**Ipomoea indica**

**Common name:**
Blue morning glory

**Palatability to Livestock:**
High at all stages.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Low.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Potentially toxic to sheep and cattle.

**Poisonous Principle:**
Probably indole alkaloids, nitrates and ergot alkaloids.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms;*
  . Chronic limb weakness,
  . Knuckling of the fetlocks,
  . Frequent urination,
  . Muscle twitches.

*Health and Production Problems;*
  . Chronic weight loss.

*Treatment;*
See Vet.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
  . Use herbicides, put into disposable bags,
  . Keep stock away from these plants,
  . Use goats.

**Comments:**
  . Garden plant gone feral. A perennial, with persistent and vigorous twining stems.
  . Alternate leaves are broad and oval, margins may be deeply lobed or smooth or triangular, surfaces may have fine short hairs.
  . Stems are twining, purplish and hairy, mature stems are creamy and exude a white sap if damaged.
  . Fruit not set, in Australia.

. Flowers from spring to autumn.
. Flowers violet-blue, with paler bands and darker throat, funnel shaped, pinkish in pm.
. New flowers open in the morning.
. Naturalized in coastal districts of Australia.
. Found in Queensland, Victoria, SA, and in coastal NSW, NW Slopes, NW Plains.
. Spread is by rooting along the stem, invading dry coastal vegetation, forests and woodland, riparian vegetation, plantations and summer crops.

*Further Reading:*
  . Herbicide Control. AGDEX 647 1997
  . Harden Flora of NSW. 1992
  . Shepherd. Pretty but Poisonous. 2004
  . Wilson. Some Plants are Poisonous. 1997

. *Ipomoea purpurea,* Common morning glory, flowers in spring, and produces seed capsules. Not a common plant.

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