

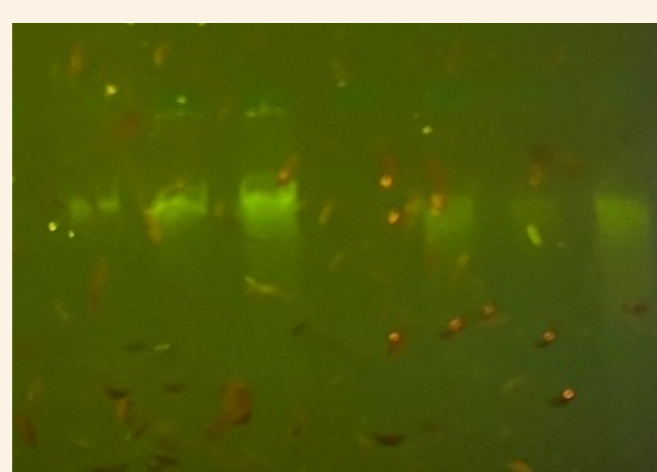
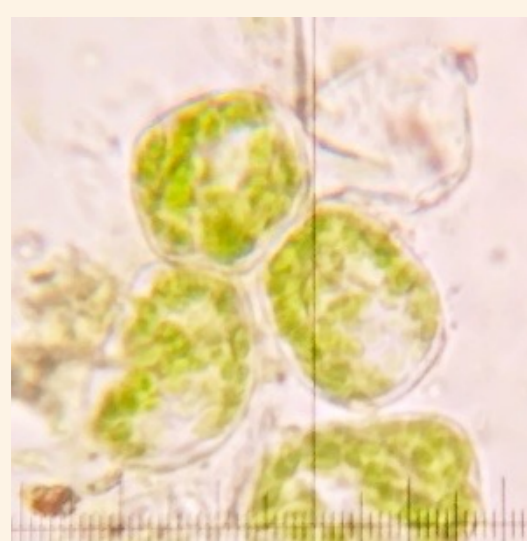


# Are all daffodils the same?

## Diversity of daffodils

### How are daffodils different?

Daffodils come in many colours. The cup can differ in length and may have a difference in colour with the outer petals. They also differ in blooming season – some daffodils flower early in spring, while others bloom later. Some will be grown for their visual beauty while others for their pleasing scent, their reproductive ability or resilience to environments. There are 36 known species of daffodils, native mainly to Europe and North Africa, and over 26,000 cultivars, created through breeding for specific traits<sup>1</sup>. The UK daffodil crop is estimated to be worth over £100 Million<sup>2</sup>.



### The multifaceted importance of daffodils

In ecosystems, daffodils attract pollinators, contribute to biodiversity, and support soil health. Some daffodil cultivars can endure harsh conditions<sup>3</sup> and others could help reduce methane emissions from livestock<sup>4</sup>. They also have medical uses - compounds from daffodils have been shown to treat Alzheimer's<sup>5</sup> and could be used to treat cardiovascular disorders<sup>6</sup>. Culturally, they symbolize new beginnings and renewal, especially in Wales. Knowledge of daffodil DNA sequences will allow attributes of daffodils to be understood and utilised.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Further detail available on request