Cape Ivy
(*Delairea odorata*)

Distribution, Ecology and Reproductive Biology

Ramona Robison
and Joe DiTomaso
Plant Biology Graduate Group
UC Davis
Little is Known About Cape Ivy Biology

- Growth rate of one population
- Regeneration from cuttings
- Desiccation tolerance
- Seed germination
- Breeding system
- Control strategies
- Reduces plant species richness
Distribution and Natural Community Associations
Figure 1: Known localities of *D. odorata*, taken from collected specimens in South African herbaria: National Botanical Institute (Pretoria), Bews Herbarium (Pietermaritzburg), Bolus Herbarium and Compton Herbarium (Cape Town) and the Shonland Herbarium (Grahamstown).
Cape Ivy Distribution
Distribution in Spain and Portugal
Habitat Types Cape Ivy Infests in California

- Urban edge
- Eucalyptus
- Northern dune scrub
- Northern coastal scrub
- Northern Franciscan coastal scrub
- Central coast scrub
- Venturan coastal sage scrub
- North coast black cottonwood riparian
- Red alder riparian forest
- Central coast arroyo willow riparian
- Southern coast live oak riparian forest
- Southern arroyo willow riparian forest
- Sycamore alluvial woodland
- Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland
- Coast live oak woodland
- Upland redwood forest
- Bishop pine forest
Cape Ivy Reproductive Biology
Stipules and No Stipules
Cape Ivy Stipulate and Non-Stipulate Locations
Cape Ivy Viable Seed Locations, 2001
Cape Ivy
Genetic Diversity

DNA from 4 Locations

Oregon  No Stipules
Marin    Stipules
LA       No Stipules
San Diego No Stipules
Continuing Research

- Self-incompatibility and reciprocal crosses
- Seed germination and temperature response
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