Later his beliefs were echoed by Hesiod.

Homer's poetic imagination held the Olympian peaks to be part of the sky, always covered with clouds, unseen by humans, far away from Earth. That is why Zeus, father of all Gods is placed by Homer to live on *rion*, the highest peak of Mt Olympus.

Τομή 1&2: 12 επιφάνειες βινυλίου (1,50x0,50) εκατέρωθεν προβολής Olympian Zeus

1. Zeus is the only one who can boast the "conquest" of the highest peaks of Mt Olympus, where his palace and throne stood. At his side he has Hera as his lawful spouse, Themis as his consultant, Ganymede as his wine steward and Iris as his messenger, flying between sky and earth carrying messages. The rest of the gods where placed within the slopes of the mountain below the peaks, in the gorges of Mt Olympus, in palaces built by the divine blacksmith Hephaestus, while lesser deities, such as the Nymphs and the Muses live in Olympus' forests.

2. A child of Cronus and Rea, Zeus is brother to **Hestia**, patroness of the hearth, domesticity and family, **Demeter**, goddess of fertility and grains, **Hera**, patron goddess of family and marriage, **Pluto**, god of the underworld and **Poseidon**, ruler of the sea. Cronus was the youngest of the Titans born to Uranus (Sky) and Gaia (Earth). Cronus overthrew Uranus after he had castrated him. Then **Venus**, goddess of love and beauty, emerged from the foam that Uranus' genitals made falling from the sky into the sea.

3. The fear that he would meet with his father's fate made Cronus swallow his newborn children. Zeus was the only one to escape. His mother Rea deceived Cronus by giving him a swaddled stone to swallow, while Zeus grew up in a cave in Crete, nursed by the goat Amalthea. When he came of age, he made Cronus throw up his siblings and together they claimed power from their father.

4. Zeus reached his absolute sovereignty arduously, after fighting against the old gods. The famous Titanomachy, the battle against Cronus and the other Titans, lasted ten long years. On his side Zeus had his siblings: Pluto and Poseidon, Hestia, Demeter and Hera. Precious allies were the Hecatonchires (the Hundred-Handed) and the Cyclopes, who provided the gods with weapons for the battle. Zeus took the thunderbolt, Poseidon the trident and Pluto the dog-leather helmet that made him invisible. The battle ended triumphantly for the Olympians. The Titans were forever shackled to Tartarus and the gods divided powers: Zeus became lord of the sky, Poseidon of the sea, Pluto of the invisible kingdom of the underworld.

5. The consolidation of sovereignty required yet another fierce battle, this time with the Giants, born to Gaia from Uranus' blood that spilled on her when Cronus castrated him. Human in aspect, but terrible looking, with snakes for hair, with a dragon's tail and of huge stature, the Giants tried to reverse the order of Olympus with a surprise attack, hurling rocks and flaming trees. With the decisive help of Nike, Athena and Hercules, the Giants were killed one after the other. And Zeus definitively won the Olympian peaks and absolute power.

6. Zeus is the ruler of nature and of the elements of weather. He is the one who sends the heavenly light and fair weather, winds, rain, clouds, snow, hail, lightning, thunder. He is *Zeus Xenios* (the protector of guests), *Zeus Ikesios* (the protector of supplicants), *Zeus Orkios* (the protector of oaths), *Zeus Polieus* (the protector of the State) and *Zeus Erkeios* (the protector of home). He is *Zeus Hypatos*, the one who determines people's fate, the one who rules the world and regulates the laws that govern it and the moral order. He is the Olympian Zeus, first among gods. He is *Zeus Hysistos* (Supreme), enthroned on the summit of Mt Olympus. His attributes are the thunderbolt, his precious weapon, and the eagle at the top of his scepter, symbolic of his authority.

7. Zeus was the father of Olympian gods, lesser deities, mythical heroes and of all people. With his wife Hera he had bellicose **Aris**, the blacksmith **Hephaestus** and the eternal teenager **Eve**. From his head sprang **Athena** fully-armed. She was his beloved daughter, personifying some of the highest ideals of the spirit of ancient Greece. From his coupling with Leto, twins were born: **Artemis**, goddess of wilderness and hunting, and **Apollo**, god of music, divination and moral order. After Zeus had mated with Maia, daughter of Atlas, **Hermes** was born, the messenger of the gods and guide of souls to Hades (the underworld).

8. Zeus became enchanted by many mortal women continuing the mythical births. He fell in love with the daughter of the King of Thebes, Semele, and from his thigh Dionysos, god of vineyards and wine, was born. Taking the form of a swan, he seduced Leda, and Helen of Troy was born. He arranged the marriage between the sea-nymph Thetis and the mortal Peleus, and Achilles, the hero of the Trojan War, was born. Out of his love for Alcmena, Hercules was born, a semi-god who won immortality with his labors and was deified at Mt Olympus.

Transformed into a bull, he brought Europe, daughter of the King of Syria, to Crete and King Minos was born. With mortal women and nymphs, Zeus gave life to fathers of nations and founders of ancient cities.

9. With Themis, the goddess of Justice, he had three daughters, the **Ores** (Hours): Eunomia (Rule of law), Deke (Justice) and Eirene (Peace), who guarded the gates of sky on Olympus and made time pass bringing people the fruits of their labor. With Themis he also had another three daughters, the *Moires* (Fates): Clotho, who spun the thread of life, Lachesis, who set people's destiny and Atropos who measured a person's life and determined its length on her walking stick. With Eurynome, daughter of the Ocean, he had the three *Charites* (Graces), Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia, who also lived on Mt Olympus, along with the Muses and the Hours.

10. After Zeus had mated with Mnemosyne (Memory), daughter of Uranus and Gaia, the **Muses** were born in Pieria. Muses were nine female deities representing arts. Beloved daughters of Zeus they were worshipped on the eastern side of Mt Olympus. An altar dedicated to Zeus and Muses was built at Dion. King Archelaos of Macedonia instituted the "Olympian Games of Dion" by the end of the 5th century BC. These games were organized every year under the auspices of the Macedonian Kings in honor of Zeus and Muses.

11. In Dion, excavations have unearthed two temples dedicated to Zeus. The ruins revealed outside the city walls, close to the Roman Theatre, were identified as the Sanctuary of the Olympian Zeus that used to host numerous royal votives. Alexander the Great dedicated to Zeus a magnificent bronze equestrian group by the famous sculptor Lysippus, commemorating the twenty-five companions (*Hetairoi*) they had fallen at the Battle of the Granicus (334 BC).

12. The statue of *Zeus Hypsistos* (Supreme), first among gods and humans, was discovered in a thick layer of mud in his sanctuary. The statue represents *Zeus Hypsistos* enthroned, majestic, holding a thunder symbolizing his great power. The cult statue, the votive offerings, the marble eagles, the rings to tie sacrificial animals and the inscription "Διὶ υψίστῳ" (*To Zeus Hypsistos*) are evidence that one of the greatest sanctuaries of the almighty god has been discovered.

Τομή 4 – Κείμενο σε κοπτικά γράμματα στην πλάτη επιφάνειας (1,25x1,25) με ενσωματωμένη οθόνη

...this way, at that time, when shadows were descending all around us, Olympus was becoming identical to Homer. It was becoming a spiritual eternity.

Ilias Venezis

Έκθεμα 3 (πίσω πλευρά - προς το τελευταίο επίπεδο του χώρου)

Τέσσερις επιφάνειες βινυλίου

Εντυπωσιακές εικόνες κορυφών

Κειμενολεζάντες

Frederic Boissonnas (1858-1946), the Swiss photographer, who captured with his lenses sights and monuments of Greece in the early 20th century, was one of the first who photographed Mt Olympus. This photo archive was bought by the Greek state and is now protected as a portable monument of great historical, folklore, archaeological and artistic value.

Savvas Tsiligrdis (1924-2004) is one of the Greek photographers who captured with his camera Mt Olympus, leaving behind an archive of significant historical and artistic value.

ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ ΠΟΛΥΜΕΣΙΚΩΝ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΩΝ

ΠΟΛΥΜΕΣΙΚΗ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ ΕΚΘΕΜΑΤΟΣ 6

Μονοπάτια και διαδρομές στον Όλυμπο

KΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΟΘΟΝΗ - Κατάλογος

Paths

- ▶ Litochoro-Prionia (E4)
- ▶ Prionia-Spilios Agapitos Refuge (E4)
- ▶ Spilios Agapitos Refuge-Kakoskala-Mytikas
- ▶ Spilios Agapitos Refuge-Louki-Mytikas
- ▶ Gkortsia-Petrostrougka Refuge
- ▶ Petrostrougka Refuge-Muses Plateau
- ▶ Muses Plateau-Stefani and Mytikas
- ▶ Kokkinopilos-Skala (E4)-Mytikas
- ▶ Karya-Skolio (O2)
- ▶ Vrysopoules-Agios Antonios
- ▶ Kokkinopilos-Kitros
- ▶ Xerolakki-Muses Plateau
- ▶ Xerolakki-Megali Gourni
- ▶ Agia Triada-Krevatia Refuge
- ▶ Krevatia Refuge-Barmpalas-Muses Plateau
- ▶ Krevatia Refuge-Papa Stream
- ▶ Agioi Apostoloi-Mastorouli
- ▶ Agios Konstantinos-Koromilia Refuge-Petrostrougka Refuge
- ▶ Agios Konstantinos-Orlias-Koromilia Refuge
- ▶ Agioi Apostoloi-Kleftovrysi
- ▶ Agia Kori-Elatos Saddle-Petrostrougka Refuge
- ▶ Prionia-Livadaki

