

Blue morning glory

Ipomoea indica



The thick, smothering growth of blue morning glory is a common sight on many rural roadsides and forest edges.

Blue morning glory grows as a dense ground cover in the absence of supporting structures, but can climb high into the canopy with ease. Twining stems are quick to choke adjacent seedlings and more established neighbours are quickly smothered. This plant produces new roots from nodes that contact the soil. Propagation is also possible from broken plant pieces due to damage of the parent plant.

Legal requirements

Blue morning glory is not a prohibited or restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. However, by law, everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants in their area. This plan may include actions to be taken on blue morning glory. Some of these actions may be required under local laws.



**Queensland
Government**

Description

Blue morning glory is a vigorous, perennial climber that provides a significant shading hazard to other species. The numerous leaves are broadly heart-shaped, sometimes with 3–5 lobes. The large, funnel-shaped flowers are blue-mauve in colour that grow in groups of 3–12. Blue morning glory flowers throughout the year but is most prolific in spring, summer and autumn. They are quite striking in appearance and are the common eye-catching feature of the species. The petals are fused together and the short-lived flowers are readily replaced as they perish.

Control

Control information is for non-crop situations.

Physical control

Blue morning glory can be manually removed by pulling up the roots and mulching heavily to discourage regrowth.



Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of blue morning glory in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control blue morning glory as an invasive plant in various situations.

See Table 1 for the treatment options in situations allowed by the permit.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under this permit (PER11463) you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit visit apvma.gov.au.

More information

More information is available from your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.



Table 1. Herbicides for the control of blue morning glory

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Registration details	Comments
Non-agricultural areas, domestic and public service areas, commercial and industrial areas, bushland/ native forests, roadsides, rights-of-way, vacant lots, wastelands, wetlands, dunal and coastal areas	Dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)	200 mL per 100 L water on mature plants up to 600 mL per 100 L water on regrowth	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	2,4-D amine 625 g/L (e.g. Ken-Amine 625)	3 mL per 1 L water or 3 L/ha		Spot spray Apply to young, actively growing plants, ensuring thorough coverage
	MCPA 500 g/L (e.g. MCPA 500)	500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or 5 to 10 L/ha		
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Weedmaster Duo, Roundup Biactive)	1 part herbicide to 2 parts water (e.g. 10 mL in 20 mL water)		Cut stump Apply in spring to summer Apply second application if necessary

Use only herbicides registered for aquatic use around waterways.

Read the label carefully before use and always use the herbicide in accordance with the directions on the label.



Fact sheets are available from biosecurity.qld.gov.au. The control methods recommended should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation, and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the use of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, the department does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

