



Field Bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis



- Perennial
- Common Name: Wild Morning Glory
- Creeping stems up to 6 feet long, deep roots
- Bloom is from June-September
- Grows in waste areas, pastures, fence lines, and right of ways

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Suggested Control Methods for Field Bindweed

Mechanical & Cultural Methods

Repeated Manual Removal: Hoeing or grubbing every 10-14 days to cut plants below ground level, ensuring you catch them before they replenish energy; this is effective in small areas but requires consistency.

Deep Cultivation/Tillage: Disrupts roots but must be done every 2-3 weeks; avoid deep tilling that spreads root fragments, as each piece can sprout new plants.

Competitive Crops: Planting dense cover crops or competitive field crops can suppress bindweed by shading and outcompeting it.

Prevent Seeding: Stop plants from producing seeds, as they remain viable in soil for multiple years.

Chemical Control (Herbicides)

Systemic Herbicides: Essential for killing the deep root system; effective options include glyphosate, 2,4-D, dicamba, or picloram.

Timing: Best applied during active growth, especially early flowering, for maximum root absorption. Late summer/fall applications are highly effective.

Application: Use a surfactant to improve leaf coverage; follow labels carefully, use protective gear, and consider barriers to protect desirable plants.

Long-Term: Multiple years and applications are usually required for established infestations.

Biological Control

Bindweed Gall Mite (*Aceria malherbae*): Releases mites that form galls, stunting growth and reducing seed production.

Key Considerations

Early Intervention: Control new, small patches when they first appear, as it is far easier and cheaper.

Integrated Approach: Combining several methods (cultural, mechanical, chemical) yields the best results