Climbing fields

- ▶ Peaks (Mytikas, Stefani, Skolio)
- ▶ Zilnia

Refuges

- ▶ Spilios Agapitos
- ▶ Vrysopoules-KEOACH
- ▶ Christos Kakkalos
- ▶ Stavros-Dimitrios Bountolas
- ▶ SEO-Giosos Apostolidis
- ▶ Petrostrougka
- ▶ Koromilia Dion
- ▶ Krevatia
- ▶ Emergency refuges

Paths

Litochoro-Prionia (E4)

Duration: 5 h

Altitude difference: 640 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 9 km

Marking: very good

The route is part of the European long distance path E4. It starts at Miloi (alt. 400 m) inside Litochoro, it continues along the Enipeas gorge, to reach, after many changes in altitude, the location Prionia (1,060 m). The crossing of the gorge is one of the most beautiful mountain routes in Greece, with dense vegetation, impressive geological formations and the constant presence of water. The path initially follows river Enipeas and at the last half of the route, it crosses its waters seven times through small wooden bridges. It comes across Agio Spilaio, the cave, where Agios (Saint) Dionysios lived and practiced asceticism and not long after, the path reaches the Old Monastery of Agios Dionysios, a historical monastery of Olympus, which was built in the 16th century, was destroyed by the Nazis in 1943 and today has been restored. The route goes on, leading to the waterfalls of river Enipeas to reach Prionia, where the river's springs are. From Prionia, the path E4 continues its course towards the Spilios Agapitos Refuge, from which one can approach the peaks.

Prionia-Spilios Agapitos Refuge (E4)

Duration: 3 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,000 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 4 km

Marking: very good

It is the most popular route to the Olympus peaks and the busiest path of the mountain. It is part of the European long distance path E4, taking over from the route "Litochoro-Prionia" that runs through Enipeas gorge. The location Prionia marks the end of the asphalt road coming from Litochoro, taking its name from the water-powered sawmills that used to operate for the processing of local lumber. There is a restaurant-cafeteria here. The river Enipeas, that flows through the largest gorge of Olympus mountain, springs here. The route till Spilios Agapitos Refuge is almost entirely covered in beech, black pine and fir forest. It also crosses Pigadouli spring, which however does not have water all year long. It continues uphill reaching the location Balkoni (2,060 m) among tall Bosnian pines, offering a magnificent view of the plain of Pieria and the Aegean Sea. The refuge is strategically located to act as a base for those who wish to approach Mytikas summit through Kakoskala or the Louki (Couloir) of Mytikas.

Spilios Agapitos Refuge-Kakoskala-Mytikas

Duration: 3 h

Altitudinal difference: 860 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate, dangerous at certain points

Length: 3 km

Marking: very good

The Spilios Agapitos Refuge (2,060 m) is the first refuge established on Olympus mountain back in 1930; it serves as a starting point in order to reach Mytikas summit and as a milestone in the course of the European long distance path E4. From the Refuge, the path goes constantly uphill, following the steep Chondromesorachi ridge. After bypassing the junction for Zonaria (Belts) and the Muses Plateau, it reaches the Skala peak (2,866 m). The route continues with the ascent of Kakoskala, with its steep natural "steps" demanding a degree of attention and leading to Mytikas (2,918.8 m), the summit of Olympus. As an alternative, for the daring, the descent from Mytikas can be done through the steep route of Louki (Couloir).

Spilios Agapitos Refuge-Louki-Mytikas

Duration: 3 h

Altitudinal difference: 818 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate, dangerous at certain points

Length: 3 km

Marking: good

From Spilios Agapitos Refuge (2,060 m) in the location "Balkoni" under the tall Bosnian pines and the ample view of the Aegean Sea, the European long distance path E4 continues its upward course on the steep and sparsely vegetated Chondromesorachi ridge. The route enters the alpine zone in the direction of Skala peak. In the junction with the path that goes to Zonaria (Belts), the E4 path continues its course towards the west leading to Kokkinopilos. The route to Zonaria follows the characteristic folds on the impressive geological formations right beneath the peaks, offering a panoramic view of the Mavrolongos ravine and river Enipeas. The ascent continues inside the Louki (Couloir) of Mytikas, a short in length but very steep route to the summit, that requires caution.

Gkortsia-Petrostrougka Refuge

Duration: 2 ½ h

Altitudinal difference: 815 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 6 km

Marking: good

It is the second most popular route to the peaks of Mt Olympus, after the European long distance path E4. It starts in the location Gkortsia or Diastavrosi (in the 14th km of the road from Litchoro to Prionia), where a short dirt road leads to a parking space. From this point, the muleteers set out to transport supplies to the refuges in the Muses Plateau. The path goes inside a dense beech forest. In the location Barmpa, there is a kiosk, while a small detour leads to the spring Kolokythies, one of the few springs that lie in the high altitudes of Mt Olympus. The route continues to Strangos, where a detour goes to Ithakisios' cave, where the painter Vasilis Ithakisios lived and painted for 20 years. The path ends in Petrostrougka Refuge (1,940 m), a location with an impressive view to the east and to the north. The refuge can be reached also from the routes starting from Koromilia Refuge to the northeast and Agia Kori to the north. From Petrostrougka, the route can reach the Muses Plateau and the peaks.

Petrostrougka Refuge-Muses Plateau

Duration: 3 h
Altitudinal difference: 650 m
Degree of difficulty: intermediate
Length: 7 km
Marking: good

From Petrostrougka Refuge (1,940 m) the path passes through a forest of impressive centuries-old Bosnian pines. As the forest becomes sparser, the tall pines are progressively succeeded by creeping dwarf trees. The route continues to Skourta peak (2,450 m), with the enchanting view and reaches Laimos, the stony narrow ridge that leads, without many altitudinal fluctuations, to the base of Giosos' Pass and from there to the Muses Plateau. The impressive plateau, the ample view of the Aegean, and the striking Stefani rock-face, rising up just above the plateau, compose one of the most characteristic landscapes of Mt Olympus. In the Muses Plateau, the route splits in two segments, one reaching SEO-Giosos Apostolidis Refuge (2,700 m) and the other one, Christos Kakkalos Refuge (2,650 m). They are both ideal for a rest before the ascent to the peaks.

Muses Plateau-Stefani and Mytikas

Duration: 1 h
Altitudinal difference: 268 m
Degree of difficulty: easy to the base of the couloirs, then dangerous at certain points
Length: 1.5 km
Marking: good

The two refuges on the Muses Plateau, SEO-Giosos Apostolidis Refuge and Christos Kakkalos Refuge offer the opportunity for the ascent on Stefani peak, which quite spectacularly rises over the plateau. The path passes by Portes, a steep passage that leads to the western side of the mountain, to continue, narrow and without many altitudinal fluctuations, to reach the Louki (Couloir) of Stefani, a very steep trail that leads to Stefani peak (2,912.3 m). For the ascent to Mytikas summit, one must pass by the couloir, just to find himself after a short hike, in the base of Mytikas Louki (Couloir). The ascent through the couloir to the summit of Mt Olympus (2,918.8 m) requires attention due to the steep slopes.

Kokkinopilos-Skala (E4)-Mytikas

Duration: 6-7 h
Altitudinal difference: 1,766 m
Degree of difficulty: demanding
Length: 14 km
Marking: very good

A part of the European long distance path E4, the route starts at Kokkinopilos, follows Stalagmatia ravine and leads to the alpine plateaus of Mt Olympus. In its course, it intersects with the road that comes from the Kalyvia village and goes to Megali Gournas, where Kalyvia Christaki emergency refuge lies (2,430 m), beneath the homonymous peak Christakis (2,707 m). The route continues constantly uphill, passes by Skolio (2,911 m) and reaches Skala peak (2,866 m). From Skala, diverging from E4, which descends towards Spilios Agapitos Refuge and Litochoro, the route continues into the natural, fairly steep steps of Kakoskala to lead to Mytikas summit (2,918.8 m).

Karya-Skolio (O2)

Duration: 9 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,900 m

Degree of difficulty: demanding

Length: 17 km

Marking: good

This is part of the Greek trail O2, which connects Mt Pelion to Mt Olympus. At Mt Olympus, the path starts at the outskirts of Karya village and after crossing shrubland and low forests, it reaches Charvalovrysi (1,400 m). From this point on, the scenery changes. The path, almost entirely deprived of vegetation, with increased inclination, passes through the ridge between the peaks Kakavrakas (2,619 m) and Metamorfosi (2,675 m) and continues with milder inclinations passing through Bara Plateau. Later on, it goes around Agios Antonios peak (2,815 m), where there is an emergency refuge and climbs up a ridge to reach Skolio peak (2,911 m), the third highest peak of Olympus mountain, next to Mytikas and Stefani.

Vrysopoules-Agios Antonios

Duration: 3 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,000 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 4 km

Marking: good

It is an alternative fast ascent to the higher peaks of Olympus mountain, as it starts at 1,800 m of altitude, where one can reach by car. The route is ideal for winter ascents using mountaineering skis, as it is bare of vegetation. The path starts at the military installations of the Mountain Combat and Skiing Training Centre (KEOACH) of the Greek Army, 17 km after the village of Sparmos. Inside the premises lies the Vrysopoules Refuge. The route starts with a high inclination, following the pylons of the military ski center. Later on, it passes by Kostas Migkatzidis emergency refuge (2,450 m) and a little later it comes across the O2 path from Karya to Skolio. Passing by the latter, it reaches another emergency refuge, located just a few meters below of Agios Antonios peak (2,815 m), where the view of Mytikas summit and Stefani and Skolio peaks is magnificent. If someone wishes to reach them, he can do it by following the path that goes down from the summit.

