



# Big Island Invasive Species Committee

## Do Not Cultivate



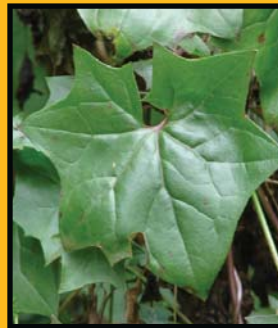
Present

# CAPE IVY *Delairea odorata*



Forest and Kim Starr

**Description:** Fleshy, climbing or sprawling vine to 20', woody at base



Forest and Kim Starr

**Leaves:** Medium green, leathery, broad and slightly lobed, hairy on the undersides. 4" long by 2.5" wide



Forest and Kim Starr

**Flowers:** Yellow, tubular flowers in dense clusters held above foliage

***Don't confuse with these look alike:***



Forest and Kim Starr

English Ivy



Forest and Kim Starr

Grape Ivy

**Seeds:** Very small white seeds with tufts of white fuzz



Forest and Kim Starr

VINE

# CAPE IVY

*Delairea odorata*

Origin: South Africa

HWRA Score: 14

**Family:** Asteraceae

Big Island Habitat: High elevation forests

**Description:** A fleshy vine to 20 feet long with broad, lobed leaves. In winter, produces many tubular, yellow flowers in clusters.

**Impacts:** Cape ivy climbs even tall trees rapidly and is a serious pest of mamane forest and other high elevation habitats on Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Hualalai. Alkaloids present in the plant are toxic to aquatic life and possibly humans as well.

**Dispersal Mechanism:** Cape ivy spreads rapidly by runners, which form roots along stems, and also by copious tiny seeds which are dispersed by wind.

**Cultivation:** Cape ivy was cultivated as an ornamental vine and ground cover. This highly invasive plant should never be cultivated in Hawai'i.

**Don't confuse with:**

- **English Ivy** (*Hedera helix*) Leaves are smaller, darker green and closer together along the stem. ALSO INVASIVE.
- **Grape Ivy** (*Cissus rhombifolia*) Leaves have three distinctly separate lobes and are slimmer. Grape ivy is less densely foliated than cape ivy.

VINE