

Coastal morning glory

Mile-a-minute

Ipomoea cairica



As its name suggests, coastal morning glory is capable of very rapid growth. It is becoming quite common in coastal areas, where it smothers other vegetation, particularly along river banks. With a twining growth habit, this species will creep along the ground in the absence of supporting structure. Significant infestations of this weed may lead to a reduction in biodiversity through the destruction of native vegetation. This practice, in turn, may lead to the displacement of certain native animals due to habitat destruction.

Legal requirements

Coastal 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 and animals under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants and animals in their area. This plan may include actions to be taken on certain species. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.



Description

Coastal morning glory can be distinguished from similar species by the deeply divided leaves with 5–7 lobes. Its funnel-shaped flowers are lavender in colour, with a deeper coloured throat. Coastal morning glory displays vigorous growth and develops into a thick, covering mat of vegetation, sometimes climbing 4.5 m into the canopy.

Management strategies

Climbing growth of individual plants may be physically removed using a brush hook or similar tool. Take care to dig out and remove the crown and roots of the plant to prevent regrowth. Larger infestations may require the use of herbicides.

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of Coastal 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 Coastal 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 www.apvma.gov.au.

Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au.



Table 1. Herbicides for the control of Coastal 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, dunal and coastal areas.	dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)	200 mL per 100 L water for mature plants Up to 1 L per 100 L water on regrowth	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2023	Spot spray
	2,4-D amine 625 g/L (e.g. Ken-Amine 625)	320 mL/100 L water		
	2,4-D amine 500 g/L (e.g. 2,4-D Low Odour 500)	400 mL per 1 L water		
	glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Roundup, Weedmaster Duo)	1 part product to 2 parts water	Cut stump/basal bark Apply in spring to summer. Apply second application if necessary.	

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

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Fact sheets are available from Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) service centres and our Customer Service Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this fact sheet 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, DAF does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