Kokkinopilos-Kitros

Duration: 4-5 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,200 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 5 km

Marking: good

From Kokkinopilos starts a particularly interesting route in the western side of Mt Olympus. The route unfolds in shrubland dominated by kermes oak and scattered pine stands. In the middle of the route lies Roudi spring (1,800 m). Passing by the peak of Anthimos (1,999 m), the path continues mildly in the gentle ridge and

reaches Kitros (2,416 m), where one can enjoy the view of the peaks of Olympus and Pieria mountains and of the peaks Anthimos and Voulgara (1,683 m). From Kitros, one can continue to peaks Nana (2,285 m) and Salatoura (1,431 m), where the homonymous emergency refuge lies. Alternatively, there is the possibility of going down Xerolakki stream via Nana and Steni Salatoura and move towards Megali Gournas, where Christakis emergency refuge lies. This trail does not bear any markings though.

Xerolakki-Muses Plateau

Duration: 4-5 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,350 m

Degree of difficulty: demanding, at points

Length: 5 km

Marking: scarce

It is a demanding route traversing the western side of Mt Olympus. Its start is approached through a rough dirt road that begins from the forest road connecting the villages Petra and Kokkinopilos. The caves signaling the start of the path are characteristic. The route follows Naoum stream to reach the base of Kazania (2,250 m), an impressive amphitheatrical basin formed by the rock face of the peaks of Olympus. From there and for the rest of the route, caution is necessary until Portes (Doors), the passage between Toumpa and Stefani peaks, which leads to the Muses Plateau.

Xerolakki-Megali Gournas

Duration: 4 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,200 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 7 km

Marking: None

The trail starts at the junction between Petra-Kokkinopilos and Xerolakki stream at 1,350 m altitude. First it runs through a dense forest of black pine and European box and follows the ravine Xerolakki. While ascending, on the right, one can see the crest from Kitros to Flampouro (2,416 m) and on the left Christakis peak (2,707 m). Once out of the woods, the trail continues to the left to reach Megali Gournas plateau (2,550 m). Here lies the refuge Christakis and Skala, Skolios peaks and Mytikas summit are very close.

Agia Triada-Krevatia Refuge

Duration: 2 h

Altitudinal difference: 650 m

Degree of difficulty: easy

Length: 4 km

Marking: good

The path starts at Agia Triada church, in the end of the asphalt road, 4 km after Vrontou, providing the opportunity to explore the northern side of Mt Olympus. The route is constantly moving uphill and in the largest part, it is exposed to the sun. Small beech stands cast shade on it, just before the exit to the plateau,

where the Krevatia Refuge is built (1,007 m). Despite its short length, the route offers a nice view to the plain of Katerini and Thermaikos Gulf. A dirt road coming from Agia Triada also reaches the refuge.

Krevatia Refuge-Barmpalas-Muses Plateau

Duration: 7 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,680 m

Degree of difficulty: demanding

Length: 8 km

Marking: good initially, scarce after Barmpalas

From Krevatia Refuge (1,007 m) starts a particularly beautiful, yet strenuous route to the peaks of Olympus, traversing the northern side of the mountain. Initially, the path is steep crossing a beautiful black pine forest. Progressively, the inclination becomes milder up to Barmpalas (1,841 m), where the view to the peaks and to the plain of Pieria is enchanting. From this point on, the marking gets scarcer, but the route follows the fairly distinctive ridge Papa Rachi with impressive view to the bare peaks. As the altitude rises, the ground becomes unstable and caution is needed until the exit to the Muses Plateau (2,695 m).

Krevatia Refuge-Papa Stream

Duration: 1.5 h

Altitudinal difference: 200 m

Degree of difficulty: easy

Length: 3 km

Marking: good

A short and mild route, it starts from Krevatia Refuge (1,007 m). A picturesque route, which crosses dense forests of evergreen and deciduous trees and ends at the Papa stream, where there are natural pools of water throughout the year. The trail meets the circular route "Agioi Apostoloi-Papa Stream-Papa Aloni-Mastorouli" where one can continue on either ways.

Agioi Apostoloi-Mastorouli

Duration: 4-5 h

Altitudinal difference: 630 m

Degree of difficulty: easy

Length: 6 km

Marking: good

Easy and mild, but relatively long, this route starts at the church of Agioi Apostoloi, on the northern side of Mt Olympus, and continues along the bank of Papa stream, where it intersects with the route "Krevatia Refuge-Papa Stream". Leaving the stream behind, the route reaches the clearing Papa Aloni, at the top of a cone (1,100 m). Going downhill along Tsirknia ridge, it meets Mastorouli spring, which has water all year round. From here and through a dirt road, there is the possibility to reach either Agioi Apostoloi and Vrontou, or Kopanoula spring, where the route intersects with the route "Agia Kori-Kopanoula-Elatos Saddle-Petrostrougka Refuge".

Agios Konstantinos-Koromilia-Petrostrougka

Duration: 5-6 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,670 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 9 km

Marking: good

The route starts at the forest road Dion-Koromilia, relatively close to the chapel of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni, on the northeastern side of Mt Olympus. It follows Kanali ridge, towards Koromilia Refuge, traversing the road three times. As it continues uphill, it goes through a beech forest, known as Lianoxia and reaches Petrostrougka, where the homonymous refuge lies, built among Bosnian pines. From the refuge, one can either follow the path towards the Muses Plateau and the high peaks or head towards Prionia, where one can go through a less popular path that passes by Strangos.

Agios Konstantinos-Orlias-Koromilia Refuge

Duration: 2 h

Altitudinal difference: 720 m

Degree of difficulty: easy

Length: 5 km

Marking: good

The path starts at the chapel of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni and continues along the beautiful Orlias stream, with flowing water throughout the year. A small detour leads to the magnificent waterfalls through a densely forested landscape. The route follows the forest road and reaches Koromilia Refuge, where one can access Petrostrougka, the Muses Plateau and the high peaks of Mt Olympus.

Agioi Apostoloi-Kleftovrysi

Duration: 3-5 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,030 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 6.5 km

Marking: good

Starting at Agioi Apostoloi, and continuing either on the forest road or on the path, which it intersects many times, the route reaches Mastorouli spring, which has water all year round. The route follows Tsirknia ridge to intersect with the path towards Papa Aloni and Papa stream. Continuing, it reaches Elatos saddle (1,600 m) and from there it descends to Arapis stream, where Kleftovrysi lies, which used to be one of the lairs of the notorious bandit Fotis Giagkoulas.

Agia Kori-Elatos saddle-Petrostrougka

Duration: 6 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,630 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 10 km

Marking: good

The route starts at the chapel of Agia Kori and continues inside the stream of the same name covered with rich vegetation until it reaches Kopanoula spring, on the forest road coming from Agioi Apostoloi. Next, it ascends towards Robolakia ridge inside a dense black pine forest to finally reach Elatos saddle at 1,600 m and intersect with the route "Agioi Apostoloi-Mastorouli-Kleftovrysi". A small detour from the path, going down to Arapis stream, leads to Kleftovrysi, the lair of the notorious bandit Fotis Giagkoulas. The main route continues towards Petrostrougka, inside a dense forest of Bosnian pines. From here, one can either follow the route towards the Muses Plateau and the peaks or reach Prionia, through a not so well known path that passes by Strangos.

Prionia-Livadaki

Duration: 4 h

Altitudinal difference: 1,100 m

Degree of difficulty: intermediate

Length: 5,5 km

Marking: good

Starting at Prionia, the route follows the European long distance path E4 towards Spilios Agapitos Refuge passing through forests of black pine. At Pigadouli spring, it diverts from E4 and descends towards the densely vegetated Mavrolongos stream, crossing it, to reach the opposite slope. The route continues uphill until 2,000 m and then, without many altitudinal fluctuations, goes among high Bosnian pines, and leads to Livadaki, where there is an emergency refuge. From this location, one can move alternatively to the south-west and reach the peaks Pagos (2,677 m) and Kalogeros (2,701 m), or to the north (walking parallel to Enipeas gorge, which lies 700 m lower) and reach the chapel of Agios Ioannis and Litochoro.

Climbing fields

Summits (Mytikas, Stefani, Skolio)

Mytikas summit and Stefani and Skolio peaks are the highest of Mt Olympus, towering over 2,900 m and offering a vast array of climbing options. At these peaks, the foundations of rock climbing in Greece were set in the summer of 1934, when the Italian Emilio Comici and the Swiss Anna Escher, climbed the eastern face of Stefani, creating the first climbing route in the country, which took the name of the two pioneers. The climbing activity on the peaks was violently interrupted during the German occupation and started again in the '50s with the creation of new routes.

Nowadays, the three peaks host over 50 traditional multi-pitch routes with a length of 120 to 600 m, and attract Greek and foreign devotees each year. The access to the peaks is possible from the Muses Plateau.

Zilnia

Zilnia climbing area is located near Litochoro village; it is an impressive rock face towering at the mouth of Enipeas gorge. The area offers many classical routes, created back in the '60s and '70s. Apart from the traditional multi-pitch routes, some of which reach or exceed 300 m of length, the area hosts some very well equipped sport climbing routes of increased difficulty, reaching up to the 8th degree of UIAA's scale.

