



Field bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis



Field bindweed	
General	Family: Morning glory (Convolvulaceae) Native to Europe and Asia Colorado List C - Control recommended
Common names	Bindweed, Creeping Jenny, Wild morning glory
Habitat	Perennial Colony forming Common problem in dryland agriculture, rights-of-way, rangeland and pasture, gardens and lawns Very aggressive
PLANT	
Vegetation	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
Roots	Deep taproot to 20+ feet deep. Extensive horizontal roots. Roots can amount to 2+ tons per acre Extensive, creeping rhizome
Flower	May-August Trumpet shaped White to pink Groups of 2-4 1 inch wide
Seed	25-300 seeds per plant Can remain dormant in soil for 50+ years Blackish-brown
Seedling	Young plants have dull red stems and light green leaves
Reproduction	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>
Biological	Summer	<i>Aceria mahlerbae</i> - Bindweed gall mite
Burning	N/A	
Cultivation	N/A	
Grazing	N/A	
Mowing	N/A	
Prevention	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site.
Removal	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