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Daphne cneorum

[Synonyms : *Daphne julia*, *Daphne odorata*, *Thymelaea cneorum*]

GARLAND FLOWER is a prostrate, evergreen shrub. Native to central and southern Europe it has small fragrant, rose-pink flowers.

It is also known as *Almeceerón* (Spanish), *Almezerión* (Spanish), *Camelea* (Spanish), *Camélee* (French), *Camélee des Alpes* (French), *Cneoro* (Italian), *Daphne*, *Daphné camélee* (French), *Fluhröschen* (German), *Garland daphne*, *Garland flower daphne*, *Khâmâlyâ* (Arabic), *Kokulu defne* (Turkish), *Laureola nana* (Italian), *Laureola odorosa* (Italian), *Lauréole odorante* (French), *Lykovec voňavý* (Slovak), *Lýkovec vonný* (Czech), *Mecereón* (Spanish), *Olivilla* (Spanish), *Ou zhou rui xiang* (Chinese), *Petite thymelée* (French), *Rose daphne*, *Rosmarin-Seidelbast* (German), *Tawane kuneoorumu* (Japanese), *Thymelée des Alpes* (French), *Timelea odorosa* (Italian), and *Torvisco de los pirineos* (Spanish).

Warning – garland flower is considered to be as poisonous as mezereon (*Daphne mezereum*). *Cneorum* is derived from classical Greek *kneoron* (an unidentified olive-like shrub) according to some authorities. Others put forward what is commonly held to be a less likely theory that the name comes from Cneori (the name of a Roman tribe).

In Spain the bark has been used to stun fish.

The shrub was a common sight in the Austrian mountains in the 15th Century – so much so that the flowers were a familiar sight in that Country's markets at that time too.

Authorities debate when the plant first appeared in Britain and despite those who subscribe to 1752 others are sure it arrived there some time before 1739 as there seems to be evidence of its cultivation in that Country by that date.