

Morning Glory



General Information

Common name: Blue Morning Glory.

Scientific name: *Ipomoea indica*

Where do I find it? Found in bushland, in moist regions, such as creeks, rivers or where urban runoff has increased soil moisture levels.

Why is it a problem?

The vigorous twining stems smother trees in bush land, putting pressure on the tree canopy. This weed has been declared noxious in some local government areas of catchment. Check with your Council or the Department of Primary Industries about the noxious status and its implications.

Identification and description

Growth Form: Vigorous climbing vine.

Height: Height of the tree canopy.

Stem: Tough and twining stoloniferous stem which roots at the nodes.

Leaf: Alternate, light green, hairy, heart-shaped leaves, often having 3-5 lobes.

Flower: Large funnel-shaped violet-blue flowers in groups of 3-12 opening in the morning for only a few hours.

Fruit: Blue Morning Glory is not known to set seed in Australia.

Best control methods (see pages 61-66 of this booklet)

Treatment: Cut at shoulder level and allow stems to die off in tree. Treat on-ground stems by scrape & paint with glyphosate.

Disposal: Prevent stems from contact with ground, as they can re-shoot.

Native species similar in appearance

- *Ipomoea pes-capra* subsp. *brasiliensis* grows on coastal sand dunes.