



# WEEDS MORNING GLORY

## Glossary

### Canopy

The tallest area of foliage in a forest, where light levels are the highest.

### Perennial

With a life span extending over more than two growing seasons.

### Trilobed

Leaves divided into three lobes.

### Twining

A climbing plant supporting itself by winding spirally around an object.

## For More Information

### Contact

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## *Ipomaea Indica (sweet), Indica (Merr).*

### Introduction

Morning Glory is popular in suburban gardens, where its prodigious growth habit is useful in covering exposed walls and fences.

This characteristic also creates a troublesome pest plant in bushland. It is now a garden escapee on wastelands.

### Origin

Europe, Asia.

### Life form

Perennial climber.

### Description

Softly, hairy, twining climber that smothers all other vegetation.

**Leaves:** Large; trilobed.

**Flowers/Seed head:** Bright blue/purple and pink; bell shaped.

### Reproduction & Dispersion

It spreads by roots and shoots and reproduces by seed. Seeds are dispersed via wind and water.

*Ipomoea indica* does not normally seed in Australia.

### Growing Habit

Smothering.

### Distribution

Geraldton to Albany.



### Growing Season

The plants' growth rate is slow over winter with rapid growth beginning in spring.

### Flowering Season

November - May

### Effect on Ecosystem

It is capable of smothering native vegetation. Invasions often commence in disturbed bush land margins and openings, then expand as the canopy dies and light levels increase.

They are common along rivers and creeks of the Perth area, where they smother fringing trees and shrubs.

### Control

#### Manual Removal

Removal of all living plant materials is imperative. The method of eradication depends on the size of the

plant and the surrounding vegetation.

Small infestations can be manually removed. Vines can be severed at the base and left to dry. Removal can damage native vegetation.

#### Chemical Treatment

Treat larger vines using stem-scraper or cut-paint methods with glyphosate. Sever any vines cutting through indigenous vegetation, at chest height, lay lower sections on the ground then spray with a herbicide.

The entire plant could be sprayed if there is no other partially smothered vegetation which could be affected, otherwise paint the stem.

Please see 'Herbicides and Pesticides' factsheet for more information about spraying chemicals.

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