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 structure, 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 steps to minimise the 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 certain species. One of these actions may be required under local laws.
Description

Blue morning glory is a vigorous, perennial climber providing 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, growing 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 held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control blue morning glory as an environmental weed 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.

Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.
### Table 1. Herbicides for the control of blue morning glory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Registration details</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)</td>
<td>200 mL per 100 L water on mature, to 1 L per 100 water on regrowth or 2 L/ha</td>
<td>APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2023</td>
<td>Spot spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,4-D amine 625 g/L (e.g. Ken-Amine 625)</td>
<td>3 mL per 1 L water or 3 L/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spot spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,4-D amine 500 g/L (e.g. 2,4-D Low Odour 500)</td>
<td>4 mL per 1 L water or 4 L/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spot spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCPA 500 g/L (e.g. MCPA 500)</td>
<td>500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or 5 to 10 L/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spot spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Weedsmasrt Duo, Roundup Biactive)</td>
<td>1 part herbicide to 2 parts water (e.g. 10 mL in 20 mL water)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cut stump</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.