

Control

Small infestations can be removed by digging or pulling out the root systems. Take care to remove all plant material and dispose of it safely as stem fragments can re-grow. For larger infestations trace the vines back to the roots, then cut close to the ground, leaving the vines hanging in the tree to wither and die. Treat cut stems liberally with one of the following herbicide mixtures:

Vigilant Gel

Apply undiluted from tube

Glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)

1 part per 4 parts water

Escort

1g per 1 litre water

Banvine

1 part per 4 parts water

Yates Woody Weedkiller

1 part per 4 parts water

If vines can not be traced back to roots an overall foliage spray can be used. Best results are achieved by cutting vines off at waist height and spraying foliage below with one of the following herbicide mixtures: Be careful not to spray desirable plants.

Glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)

Knapsack 100ml per 10 litres water + penetrant

Escort

Knapsack 10g per 10 litres water + penetrant

Banvine

Knapsack 120ml per 10 litres water

Yates Woody Weedkiller

Knapsack 120ml per 10 litres water

Follow-up work will be required to ensure all re-growth is removed or sprayed.

Caution

When using any herbicide please read the label thoroughly to ensure that all instructions and safety requirements are followed.

Disclaimer: Although this fact sheet has been produced in good faith from a number of sources believed to be credible, the Marlborough District Council and/ or Department of Conservation does not give any warranty that all information contained is accurate or complete or that advice given will be appropriate in all circumstances. The information regarding pesticides does not necessarily appear on the labels of the products concerned, therefore the Marlborough District Council and/ or Department of Conservation shall not be liable to anyone in respect of any damages suffered as a result of their reliance on the information contained in this document. Mention of a product trade name implies neither endorsement of those products nor criticism of similar products not mentioned.

For more information on plant and animal pests phone:
Marlborough District Council (03) 520 7400
Department of Conservation Sounds
Area Office (03) 520 3002
Department of Conservation South
Marlborough Area Office (03) 572 9100



PEST PLANTS

Blue morning glory *Ipomoea indica*



www.weedbusters.org.nz

SURVEILLANCE
Pest Plants

Marlborough Region

Blue morning glory *Ipomoea indica*

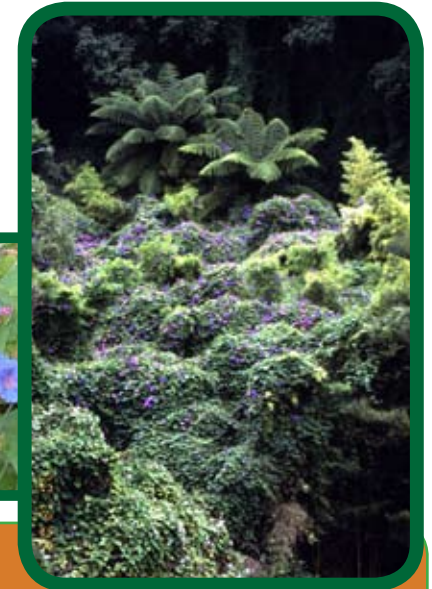
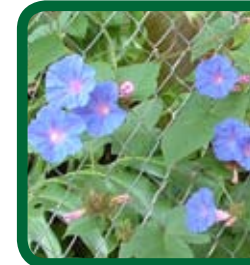


Origin

Blue morning glory is found in many of the tropical parts of the world and is widespread in the tropical Pacific. It was introduced to NZ as an ornamental garden plant and was first recorded in the wild in the 1950's. Infestations are now found in lowland areas of the North Island and northern parts of the South Island.

Description

Blue morning glory is a twining vine that may grow as a ground cover or climber. The plant is often seen scrambling over the ground and growing up into trees and over hedges or fences. Hairy, twining, purplish stems emerge from a fibrous root system. The leaves are heart-shaped, they may have fine silky hairs on the leaf underside and are commonly three-lobed, up to 18cm long by 16cm wide. The lobes are broad and usually uneven in size. Flowers are produced year-round, in a sparse flower head, from the junction of the leaves and stems. The flowers are funnel shaped and appear on the end of long hairy stems. The central tube is pink with a narrow white base and the fused petals are purple with pink central bands on the back. The flowers are often very short lived, withering by mid-afternoon and turning completely pink. Little or no seed is produced in NZ. The seed capsules are brown and papery, approximately 2cm across. The seeds are 3-4mm in diameter and similar in appearance to peppercorns.



Blue morning glory *Ipomoea indica*

Status

Blue morning glory is a surveillance pest plant in the Marlborough region. This means that the Marlborough District Council is aware that this pest poses a risk within Marlborough and is gathering information on the distribution of this weed to evaluate its future status. The Marlborough District Council and/or Department of Conservation welcome any information about the occurrence of this plant. Land occupiers are encouraged to control infestations without legal obligation. Blue morning glory is banned from sale, propagation, distribution or commercial display. Should you see this plant please report it immediately to the Marlborough District Council or Department of Conservation.

Threat

Blue morning glory is long lived with a very fast growth rate. The dense smothering habit results in domination of other vegetation and suppression of native plant regeneration. It has the potential to become a major weed in forest margins, native forest remnants, natural open areas, roadsides and riverbanks.

Blue morning glory spreads vegetatively, with most infestations developing from dumped garden waste. Nodes touching the ground send out new roots, and plant fragments can re-sprout. Although little seed has been found in NZ, it is dispersed by natural fall from the plant and by water.