Refuges

Spilios Agapitos Refuge

The oldest refuge of Mt Olympus lies in the heart of the mountain, at Balkoni (2,070 m). It belongs to the Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing (EOOA) and claims the largest traffic among all Greek refuges. Built in 1930-1931 was named after Spilios Agapitos, an engineer who was first president of the EOOA. Since then, the building has been extended and today, it is the second largest in Greece. Today it is better known by the name of Kostas Zolotas, who has run it for over 50 years. It has a capacity of 120 people and it is open from May to October. Close by, there is a helicopter pad for emergencies.

Christos Kakkalos Refuge

It is located on the southwest side of the Muses Plateau, at 2,650 m, offering a magnificent view of the highest peaks. It belongs to the Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing and was constructed in 1961 by Greek Royalty. In 1984 its name was changed from King Pavlos to Christos Kakkalos in honour of a local mountain guide, who climbed to Mytikas summit in 1913, along with the Swiss Fred Boissonnas and Daniel Baud Bovy. It can operate under adverse weather conditions, nearly half of the year and it can host 23 people.

SEO-Giosos Apostolidis Refuge

The highest Greek refuge lies on the saddle between Profitis Ilias and Toumpa peaks at 2,697m; it belongs to the Club of the Greek Mountaineers of Thessaloniki (SEO) and can host about 100 people. The first floor was constructed in 1961 under the supervision of Giosos Apostolidis and Karampet Arzoumanian, founding members of SEO. The second floor was added in 1964. The refuge took the name of its founder after his death following a fall in the Louki (Couloir) of Mytikas in the Easter of 1964. The refuge operates from May to October, while the front porch has a glass window and it is accesible through out the year as an emergency shelter.

Stavros Refuge-Dimitrios Bountolas

It was constructed in 1969 and lies near Litochoro, at Stavros location (960 m), where it takes its name from. It is also known as Dimitrios Bountolas, in honour of the local mountaineer who died in the Himalayas in 1985. It has a capacity of 30 people and operates during the summer months, national holidays as well all weekends. Its premises are ideal for the take off of hang gliders.

Vrysopoules Refuge-KEOACH

It is located on the S-SW side of Mt Olympus in the location Vrysopoules and belongs to the Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing. It is inside the military installations of the Mountain Combat and Skiing Training Centre (KEOACH). Greek visitors are required to produce an ID card, while foreign visitors must obtain a special permit from the Special Forces Directorate of the Army General Staff. The homonymous ski center operates near the facilities. The refuge is ideal for mountaineering skis towards Megali Gourni and Kalogeros, Agios Antonios and Skolio. peaks. It can accomodate 25 guests.

Petrostrougka Refuge

One of the newest refuges of Mt Olympus, it is located at 1,940 m, surrounded by a beautiful forest of Bosnian pines. It can host up to 80 people. Due to its easy access, it can act as a base for winter ascents, as it is open nearly all year round (in the winter at weekends and during all summer). The ground floor serves as an emergency refuge. It is operated by the Hellenic Rescue Team.

Koromilia Dion

With a view of the Thermaikos Gulf, this refuge was built in 2008 on the eastern side of the mountain, at an altitude of 1,000 m. Since 2012 it operates all year round and can accomodate 20 people. The facility is ideal for crossing Orlia stream and accessing the high peaks of Mt Olympus.

Krevatia Refuge

Built at an altitude of 1,007 m, in Krevatia location, it has a capacity of 20 people. The view of the northern side and the steep rock faces of Olympus are magnificent. The refuge is a starting point for many hiking routes. It operates on weekends all year round.

Emergency refuges

Apart from the organized refuges, small buildings scattered on many locations (Agios Antonios, Christakis, Vrysopoules, Salatoura) can be used in emergency situations in the winter, offering shelter, while some of them have beds.

Credits

Project: Organization and creation of the exhibits of the Visitor Information Centre of Mt Olympus National Park

Production: The Goulandris Natural History Museum-Greek Biotope/Wetland Centre

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360° Photos: EKBY's Archive/Vasilis Triantafyllou, Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Vasilis Triantafyllou

Map production: Lena Hatziiordanou

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ΠΟΛΥΜΕΣΙΚΗ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ ΕΚΘΕΜΑΤΟΣ 20

Επιλεγμένα είδη πουλιών

Κατάλογος επιλεγμένων ειδών

| Επιστημονικό όνομα | Κοινό ελληνικό όνομα | Κοινό αγγλικό όνομα |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | Διπλοσάινο | Northern goshawk |
| <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | Ξεφτέρι | Eurasian sparrowhawk |
| <i>Aegolius funereus</i> | Αιγωλιός | Boreal owl |
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | Χρυσαιτός | Golden eagle |
| <i>Bubo bubo</i> | Μπούφος | Eurasian eagle-owl |
| <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> | Γιδοβύζι | Nightjar |
| <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | Μαυροπελαργός | Black stork |
| <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> | Νεροκότσυφας | White-throated dipper |
| <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | Φιδαιτός | Short-toed snake eagle |
| <i>Coracias garrulus</i> | Χαλκοκουρούνα | European roller |
| <i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i> | Λευκονώτης | White-backed woodpecker |
| <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | Κοκκοθραύστης | Hawfinch |
| <i>Dendrocopos medius</i> | Μεσαίος δρυοκολάπτης | Middle spotted woodpecker |
| <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Φάσσα | Common wood pigeon |
| <i>Dryocopus martius</i> | Μαύρος δρυοκολάπτης | Black woodpecker |
| <i>Falco eleonora</i> | Μαυροπετρίτης | Eleonora's falcon |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Πετρίτης | Peregrine falcon |
| <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> | Γυπαετός | Bearded vulture |
| <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i> | Σταυραετός | Booted eagle |
| <i>Lophiophanes cristatus</i> | Λοφιοπαπαδίτσα | Crested tit |
| <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> | Σταυρομύτης | Red crossbill |
| <i>Poecile Montana</i> | Βουνοπαπαδίτσα | Willow tit |
| <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | Σφηκιάρης | Honey buzzard |
| <i>Prunella collaris</i> | Χιονοψάλτης | Alpine accentor |
| <i>Pyrrhonorax graculus</i> | Κιτρινοκαλιακούδα | Alpine chough |
| <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | Πύρρουλας | Bullfinch |
| <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> | Πυρροβασιλίσκος | Common firecrest |
| <i>Gyps fulvus</i> | Όρνιο | Griffon vulture |
| <i>Tichodroma muraria</i> | Τοιχοδρόμος | Wallcreeper |
| <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> | Χιονάδα | Horned lark |

Κείμενα παρουσίασης στην αγγλική γλώσσα

Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Large finch species (15-17 cm), with a big head, nearly neckless and short thick "podgy" bill. Its head, face, tail and wings are black, with a vertical white bar. Its back is grey. Underpart in males is bright pinkish-red and in females is greyish-buff.

It prefers mixed forests and conifer forests with dense vegetation, which grow up to 1,600 m. In Olympus, it lives in the black pine forests. It feeds on fleshy fruit seeds and herbal plants, but also on buds and tender plant shoots.

Its range in Greece is limited. It has been observed in mountainous areas such as Voras, Tzena, Orvilos, Rodopi, Olympus and Pindos. It only breeds in Olympus and Pindos.

It lives in solitude, in pairs or in small groups (of around 20 birds) when food is abundant. Likely, it migrates in solitude or in small flocks. Its call, soft, discreet and low-pitched, is used by both sexes, but mostly by males.

Photo: Giannis Gasteratos

Black stork, *Ciconia nigra*

Threat category in Greece: endangered

It looks like the white stork, but is barely smaller (90-105 cm). It is easily discriminated by its black head and neck. Its back is black with metallic green gloss. Bill and legs are red in adults, and grey-green in juveniles.

A rare visitor in Greece, as well as a passing migrant. It breeds in Northern Greece, mainly in Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus, locally in Thessaly, as well as in Lesvos island. During migration, it may be seen elsewhere, nonetheless always rare.

It is a quite shy species while in contact with humans. It nests in solitude, away from human settlements, usually on trees and more rarely on rocks, in hilly and lower mountainous areas with conifers, in deciduous or mixed forests, valleys, forest clearings, but always in the vicinity of freshwater where it seeks prey. Outside the breeding period, it is commonly seen in wetlands, often together with white storks and herons. It feeds on reptiles and amphibians, small mammals and occasionally on small birds.

Photo: Lampros Logothetis

European roller, *Coracias garrulus*

Threat category in Greece: vulnerable

With a size of 29-32 cm, it has a spectacular bright blue colour, and a brown back. Its head is big and its beak is strong and black in colour.

In Greece it is a summer visitor and a passing migrant. It used to have a much wider range, but it has now been restricted principally to Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, and the islands of Lesvos, Samos and Kos, with a small number of pairs

in other islands of the Dodecanese. It is more widespread during migration, though never common.

It breeds in flat or semi-flat plains with open steppes, arid grasslands, traditional crops, pastures and open areas with scattered trees. It nests in holes found on steep river banks, aged trees, old buildings and road slopes. It feeds on large insects (e.g. beetles, grasshoppers) and sporadically on reptiles.

Photo: Charis Kourouzidis

Red crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Large finch species, with big head and bull-necked. Its beak is heavy, with crossed tips and its tail is deeply forked. Males are orange to red, with dark coloured wings and tail. Females, just like juveniles, are grey to yellowish-green.

In Greece it is rather widely distributed; it breeds in most mountains of the continental part of the country, including Peloponnese.

It lives in black pine forests, although in Northern Greece, it prefers scots pine and Bosnian pine forests, where it occasionally nests. Its habitats include dense stands, forest edges and clearings.

