

Delairea odorata

Cape ivy, German ivy

Delairea odorata Lem.
Syn. *Senecio mikanioides*

Family: Asteraceae

Description: Fleshy vine, somewhat woody at stem base, to 20 ft long. Leaves broad, 4 inches long by 2.4 inches wide, usually deeply indented at base, slightly lobed, 3–10 lobes. Inflorescences bloom in winter, tubular flowers in dense clusters at terminals and axils, discs yellow. Seeds very small white-bearded achenes. An ornamental. Recently reclassified, so older literature will identify Cape ivy as *Senecio mikanioides*. *Delairea*, meaning unclear; *odorata*, malodorous, for the smell of the flowers^(5, 69, 70).

Distribution: Native to South Africa. In Hawai‘i, naturalized in higher-elevation forests on Hawai‘i and Maui. First collected on Hawai‘i in 1910⁽⁷⁰⁾.

Environmental impact: Climbs tall trees. A serious pest in māmane forest on Mauna Kea and other high-elevation forests of Mauna Loa and Hualalai⁽⁷⁰⁾.



Management: Asteraceae generally sensitive to triclopyr. Probably sensitive to other hormone-type herbicides as well. Bryon Stevens (DOFAW) recommended cutting stems of vines supported in vegetation, leaving the cut portions to dry out, and spraying the foliage of the remaining plants with glyphosate. Large patches can be controlled with foliar glyphosate at 10% of product applied by the drizzle method; however, he noted that resprouts are common and will need follow-up treatment.