



Morningglory

Overview

Morningglory is one of the more problematic weeds in agricultural fields. It is hard to control, and one tall morningglory plant growing per foot of row can reduce soybean yield by 50% if left to compete all season.

What you should know

- Morningglory favors warm climates and is common among field crops.
- Morningglory germinates in early summer, flourishing when daytime temperatures are near 85 degrees.
- Morningglory can produce from 5,000 to more than 15,000 seeds per plant, depending on the species.
- **Identification:** Morningglory is a vining plant with tendrils for climbing. It has either heart-shaped or lobed leaves, depending on the species, and its flowers are funnel-shaped and typically blue, purple or white.
- Morningglory is difficult to control due to multiple factors:
 - Its large seed size and hard, impenetrable seed coat can make pre-emergent herbicides less effective.
 - It is able to germinate late in the season after a crop has been established.
 - It is sometimes glyphosate tolerant.



Morningglory can have either heart-shaped or lobed leaves like these.

Action steps

1. **Burndown or till early growth:** If emergence occurs prior to planting, a burndown herbicide treatment or tillage can be used.
2. **Consider best management practices.** To help crops compete with morningglory, keep rows narrow to decrease the time it takes the canopy to form. Higher seeding rates, crop rotation and tillage can also help.
3. **Use a pre-emergent herbicide:** Apply a soil-applied, pre-emergent herbicide that is shown to be effective on morningglory.

https://weedscience.missouri.edu/publications/FactSheet_MorningGlory.pdf



30-Second Summary

- Morningglory favors hot summer temperatures.
- Morningglory's tough seeds can make pre-emergent herbicides less effective.
- Practice effective crop management to control morningglory.

NOTES:

For more information, contact:



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