It feeds on conifer seeds, buds of broadleaf plants, fruits and insects. It is very handy in recovering seeds from the cones, using its specially adapted bill. Its nests compiled of conifer needles, lichens and bark, near treetops.

Photo: Tasos Bounas

Golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*

Threat category in Greece: endangered

Very large eagle (80-93 cm) with long wings (wingspan 190-225 cm) and long tail. Dark brown coloured, with yellow-brown nape. Both sexes alike, with regard to plumage.

Till the 1960s, the golden eagle was widely spread almost all over the mountainous part of continental Greece, in addition to several islands. Currently, it is limited to certain mountainous, upland and rocky areas of Thrace and Macedonia, in mountain range of Pindos down to Central Greece as well as in some areas of Peloponnese, Evoia and Crete. It is a sedentary species, occurring in mountainous, upland and rocky areas, where it nests. It prefers open spaces with low vegetation. During summer, it is frequently observed in the alpine zone. It nests chiefly on cliff ledges or on big trees.

It feeds on birds and mammals of small and medium size, reptiles, but also on carrion, mainly in winter. In continental Greece, particularly in Macedonia and Thrace, it largely feeds on tortoises, which it drops from a height onto rocks in order to crack open their shell.

Photo: Tasos Bounas

Black woodpecker, *Dryocopus martius*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

Large woodpecker, up to 40-46 cm in length. As implied by its name, it is all black with an all-red crown in males, and a red patch on the hind crown in

females. Its beak is the biggest and most powerful among all woodpecker species of the Western Palearctic. The drumming of its beak is the strongest and longest of all related species.

The species is widely spread (even though density of populations is rather low) in the mountainous areas of continental Greece, from the northern borders with Albania, FYROM and Bulgaria, down to Mt Parnassos in the south. Kefalonia is the only island of the Mediterranean where the species occurs.

In the southern areas (Parnassos, Oiti, Ainos), it exclusively lives in Greek fir forests, whereas in Northern Greece it may also be found in mixed conifer-deciduous forests. It prefers high trees in mature stands, principally in mixed beech-fir forests or in homogenous forests with beech, Norway spruce, broadleaves etc., from 800 m till beyond the forest limit.

It feeds on larvae, pupae and adult of ants and wood-boring beetles. It often feeds on the ground; of there are fallen trees, which it drills by the drumming of its beak.

Photo: Charis Kourouzidis

Boreal owl, *Aegolius funereus*

Threat category in Greece: data deficient

It is a nocturnal bird of prey (owl), medium sized (22-27 cm), with a large head. It has a dark brown colour, with tiny white spots, while its underparts are whitish with brown spots. Its flight is mainly characterized by a horizontal glide, unlike owls. Its song is a discreet flute-like whistle. Plumage in both sexes is identical.

In Greece, its range encompasses the mountains of Parnassos, Oiti and Olympus as well as Rodopi.

A typical forest dweller, it usually roosts in dense stands. In Parnassos, Oiti and Olympus, it occurs in fir or pine forests in high altitude.

It feeds on small mammals (mice, voles and shrews) and to a lesser degree, on small birds and insects. It hunts in thickly forested areas, but also in open spaces, crops, grasslands or even in the proximity of small human settlements.

Photo: Wikimedia commons/Steven Katovich

Eurasian eagle-owl, *Bubo bubo*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

One of the largest nocturnal bird of prey (owl) with a size of 59-73 cm and a wingspan of 138-170 cm. Females are larger than males. It has a dense fluffy plumage and a big head. Its eyes are big and red-orange in colour. It is yellow-brown, with dark streaks in its underparts and deeper brown with bold blackish streaks in its upperparts. It has ear-tufts which are visible when perched.

Sedentary species, though not common, it inhabits mountains and forests, mostly with rocks and aged trees. During daytime, it perches in very dense trees or rock cavities.

It nests over a large part of continental Greece south to Mt Taygetos. It may also be found in Lesvos and Samos islands.

Its prey consists of mammals (voles, mice, rats, hedgehogs, hares) and birds (crows, gulls, and ducks). It nests on remote rocks, occasionally on the ground next to rocks or dense vegetation, rarely in old buildings.

Photo: Thodoros Naziridis

Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

Medium sized (24-28 cm) nocturnal species, with narrow long wings, large head, short neck and legs. Its plumage is soft, mottled-brown, buff-white, grey and black with white spots. Sexes differ in plumage; only the male has white spots on the wings and tail corners. During the day it stands motionless on a branch or on the ground. Its name comes from an old folk tale according to which these birds sucked the milk from goats.

It is a summer visitor in our country. Nightjars arrive in early April and depart within the first fortnight of September. It occurs in a variety of open habitats with sparse trees, sand dunes, islands and islets up to alpine meadows. It shows a strong preference to open pine forests and to deciduous forests, pastures and wetland peripheries. It inhabits the entire continental part of the country as well as most of the islands. In Olympus, it is found up to 1,800 m.

During daytime it stands still on tree branches or on the ground, while at night, it hunts large insects. It possesses a big gape with strong rictal bristles around it, so as to trap its prey easily. Its flight is noiseless, with sudden fast glides. It nests on the ground.

Photo: Lampros Logothetis

White-throated dipper, *Cinclus cinclus*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Small passerine bird, 17-20 cm in size, with strong legs and short tail, often somewhat cocked. Its plumage is dark brown-grey, with white on the neck and breast.

It is mostly a sedentary species, fairly common in the upland rivers of Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace, while less common further south. It usually nests at middle to high altitude, in fast-flowing pure creeks and streams. It makes a round and domed nest, with a side entrance, above the water, on rocks, below bridges or even behind cascades.

It feeds on insects, worms, larvae, mollusks, little fish and tadpoles. It is one of the few passerines that dive into the water to seek prey. It swims under the water surface using its wings and it can moreover walk on the bottom of the water body.

Photo: Charis Kourouzidis

Short-toed snake eagle, *Circaetus gallicus*

Threat category in Greece: near threatened

Large eagle (62-69 cm), pale-coloured, with long and broad wings (162-178 cm). Its flight pattern is characteristic, as it often hovers or hangs motionless against the wind direction, making slight wing adjustments. With very pale underparts, its head and breast are dark grey and its eyes are yellow.

It occurs throughout the entire continental Greece and in most islands. It's a summer visitor in our country, from March to September. However, some individuals winter in Greece.

It breeds in open and dry areas with thin forests and it nests on trees. In the wider area of Dadia (near the border with Turkey), it solely nests in black pine and Turkish pine forests, whereas elsewhere it prefers mixed beech forests.

It principally feeds on snakes and lizards. A small percentage of its diet also consists of birds and rodents.

Photo: Tasos Bounas

Peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

It is a medium-large falcon with a strong bulky body and pointed wings. The female largely outsizes the male. Upperparts are grey-black, while underparts are white with thin grey-black bars. It has a conspicuous black "hood" and a broad "moustache".

It occurs throughout the continental part of Greece and in most islands, despite its scattered distribution. It may locally be rare such as in Crete. Its population in Greece is sedentary or slightly mobile, in relation to food availability. During winter, a considerable number of peregrine falcons arrive from the North, so as to overwinter in Greece.

It is monogamous and every year the pair returns to the same nest which it builds on steep cliffs from the sea level up to 1,500 m. During not breeding season, particularly in winter, it hunts over plains, wetlands or other areas where prey is plentiful. It feeds on birds (such as pigeons, doves and starlings) which it grasps in mid-air, after persecution or spectacular stoop (high speed dive) from a height with its wings tightly folded.

Photo: Lampros Logothetis

Griffon vulture, *Gyps fulvus*

Threat category in Greece: vulnerable, populations of continental Greece and of Cyclades are considered as critically endangered

A huge bird of prey (95-110 cm), outsizing even most of the eagles. It has broad wings and short, round tail. It flies with slow movements and its neck folded.

The griffon vulture often moves in flocks. It is characteristic of open spaces, occurring in upland and mountainous areas, profiting from extensive livestock farming. It is an obligatory scavenger, feeding on carcasses of medium to large sized ungulates, out of which it selectively removes the soft parts, with particular preference to offal.

The presence of its colonies is always associated with the existence of limestone substratum, where several pairs nest together on steep mountain slopes, in gorges but also on costal cliffs almost over the sea.

Even though the griffon vulture is the most common and widespread vulture species in Greece, it was once far more common, almost abundant. In our days it occurs locally in Thrace, Epirus, Aitolioakarnania, the Cyclades (Naxos, Irakleia) and in Crete. Up to the 80s, Olympus hosted the nests of all 4 European vulture species. Today, none of these species nest here, the griffon vultures, however, do appear sporadically.

Photo: Tasos Bounas

Bearded vulture, *Gypaetus barbatus*

Threat category in Greece: critically endangered

Large species of vulture (105–125 cm), with long and narrow wings, with dark underwings and a long cuneiform tail. The upper part of its body is dark grey, whereas its underparts are whitish to deep rufus, a colour acquired through friction with rocks.

It is the rarest vulture species in Greece. Unlike other species, it does not form colonies. In the past, it used to be common in our country. Since the mid-90s, however, its population declined dramatically, as only 4 pairs in Crete and a single individual in Western Macedonia remained. Today, the bearded vulture only occurs in Crete (4-6 pairs). In Olympus, it nested until the 80s and was last observed in the early 90s. Nevertheless, it constitutes the unique trigger species of the Special Protection Area of Olympus.

