



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
Roots	Deep taproot 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			
BIOLOGICAL	<i>Aceria mahlerbae</i> - Bindweed gall mite		
CHEMICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	Actively growing	2,4-D plus Dicamba (many) Glyphosate (Roundup, Rodeo, many others)	Spring - Fall
CULTURAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	All	Prevention	
	Pre-flower	Removal prior to flower formation. Repeat for re-growth	Actively growing
MECHANICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Burning	N/A		
Grazing	N/A		
Mowing	N/A	Negligible effects unless the plants are cut below the surface in the early seedling stage	

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label.

No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.

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