Biocontrol of Cape Ivy

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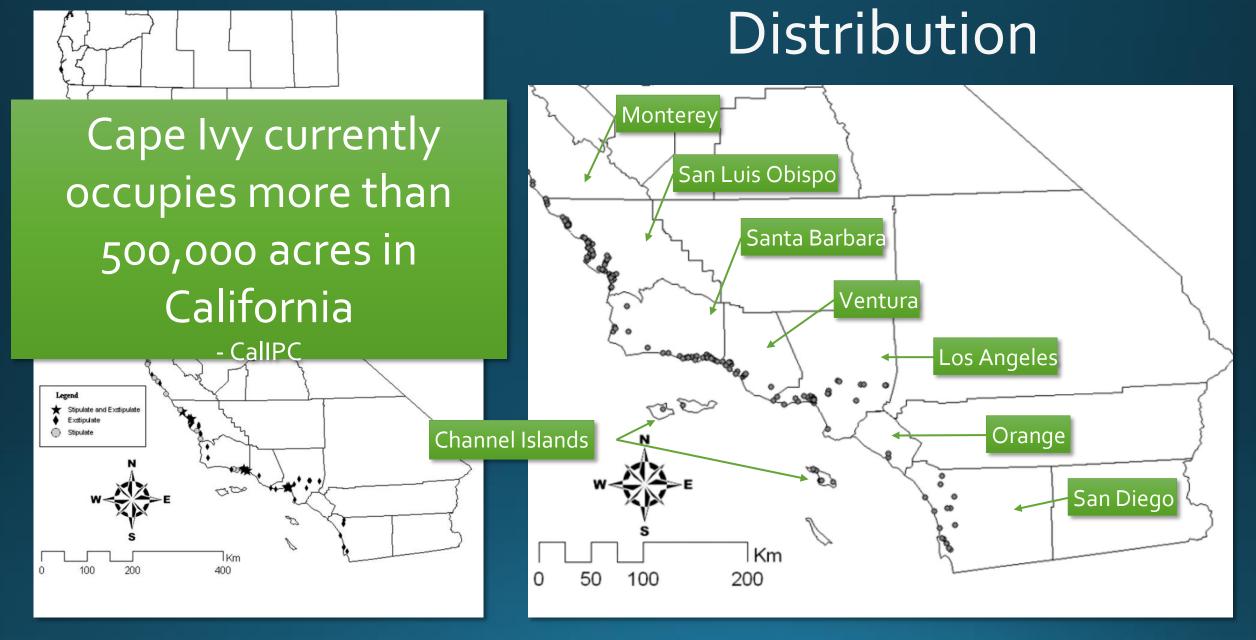
San Diego Weed Management Area meeting, 06/06/19

Cape Ivy, Delairea odorata

- Perennial, flowering vine
- Native to South Africa
- Brought to California in 1950's







Robison, R. & DiTomaso, J. M. Distribution and Community Associations of Cape Ivy (Delairea odorata) in California. *Madroño* (2010).



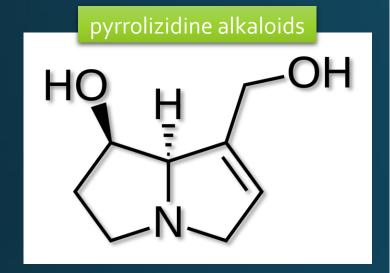
Cape Ivy

- Found primarily in wet areas
- Smothers vegetation
- Productive in winter
- Flammable when dry
- Spreads easily

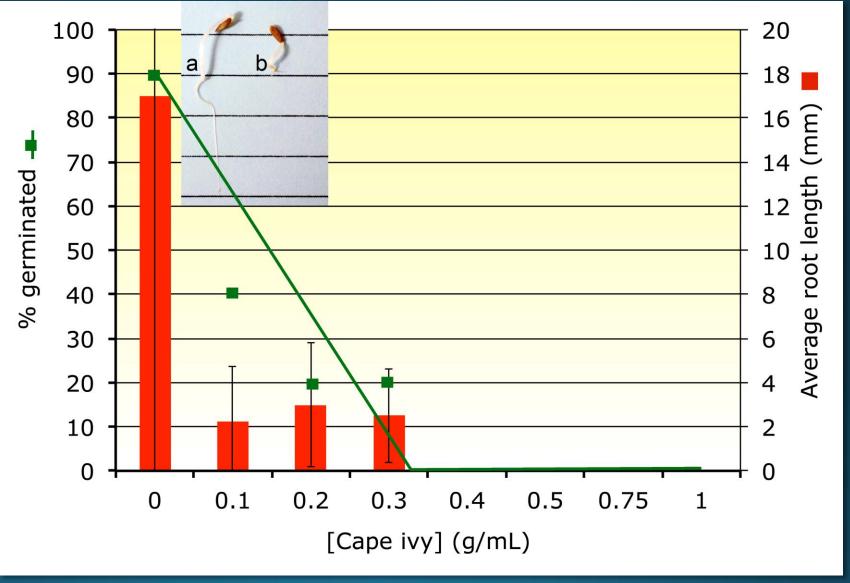
Cape Ivy had 36% fewer native plants than plots that had not been invaded by Cape Ivy

- Alvarez & Cushman (2002)

Toxicity?