During winter it chooses warm valleys, while in summer it prefers the alpine zone, beyond the forest limit. It lives in remote precipices, usually near rocks or sheer rock faces, from 400 to 2,500 m.

It mates for life and nests at a relatively low altitude (750 m), as it depends on sheep and goat herds for its food. It feeds on the bone marrow extracted from dead animals of medium or small size, which it drops from a height on to rock, in order to break them.

Photo: Archive of Natural History Museum of Crete/A. Margalida

Honey buzzard, *Pernis apivorus*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

Bird of prey, slightly larger than the common buzzard (52-59 cm), with long wings. Its plumage varies from dark to pale or even reddish. Adult birds have bright yellow eyes.

Migratory species, it visits our country in summer but is more common during autumn migration. It occurs in open forested areas, chiefly in Northern and Central Greece. It breeds in forested areas where food is plentiful. It usually prefers deciduous, but also coniferous forests. It nests on trees, where both sexes build their nest.

It feeds on insects, mainly wasps and bumblebees, as well as insect larvae and wasp nests which it digs out of the ground. During the breeding season, it feeds also on worms, reptiles, amphibians, nestlings and small mammals.

Photo: Giannis Gasteratos

Eurasian sparrowhawk, *Accipiter nisus*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Small bird of prey, with short broad wings and a long tail. The male is 29-34 cm long while the female is much bigger. Sexes are not alike. The male has blue-tinged dark grey upperparts and rufous barred underparts, while the female has dark grey upperparts and barred grey-brown underparts.

Its flight pattern is characteristic, with few fast wingbeats interrupted by a brief glide. It frequently flies at a small height, hunting small birds by surprise attacks.

A resident species in Greece that makes dispersive movements, while birds from the northern parts of the range migrate south for winter. It is a more regular visitor in Northern and Central Greece.

It breeds in forested areas but also near human settlements. It prefers open areas, alternating with coniferous forests. Every year it builds a new nest on some aged tree.

Photo: Tasos Bounas

Northern goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

A medium-sized bird of prey (49-56 cm), with broad wings and long tail. Upperparts are bluish-grey in the male and dark grey in the female. Underparts are buff-white and barred grey in both sexes. On their head they bear a white supercilium ("eyebrow").

It is a sedentary species, widely distributed over the largest part of mainland Greece. During winter its population in Greece increases, as more birds arrive from the North to overwinter.

It lives in coniferous or mixed forests and less frequently, in deciduous forests, at elevations that vary from 300 to 2,500 m. It builds a bulky nest on a tree, usually a conifer, at a height of 10-16 m, which it often re-uses.

It mainly feeds on birds, mostly pigeons and turtle doves, but also on reptiles and mammals.

Photo: Thodoros Naziridis

Eleonora's falcon, *Falco eleonora*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

A medium-sized falcon (36-42 cm), with long wings (wingspan 87-104 cm). Adults have two morphs: the dark morph, almost all-black and a more common, light morph, in which the body is light rusty-brown with oblong streaks.

It is a migratory species; it visits our country in autumn, but is more common in spring and summer. Greece is considered to be the most important country with regard to the species' conservation and survival, as, during the breeding season, it hosts more than 85% of the world population. Although the breeding colonies are concentrated on islands and coasts, Eleonora's falcons may be seen in mainland Greece, even in high mountains, because the islands cannot provide enough food.

It mainly feeds on large insects, such as butterflies, dragonflies, cicadas and beetles, which it captures in mid-air with its talons, whereas during the autumn migratory period, it feeds mainly on birds.

Photos: Tasos Bounas

White-backed woodpecker, *Dendrocopos leucotos*

Threat category in Greece: near threatened

Woodpecker with a body length of 25-28 cm, a rather long neck and beak. Its underparts are buffy-pink and its belly, light red. Its flanks are streaked and it has a black band on the sides of its head. Its white back is visible in flight. Sexes can be discriminated by the crown, all-red in males and black in females.

It is a rare species with a relatively restricted range in mainland Greece, from Peloponnese and further up north. Its southernmost occurrence is in Mt Taygetos and the only island where it is found, is Kefalonia in the Ionian Sea.

In Olympus, it lives in black pine forests, whereas in Central Greece and in the Peloponnese it prefers fir forests. It usually breeds in wet, mixed forests, where there are numerous dead and feeble trees. It feeds on insects, principally beetle larvae, which it seeks pecking on tree trunks.

Photos: Tasos Bounas

Middle spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopos* (syn: *Leiopicus*) *medius*

Threat category in Greece: least concern

Medium-sized woodpecker (19-22 cm), with short, slender bill and rounded, pale head. Sexes are alike. It has a red crown but no black moustacial stripe. The forehead and the sides of the head are white. The eyes stand out due to their deep black colour. Its flanks are marked with fine dark streaks.

It is a resident species, widespread in mainland Greece and the Peloponnese. Lesvos is the only island that hosts this species. It lives at a medium altitude, in deciduous forests, chiefly oak forests. Locally, it may be found, from the sea level up to 1,500-2,000 m. It shows preference to warm places. It mainly breeds in deciduous forests with elderly trees, as well as in valleys with stands of willows, poplars, but also conifers (mostly in Southern Greece). It digs its nest in decaying trunks or coarse branches.

Photo: Tasos Bounas

Common wood pigeon, *Columba palumbus*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

It is the largest pigeon species, with a body length of 38-43 cm quite a long tail. It is distinguished by a characteristic large white neck patch and the white band on the upperwing, visible in flight.

It is resident in our country, but also a common winter visitor. It has an extensive, though scattered, distribution in Greece. It is more common in Northern and Central continental Greece. It breeds in most of the mountains of mainland Greece, down to Mt Parnassos in the south, as well as in certain islands (Crete, Rhodes, Lesvos).

It breeds at a medium altitude up to 1,500 m, primarily in oak forests. Its nest is a mere platform of sticks, which it builds on trees. During autumn and winter, it is commonly observed in arable farmland with corn and other crops.

Photo: Ludomir Prause

Wallcreeper, *Tichodroma muraria*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

A characteristic passerine, sized 15.5-17 cm. It is black and grey with rounded wings, marked with red, black and white patterns above. During summer the two sexes differ in plumage; in males, neck and breast are black and wings are red, while in females, the neck is grayish-white, the central body part is grey-black and wings are less tinged with red.

Sedentary species, in our country it is a rare visitor with a fragmented range in mainland Greece. It lives at inaccessible sites, at an altitude that varies between 1,000 and 3,000 m. During winter, it is usually found at lower altitudes, occasionally even on buildings and in quarries.

It breeds in the alpine zone of Mt Pindos, south to Parnassos, Olympus, in the island of Thasos and in Mt Taygetos, which marks its southernmost distribution limit of the species in the Western Palearctic. It prefers rocky areas with precipices and sparse vegetation, in the vicinity of water. It nests in rock crevices. It feeds on terrestrial insects and spiders.

Photos: Lampros Logotheitis

Alpine chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Large passerine, with a body size of 36-39 cm. It has an all-black plumage, with broad wings forming "fingers" when in flight. It has a bright yellow beak and red legs.

It is a resident species, occurring in high mountains, at 1,500-4,000 m of altitude. It prefers sites with steep and inaccessible precipices. In winter it moves to lower elevations. It usually forms multitudinous flocks with hundreds of birds.

In Greece, it breeds in the high mountains of Northern Peloponnese, in Parnassos, Pindos, Olympus, Voras, Orvilos and Pangaio. It is also recorded in the mountains Lefka Ori and Psiloreitis in Crete. It builds its nest in overhanging rocks or in tree hollows.

In summer it feeds on beetles, snails, grasshoppers and insect larvae (caterpillars). During the rest of the year, its diet consists of fruits, even big ones such as apples, grapes, pears etc.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Vassilis Triantafyllou

Horned lark, *Eremophila alpestris*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Lark species which belongs to the passerines. Its body is 16-19 cm in length. Its head is black and yellow. Along both sides of the crown, it bears two elongated feathers that form little narrow "horns". Sexes are alike, even though the male is slightly larger, more intensely marked on the head and with longer "horns".

It is not considered common in Europe. The northern populations of the horned lark are migratory, whereas the southern ones are sedentary. It occurs in several mountain peaks in Greece, south to Mt Taygetos. It usually lives above 2,000 m, whereas in summer it moves a little lower, just enough to avoid heavy snow. It prefers the alpine zone, particularly the alpine meadows and the stony prairies where it breeds making its nest on the ground. It feeds on seeds and insects.

Photo: Babis Giritziotis

Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Large finch (16.5-18 cm) with big head, thick neck and short tail. Its beak is triangular and extremely powerful. It is coloured in rusty-brown and beige, with some black, white and grey. Its beak is grayish-black with blue-grey base in summer, slightly paler in winter.

In winter it is a common species locally but rare as a resident species in Greece. It arrives here in early October and flies away again in early spring.

It typically prefers an altitude of 200-1,000 m. In Olympus, it is found up to 1,800 m. It breeds in areas of a medium altitude in Central and Northern Greece, in mixed and deciduous forests. It prefers mature forests with oak, European hornbeam, beech, lime tree and elm. In addition, it is frequently seen near fruit-bearing trees, mainly cherries, plums and wild cherries, as it is capable of cracking the kernels with its strong beak. It feeds on seeds (e.g. of fir, but also of olive) and insects. It regularly nests rather high in deciduous trees, close to the trunk or in crotches.

Photo: Nikos Boukas

Alpine accentor, *Prunella collaris*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Small sized (15-17.5 cm) passerine bird. It is dark-coloured, grey and brown, with a pale yellow patch at the base of its beak, visible while perched. Sexes are alike. Wing beats are strong and quick with shallow dips.

