



## Field bindweed

*Convolvulus arvensis*



Field bindweed	
<b>General</b>	Family: Morning glory (Convolvulaceae) Native to Europe and Asia Colorado List C - Control recommended
<b>Common names</b>	Bindweed, Creeping Jenny, Wild morning glory
<b>Habitat</b>	Perennial Colony forming Common problem in dryland agriculture, rights-of-way, rangeland and pasture, gardens and lawns Very aggressive
PLANT	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Vine with stems 1-4 feet long Leaves alternate, blunted to arrowhead shape 1 inch wide and 1-2 inches long Will spread along soil surface or grow up vertical structures or on other plants
<b>Roots</b>	Deep taproot to 20+ feet deep. Extensive horizontal roots. Roots can amount to 2+ tons per acre Extensive, creeping rhizome
<b>Flower</b>	May-August Trumpet shaped White to pink Groups of 2-4 1 inch wide
<b>Seed</b>	25-300 seeds per plant Can remain dormant in soil for 50+ years Blackish-brown
<b>Seedling</b>	Young plants have dull red stems and light green leaves
<b>Reproduction</b>	Seed Vegetative

## CONTROL – CHEMICAL

<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring to Fall Actively growing	2,4-D (various) Glyphosate (various) spot treat only Quinclorac	Use of a surfactant is recommended for most herbicides to help increase contact with the vegetation and to facilitate herbicide uptake. Refer to the specific label for the appropriate type of surfactant.  Refer to the individual label for allowed sites, specific timing, and restrictions about grazing and haying.  Formulations of more than one active ingredient may be available.  For established populations, control will take a few years so treatment will need to be repeated.

## CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL

<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Biological</b>	Summer	<i>Aceria mahlerbae</i> - Bindweed gall mite
<b>Burning</b>	N/A	
<b>Cultivation</b>	N/A	
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	
<b>Mowing</b>	N/A	
<b>Prevention</b>	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site.
<b>Removal</b>	Spring – Fall Pre-flower	Remove before flowers form. Remove the roots. Bag, and dispose of in the trash or landfill. Repeat as new plants emerge. Will not totally control because root fragments will regrow.
		Pulling when plants are small results in less bulk and makes disposal easier. Pulling will disturb the soil so it may contribute to more of the seedbank to germinate.

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label. The label will provide specific instructions including allowed sites, application methods, rates, storage, re-entry requirements and personal protective equipment. No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products. 9/2021