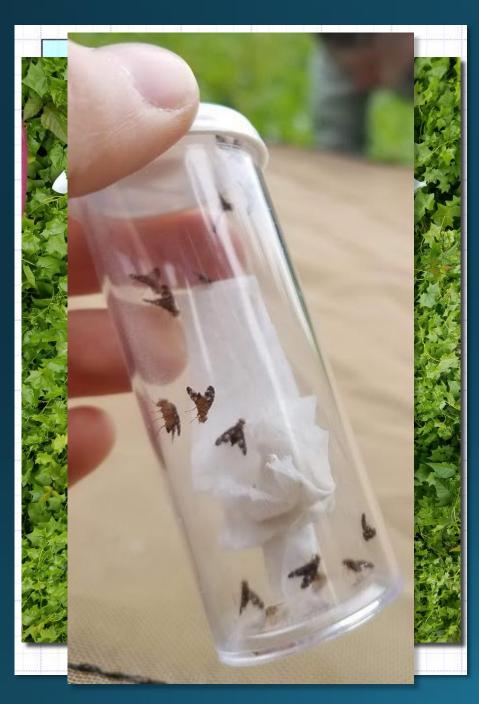
A. Koszis and C. Case. *Allelopathy and Biotoxicity of Cape Ivy Delairea odorata*, Biology Department, Skyline College, San Bruno, CA.

Current Control of Cape Ivy



What is biocontrol?

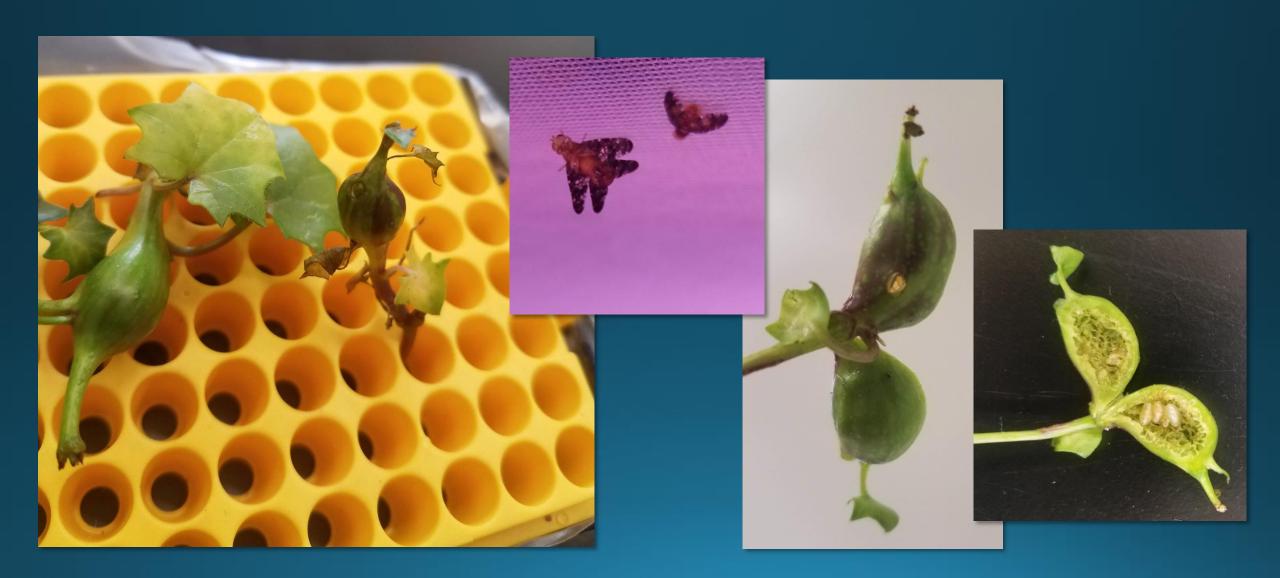




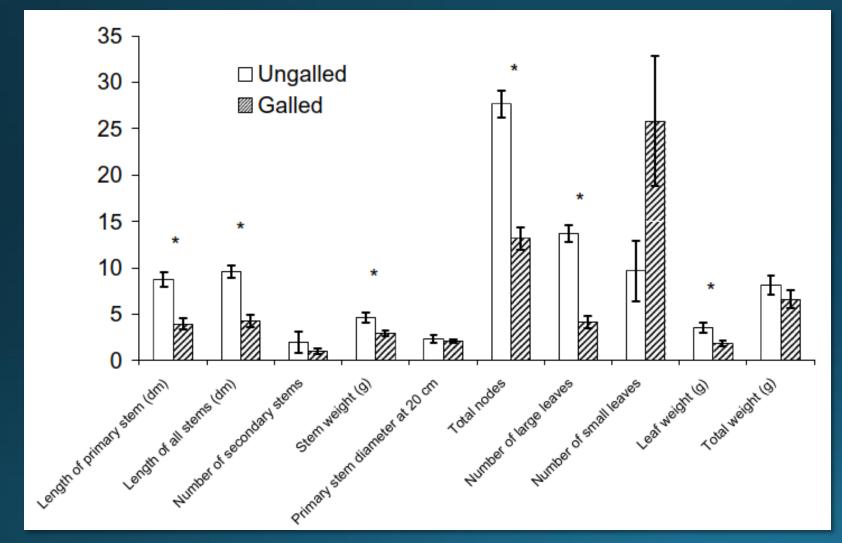
The Biocontrol Process

- Identify target organism (often exotic)
- Identify an enemy
- Test and petition for agent approval.
 - Choice and No-choice trials
 - Petition the Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
 - USDA review and approval
- Introduce and establish agents

Cape Ivy Fly, Parafreutreta regalis



The Cape Ivy Fly is an effective biocontrol





Cage 1 Treatment and Control

Balciunas, J. & Smith, L. Prerelease efficacy assessment, in quarantine, of a tephritid gall fly being considered as a biological control agent for Cape-ivy (Delairea odorata). *Biol. Control* 39, 516–524 (2006).

Rearing methods for Parafreutreta regalis



Mass Rearing







Acknowledgements

















Questions?

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