A sedentary species, it prefers rocky areas with low shrubs and herbal vegetation. It is quite sociable, forming small groups, even during the breeding season. It breeds in the alpine zone, usually at 1,800-2,700 m. In winter it may be observed at a lower altitude, occasionally down to the sea level.

In Greece, it nests in almost every high mountain, even on islands, such as Crete and Samothraki. It nests in rock crevices or builds its nest in shrubs. It feeds on insects and plant seeds.

Photo: Savvas Vassiliadis

Crested tit, *Lophophanes cristatus*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Small tit, with a body length of 10.5-12 cm. Its upperparts are brown and its underparts are whitish. Its head bears fine black and white patterns and a triangular pointed crest, which is always visible. Sexes are alike.

Resident species, it lives in mature coniferous forests and in deciduous forests at a high altitude. In Olympus, it occurs in black pine forests at an altitude of 1,000-2,300 m.

It frequently seeks food on the ground or on low tree branches. It digs its nest hole in decaying trunks or logs. In our country, it nests on a small number of mountains (Vermio, Olympus, Rodopi), south to Oiti and Parnassos. It feeds on insects and their larvae, as well as on seeds.

Photos: Tasos Bounas

Willow tit, *Poecile montana*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Small tit, sized 12-13 cm. It has a big head and a wide nape. Sexes are identical in appearance. It has a black cap and a black bib and its plumage is grey-brown and dull white.

At high elevations it prefers forests with conifers and alder, while at a lower altitude it tends to occur in mixed forests along river banks.

The rarest among all tit species in Greece, it is a sedentary species, occurring in Rodopi, Vermio, Olympus and Parnassos. In Olympus, it has been observed at an

altitude that varies between 800 and 1,800 m, in mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, as well as in pure forests of both species.

It excavates its nest hole in rotten trunks. It feeds on insects, insect larvae and seeds.

Photos: Giannis Gasteratos

Common firecrest, *Regulus ignicapilla*

Threat category in Greece: not evaluated

Among the smallest birds in Europe, it has a body length of no more than 9-10 cm. The top of the head (crown) bears a yellow stripe, with lateral black stripes that join across the forehead. The sides of the neck are coloured in bright green-yellow. The adult male's crown is tinged with orange, while the female's is yellow.

It mostly lives in coniferous forests (fir and pine forests) but it also occurs lower, such as in areas with cypresses and cedars. In winter it is slightly mobile or moves towards a lower altitude. Even though a number of birds may remain as high as 1,000 m or higher, most individuals move to lower elevations, even to olive groves and parks.

It breeds in a large part of mainland Greece and in the Peloponnese. Moreover, in Mt Ainos on the island of Kefalonia and possibly on Corfu, Lesbos and Crete. It feeds on tiny insects and spiders.

Photos: Lampros Logothetis

Booted eagle, *Hieraaetus pennatus*

Threat category in Greece: endangered

Small eagle (42-51 cm) with two plumage forms. The paler birds have white underparts, with a few brown or grey shadows on their breast and dark brown head and wings. The darker birds have a brown body and dark wings. Out of the total Greek population, 60% belong to the pale morph.

Its scientific name (*Hieraaetus pennatus*) originates in the Greek word "ἰέραξ" (i.e. falcon) and the Latin word "pennatus=feathered", as its legs are heavily feathered.

In Greece, it is seen as a summer visitor, but also during migration, particularly in autumn. It mostly occurs in areas of medium to high altitude. It lives in forests (coniferous, deciduous or mixed), alternating with shrublands, grasslands, clearings and open areas where it finds its prey. It feeds on small and medium-sized birds, reptiles and mammals, which it captures on or near the ground, after a spectacular flight with folded wings. It builds its nest on trees or on rocks.

Photos: Lampros Logothetis

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Hawfinch, Maudoc (XC212606)
Black stork, Fernand Deroussen (XC140656)
Black woodpecker, Albert Lastukhin (XC234909)
Middle spotted woodpecker, Lars Adler Krogh (XC215636)
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White-throated dipper, Stein O Nilsen (XC195723)
Griffon vulture, Patrik Aberg (XC148455)
Peregrine falcon, Simona Inaudi (XC107109)
European firecrest, Benjamin Drillat (XC232936)
Bullfinch, Stein O Nielsen (XC213810)
Red crossbill, Lauri Hallikainen (XC233292)
Honey buzzard, Tomek Tumiel (XC190084)
Wallcreeper, Lonnie Bregman (XC146866)
Common wood pigeon, Lauri Hallikainen (XC235158)
Short-toed snake eagle, Marco Dragonetti (XC29227)
European roller, Thijs Fijen (XC97040)
Alpine accentor, Michele Peron (XC186482)
Golden eagle, Michele Peron (XC189550)

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ΠΟΛΥΜΕΣΙΚΗ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ ΕΚΘΕΜΑΤΟΣ 22

Επιλεγμένα είδη φυτών

List of selected species

| Scientific name | Common english name |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Achillea ambrosiaca</i> | Yarrow of Olympus |
| <i>Allium heldreichii</i> | Heldreich's allium |
| <i>Alyssum handelii</i> | Handel's alyssum |
| <i>Asperula muscosa</i> | Moss-like woodruff |
| <i>Aubrieta thessala</i> | Thessalian aubretia |
| <i>Brassica nivalis</i> subsp. <i>nivalis</i> | Snow brassica |
| <i>Campanula oreadum</i> | Bellflower of the Oreades |
| <i>Centaurea grisebachii</i> subsp. <i>transiens</i> | Griesebach's knapweed |
| <i>Centaurea grbavacensis</i> | Knapweed of Grbavac |
| <i>Centaurea incompleta</i> | Incomplete knapweed |
| <i>Centaurea litochorea</i> | Knapweed of Litochoro |
| <i>Cerastium theophrasti</i> | Theophrastus' mouse-ear chickweed |
| <i>Erysimum olympicum</i> | Wallflower of Olympus |
| <i>Euphorbia heldreichii</i> | Heldreich's spurge |
| <i>Euphorbia capitulata</i> | Small-headed spurge |
| <i>Festuca olympica</i> | Fescue of Olympus |
| <i>Genista sakellariadis</i> | Sakellariadis' broom |
| <i>Gentiana verna</i> subsp. <i>balcanica</i> | Vernal gentian |
| <i>Hieracium graecum</i> subsp. <i>szilyanum</i> | Greek hawkweed |
| <i>Jankaea heldreichii</i> | Heldreich's jankaea |
| <i>Ophrys helenae</i> | Helen's bee orchid |
| <i>Oxytropis purpurea</i> | Purple locoweed |
| <i>Omphalodes luciliae</i> subsp. <i>scopulorum</i> | Lucille's creeping navelwort |
| <i>Potentilla deorum</i> | Cinquefoil of the gods |
| <i>Silene oligantha</i> subsp. <i>oligantha</i> | Few-flowered campion |
| <i>Veronica thessalica</i> | Thessalian speedwell |
| <i>Viola delphinantha</i> | Long-spur violet |
| <i>Viola pseudograeca</i> | Pseudo-greek violet |
| <i>Viola striis-notata</i> | Violet of Olympus |

Κείμενα παρουσίασης στην αγγλική γλώσσα

Yarrow of Olympus, *Achillea ambrosiaca*

An endemic species of Mt Olympus, it thrives in alpine screes between 2,200 and 2,800 m, whereas in ravines it descends as low as 1,800 m. It bears numerous flowering shoots, which produce white flowers from July to September.

Photo: Eleftherios Kipopoulos

Heldreich's allium, *Allium heldreichii*

It was named, along with other plants of Mt Olympus, after Theodor Heinrich Herman von Heldreich (1822-1902), the German botanist and naturalist, a tireless explorer of Greek flora, who visited Olympus for the first time in 1851, collecting and describing many new species.

Initially, it was believed to be an endemic of Olympus until it was discovered in other mountains of Northern Greece. At Mt Olympus it grows in moist and shady rocky places at altitudes between 700 and 1,800 m.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Handel's alyssum, *Alyssum handelii*

It is a local endemic, growing on screes and rocky soil, from 2,500 m upward. Its dense yellow inflorescences paint the dull screes when it blooms in summer, from the end of June until August. In ravines with northern exposure, where moisture is enough, it may appear as low as 1,800 m.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Moss-like woodruff, *Asperula muscosa*

A steno-endemic species of Mt Olympus, it grows in dry, rocky places inside black pine and Bosnian pine forests and more rarely in beech forests, between 1,200-2,000 m. Its tiny flowers appear from July till early September.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Thessalian aubretia, *Aubrieta thessala*

An endemic species of Mt Olympus which grows on calcareous substrates. It appears in wide altitudinal amplitude, as it starts at 300 m in ravines, climbing up to 2,300 m. It blooms in April until the end of July, depending on the altitude.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Snow brassica, *Brassica nivalis* subsp. *nivalis*

A fairly rare subspecies, it grows on moist screes between 1,900-2,800 m altitudes. In just a few decades it was moved between genres *Brassicella*, *Hutera*, *Coincya* and *Rhynchosinapis*. Now it is a subspecies of *Brassica nivalis*.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Bellflower of the Oreades, *Campanula oreadum*

The name derives from the shape of the blossoms (Latin "campana") and Oreades Nymphs, the deities that dwelled on the mountain peaks. It is a local endemic that grows in rock crevices in the alpine zone, from 1,900 to 2,900 m, reaching Mytikas summit. The violet bell-shape flowers decorate the barren rocks of Mt Olympus from end of June to mid-September.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Knapweed of Grbavac, *Centaurea grbavacensis*

Its hard to pronounce name can be traced to the homonymous area of FYROM, from where it was first described in 1935. At Mt Olympus, it was discovered much later, at the north side of the mountain, near Papa stream, in the fringes of a black pine forest between 400 and 600 m. It flowers in June and July.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Griesebach's knapweed, *Centaurea grisebachii* subsp. *transiens*

One of about 160 species and subspecies of knapweeds in Greece, which makes it the richest genus in number of species, of which 61 are endemic.

