FIELD BINDWEED

Convolvulus arvensis

CONTROL

Hand Pulling

Hand pulling is not an effective method of control for field bindweed because of its extensive, rhizomatous root system.

Mowing

Mowing may reduce the amount of seeds produced by the infestation, but usually grows below the level of most mower blades. Mowing is not an effective method of control for field bindweed.

Biological control

There have been two biocontrol agents released in the U.S. for the control of field bindweed, but they have limited availability in Western Montana. Biocontrol is not a recommended method of control for field bindweed in Missoula County.

Grazing

Most livestock will forage on the leaves and stems of field bindweed, but it will not decrease the size and density of an infestation of field bindweed unless used in addition to other methods of control.

Ideal Timing for Treatment Options		
Spring	Summer	Fall
Grazing		
Foliar spray		Foliar spray

Herbicide

The following herbicides are recommended for control of field bindweed. Though chemicals may temporarily suppress bindweed, other management approaches such as cultivation and re-vegetation with competitive plants are necessary. Always consult product labels and read them carefully to ensure correct species/land management usage and chemical application.

Field Bindweed Life Cycle

Life Cycle	Root	Leaves	Stems	Flower	Seed/Fruit	Toxic
Perennial	Taproot with lateral roots	Dark green, arrowhead-shaped with sharp, pointed lobes are alternate and grow on one side of the stem.	1 to 4 feet long, growing horizontally or climbing	White to pinkish, tubular or bell-shaped. One inch in diameter. Two bracts on stem below flower.	Four seeds contained in small, round fruit.	Horses

Herbicides for Field Bindweed, Convolvulus arvensis

Active Ingredient	Rate	Efficacy	Comments
2,4-D	2-3lb ae/a	Apply at bud growth or early August	For suppression apply at least once a year as broadcast. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorosulfuron	1.8-3.2 oz/a Amino + 0.7-1.3 oz/a Chloro = 4.5-8 oz/a product	Apply in spring adjuvant, nonionic surfactant, or crop oil concentrate Invert emulsion > water	Avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of sensitive species. Low rates can kill non target species.
dicamba	0.5 – 2 lb ae/a	Apply while plants are actively growing. Fall or late summer before killing frost	Refer to label for crop rotation recommendation. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
glyphosate	3-3.75 lb ae/a	Apply full bloom to early seed stage, fall regrowth may be additionally helpful	Cover foliage, avoid runoff, glyphosate is nonselective so be specific when spraying.
imazapic	0.125-0.188 lb ai/a	Apply through fall and on actively growing plants	Add methylated seed oil for best application. Note crop rotations before using.
metsulfuron	1-2 oz/acre	Apply while blooming in spring Nonionic surfactant will improve control	Use this rate only on non-crop sites due to risk of drift.
picloram	1 quart/acre	Best when used when there is 12 in of growth, Early bud/full bloom	Do not use near surface water, shallow ground water, landscaped areas, or future vegetable gardens.
quinclorac	8 oz/a	Apply in fall to actively growing bindweed, 4 inch long stems, and before first frost	Methylated seed oil recommended. Note crop restrictions before use.

Information on diagnostic identifying characteristics adapted from "Montana's Noxious Weeds" by Pokorny and Mangold, Montana State University Extension Bulletin EB0159.

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