



*Convolvulus arvensis*

WA – Class C Noxious Weed

OR – Class B Noxious Weed

## Field Bindweed

Creeping Jenny, Small Bindweed, Common Bindweed, Wild Morning Glory

**Family:** Convolvulaceae

**Origins:** Native to Eurasia, Field Bindweed was introduced to North America around 1739 in Virginia. It rapidly spread westward following the development of railroads. By 1900, all western states were infested.



**Range:** Distributed throughout the United States, except in the Southeastern states and parts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

**Habitat:** Field Bindweed grows in a wide range of conditions from full sun to full shade, though prefers full sun in mesic to dry conditions. It commonly invades cultivated fields, pastures, gardens, lawns, ravines, forests, and roadsides.

**Impact:** Once established, Field Bindweed is extremely difficult to eradicate. As an effective competitor for soil moisture, it outcompetes native plants species and reduces crop yields. Field Bindweed is an alternate host plant for viruses impacting potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco. It also climbs structures or plants, and forms dense, tangled mats. Field Bindweed reproduces vegetatively from roots, rhizomes, and stem fragments, as well as by seed. Each plant may produce up to 300 seeds, which can remain dormant in the soil for 50 or more years. Contributing to the deep, extensive root system, lateral roots develop into rhizomes that establish new crowns upon reaching the soil surface.

**Description:** Field Bindweed is a perennial, viny, weak-stemmed herbaceous plant. Alternate leaves are arrowhead-shaped, and have pointed or blunt lobes at the base. Stems are deciduous; most die back in the winter, leaving only the deep taproot. Stems grow both horizontally and vertically, reaching 6.5 feet in length. Funnel-shaped flowers are white to light pink, and roughly 1 inch in diameter. Two small bracts are located 1 inch below the flower.

**Common Look-Alikes:** Hedge Bindweed, Black Bindweed.

*\* Field Bindweed is not known to be toxic.*

## Integrated Pest Management - Control Methods

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) combines various methods such as mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical controls to manage pests. IPM offers the possibility of improving the efficiency of pest control while reducing its negative environmental impacts. For more information, see the Cowlitz County Noxious Weed's IPM Resources & Strategy Guide or contact your local Noxious Weed Control Board to develop a customized IPM plan.

### Non-Herbicide Control

**Mechanical** (pulling, cutting, digging, etc.)

Do not till or dig the soil up as it may encourage the root fragments to regrow. Hand pulling may provide some control if done when the plants are young. Follow up with cultural or herbicidal control methods.

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<b>Cultural</b>	<p>After hand pulling, apply a thick layer of mulch, black plastic, or plastic-fiber mats. Field Bindweed weed can persist without light, sending its underground roots beyond the edge of the covering to start a new infestation. Leave the covering place for several years and check back often to remove any new growth or reapply ground covering.</p> <p>Planting shade-producing perennial plants, long term sod-forming grasses, or dense bunch grasses and legumes can outcompete and smother Field Bindweed.</p>
<b>Biological</b>	<p>The Bindweed Gall Mite, <i>Aceria malherbae</i>, forms galls on leaves, leaf stems, and shoot tips resulting in stunted plants and reduced flowering.</p>

### **Herbicide Control: Foliar Broadcast Treatment**

<b>Glyphosate</b> (Rodeo, Killzall, Kleenup, Roundup)	<p><b>Timing:</b> Apply at full bloom to early seed stage of maturity. Applying to fall regrowth may provide some control.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Repeat treatments may be necessary; spray complete uniform coverage, but not to the point of runoff; improved control if tilling occurs in treatment area 2-3 weeks post treatment; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; Glyphosate is nonselective, it injures or kills any vegetation it contacts; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.</p>
<b>2,4-D Amine</b> (Gordon's Amine 400)	<p><b>Timing:</b> Apply at bud growth stage or during summer fallow in early august.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Annual treatments needed to control seedlings; avoid drift to sensitive crops; do not apply near water.</p>
<b>Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron</b> (Perspective)	<p><b>Timing:</b> Apply in spring.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Even low rates can kill non-target tree and shrub species, avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of sensitive species; do not allow spray to drift off-target; can injure grass species; do not apply near water.</p>
<b>Dicamba + 2,4-D</b> (Weedmaster, Range Star)	<p><b>Timing:</b> For suppression, apply during fallow, before planting, and when weeds are actively growing. For control, apply in late summer or fall before killing frost.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Avoid drift to sensitive crops; refer to label for crop rotation restrictions; grass tolerates Dicamba; do not apply near water.</p>
<b>Metsulfuron</b> (Escort, MSM)	<p><b>Timing:</b> Apply to actively growing plants in the bloom stage.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Suppressive treatment; apply only non-crop sites; do not allow spray to drift to sensitive crops; application sites differ between products; for best results, use a nonionic or silicone surfactant; do not apply near water.</p>
<b>Imazapic</b> (Plateau)	<p><b>Timing:</b> Apply after 25% bloom through fall to actively growing bindweed.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Note crop rotations found on the label; do not apply near water.</p>
<b>Other Listed Chemicals</b>	<p>Picloram (Tordon), Quinclorac (Paramount), Glyphosate + Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity), Glyphosate + 2,4-D (Landmaster BW)</p>

\* Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Board does not endorse any product or brand name. Brand names are listed as an example only. Other commercial products may contain the listed active chemical for herbicide control. Always read and follow the safety protocols and rate recommendations on the herbicide label. **The Label is The Law.**

This control sheet includes excerpts from the Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (WSNWCB), [nwcb.wa.gov](http://nwcb.wa.gov). Herbicide information from the PNW Weed Management Handbook (ISBN 978-1-931979-22-1) and product labels.