Its name comes from Centaurus, a bizarre mythical creature, who mated with the mares of Magnesia and produced the breed of Centaurs. Half-man and half-horse, fierce and wild, the Centaurs fought the Lapiths, a Thessalian tribe, in a struggle, significantly popular in mythology and ancient Greek art, the Centauromachy.

Famous among the Centaurs, was Chiron, who dwelled in Mt Pelion, knew the medicinal properties of plants and was teacher of some of the most famous heroes of Greek mythology, including Achilles.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Incomplete knapweed, *Centaurea incompleta*

One of the rarest local endemics of Mt Olympus, It grows in limestone crevices, at altitudes between 400 and 800 m and flowers from mid-June to mid-July.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Vassilis Triantafyllou

Knapweed of Litochoro, *Centaurea litochorea*

One of the three endemic knapweeds of Mt Olympus, it is extremely rare, having been observed in just a few localities in the eastern and southern sides of the mountain.

It owes its name to Litochoro, as it was firstly recorded in 1973 in the location Stavros near the town. It grows on limestone cliffs and rocky places at altitudes of 800 to 1,800 m. It flowers in July and August.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Theophrastus' mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium theophrasti*

An endemic of Mt Olympus, it was described in 1977 by professors Arne Strid and Hermann Merxmüller and named after Theophrastus, the ancient philosopher who is considered to be the "father" of botany. This perennial low shrub is fairly abundant at high altitudes above 2,600 m.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Wallflower of Olympus, *Erysimum olympicum*

Initially and as its name implies, it was described as a local endemic of Mt Olympus. Later, it was located in neighbouring mountains like Kissavos. It grows from 1,000 m to 1,900 m on screes and in moist places inside ravines and occasionally the gravel of forest roads.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Vassilis Triantafyllou

Small-headed spurge, *Euphorbia capitulata*

A low decumbent plant with numerous branched shoots that end in small rounded inflorescences. It is endemic to the Balkan Peninsula, where it grows on screes, usually between 2,000 to 2,800 m.

It flowers from June to mid-September, depending on the altitude. Like other members of the spurge family, it is considered to be toxic. The milky juice is poisonous and it can irritate the skin and the pituitary gland.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Heldreich's spurge, *Euphorbia heldreichii*

It stands out from the rest species of spurge due to its very confined distribution area, in just a few mountains of Greece and southern Albania. At Mt Olympus, it appears in shady ravines and dense beech and Bosnian pine forests between 1,300 to 2,100 m.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Fescue of Olympus *Festuca olympica*

A member of the grass family, the fescue of Mt Olympus is endemic to the high altitudes. It is quite common from 2,600 m upwards. It reaches Mytikas summit, while in certain occasions, it descends to 2,100 m. It flowers from July to September.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/George Fotiadis

Sakellariadis' broom, *Genista sakellariadis*

A small shrub belonging to the legume family. It grows in abundance in open areas at altitudes between 400 and 1,300 m. Like all legumes, it enriches the soil with nitrogen, a valuable ingredient for plants. Its yellow flowers appear in June and July.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Vassilis Triantafyllou

Vernal gentian, *Gentiana verna* subsp. *balcanica*

An endemic subspecies of the Balkan Peninsula, it is easily discernible by the vivid blue color of its flowers, which compose magical sceneries in the alpine meadows, above 2,000 m. It flowers in early June, before the snow melts with its flowering lasting until mid-August.

It is found in mountains of north Greece, reaching Olympus and Tymfi to the south, as well as one secluded location in Chelmos in Peloponnese. The genus

includes about 300 species. Thirty species are European, some of which are typical of the Alps. In Greece there are 6 species.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Vassilis Triantafyllou

Greek hawkweed, *Hieracium graecum* subsp. *szilyanum*

The Greek hawkweed, it is a subspecies of Szily named after a prominent Hungarian statesman. It grows on limestone rocks at altitudes of 2,100-2,500 m.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Heldreich's jankaea, *Jankaea heldreichii*

The endemic Heldreich's jankaea is one of the most interesting floristic elements of Mt Olympus. It is a relic of old times, one of the five members of Gesneriaceae family growing in temperate climates. Inside the shady ravines of Olympus it found refuge and survived the rapid climatic changes that wiped out all of its relatives.

Its uniqueness is supported by the fact that it is the sole representative of the monotypic genus Jankaea. It grows in ravines at altitudes between 350 and 2,400 m and flowers from mid-May to early August.

It was firstly recorded in 1851 by the German botanist and naturalist Theodor Heinrich von Heldreich (1822-1902). The species was described by the Swiss botanist Pierre Edmond Boissier, who named the genus to honor the prolific botanist Victor von Janka (1837-1890), curator of the botanical department of the Budapest National Museum.

Photo: Eleftherios Kipopoulos

Helen's bee orchid, *Ophrys helenae*

This impressive bee orchid is endemic to Greece and is named after the mother of the researcher who described it. It is easily recognized due to the cherry-red color of its lip. It is the only bee orchid without a macula. It grows at low altitudes, in shrubland and forest clearings.

Mt Olympus marks one of the easternmost points of its distribution, as it appears in the Pindos mountain range, the Ionian islands and the western Peloponnese.

The genus' name comes from ancient Greek "ὄφρυς" meaning *eyebrow*, which refers to the hairy margin of the lip that appears in some of the species. The bee orchids are very diverse morphologically and often specialized to a particular insect pollinator. Its flowers release chemical compounds, similar to the pheromones of feminine insects. They also resemble the latter's shapes and colorings, attracting the masculine insect pollinators.

Photo: Eleftherios Kipopoulos

Purple locoweed, *Oxytropis purpurea*

A rare member of the legume family, it is a species with an area of distribution, restricted to mountains of northern Greece and Albania. Its purple inflorescence stands out in the limestone ridges, where it grows. At Mt Olympus, it appears scattered between 1,100 to 2,800 m and it blooms from end of May till early August.

Photo: Eleftherios Kipopoulos

Lucille's creeping navelwort, *Omphalodes luciliae* subsp. *scopulorum*

Lucille's creeping navelwort traces its name to the great Swiss botanist Pierre Edmond Boissier (1810-1885), who named it in honor of his wife. It grows in shady rock crevices at altitudes of over 1,900 m, but it can descend to less than 1,000 m in ravines. Its area of distribution includes mountains of Greece and Asia Minor.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Cinquefoil of the gods, *Potentilla deorum*

Its silvery leaves and white-pink flowers compose one of the typical images of Mt Olympus high altitudes. It grows in rocky places and stabilized screes, from 2,200 m and upwards until the peaks. It is endemic of the Mt Olympus, flowering in July and August.

Photo: Themis Nasopoulou

Few-flowered campion, *Silene oligantha* subsp. *oligantha*

A local endemic subspecies of Mt Olympus, it owes its name to the few flowers borne by its delicate shoots. It grows in dry, rocky places inside conifer and broadleaved forests, at altitudes between 900 and 2,100 m, while in ravines it can descend to 450 m.

The genus *Silene* comprises numerous species in Greece so the country is an important distribution area. Its name is associated with Silenus, companion and tutor to the God Dionysus, who is depicted with stubby features, horse's ears and tail. The inflated calyx of certain species of *Silene* refers to Silenus' swollen abdomen and is probably the reason behind the genus' name.

Photo: Katerina Goula

Thessalian speedwell , *Veronica thessalica*

Its creeping roots form mats on the ground surface. It is a plant of a restricted area of distribution in Olympus and a single location in northern Albania. At Mt Olympus it is fairly common on screes of the higher zone, mainly near Agios Antonios peak. It flowers from mid-June to mid-August.

Photo: Eleftherios Kipopoulos

Long-spur violet, *Viola delphinantha*

It is one of the few violet species that form a woody base. Its red-violet flowers are borne in numerous erect shoots. It was firstly described from Mt Athos.

Its area of distribution is very restricted, with just a few mountains in Greece and Southern Bulgaria. At Mt Olympus, it appears from 1,500 to 2,500 m, while it can descend to 700 m inside ravines. It flowers from mid May to August.

Photo: Archive of Management Agency of Olympus National Park/Themis Nasopoulou

Pseudo-greek violet, *Viola pseudograeca*

It was described recently, in 1985, as a species. An endemic of Mt Olympus, it grows in rocky slopes and open places inside forests, from 900 to 2,800 m. Its violet flowers appear from May until the end of August, depending on the altitude.

Photo: Eleftherios Kipopoulos

Violet of Olympus, *Viola striis-notata*

An endemic species, it grows in rocky places and screes over 2,400 m. It assumes a creeping form, just a few centimeters above ground surface, with its violet flowers emerging through the rocks from July to September.

The genus *Viola* includes a vast number of popular ornamental flowering plants, known as "βιόλα" from Latin "*Viola*" or "μενεξές" from Turkish "menekşe" or "ιο" from Ancient Greek "ἴον".

Photo: Katerina Goula

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