



JVCWMA

People Working Together
Toward a Common Goal

JORDAN VALLEY COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA
Organized to Prevent and Manage Noxious Weeds

Field Bindweed

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) also known as creeping jenny, morning glory is a non-native deep-rooted perennial that reproduces from seed and creeping, horizontal roots (rhizomes). Field bindweed stems are prostrate (grows low to the ground) and twining, and grow up to 6 feet long. Leaves are distinguishable by their arrowhead shape. The flowers are bell or trumpet-shaped, white to pink in color, and are about 1 inch long. Field bindweed seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 40 years. Field bindweed emerges from its root system in the spring. Flowering occurs from June to September and until the first fall frost. The number of seeds produced per plant ranges from 25 to 300 and seed production is variable depending on environmental conditions. Field bindweed is an extremely difficult noxious weed to control because, in part, of its taproot that may go 20 feet deep into the soil, and which repeatedly gives rise to numerous long rhizomes.

To successfully manage field bindweed, containment and persistence in controlling existing stands are necessary in order to exhaust the root system and deplete the soil seed bank. This weed needs to be continually stressed, forcing it to exhaust root nutrient stores and eventually die. Of all control methods, prevention is most important. Maintain healthy pastures and rangeland and continually monitor your property for new infestations. A healthy cover of desirable perennial plants will assist in discouraging field bindweed establishment.

One plant that actually out-competes field bindweed is grass. A healthy, vigorous lawn, properly maintained, will crowd out this pushy weed. If field bindweed is a problem in the lawn, proper turf care should eliminate it. Mow the lawn two and a half to three inches tall and fertilize regularly, but be careful not to over-water turf. This only encourages field bindweed and weakens the grass.

Control

Established field bindweed is difficult to control. An effective control program should prevent seed production, kill roots and root buds, and prevent infestation of seedlings. This plant is very persistent and a successful control program must be persistent. The best control of field bindweed is obtained with a combination of cultivation, selection of herbicides and competitive crops (Zollinger and Lym).

Chemical Treatment:

- Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish, etc. (dicamba) + 2,4-D - late summer or fall before frost
- Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish, etc. (dicamba) - actively growing ; during bloom
- Cimarron Max, Cimarron X-tra - actively growing plants
- Escort - bloom stage
- Glyphosate - full bloom
- 2,4-D - bud stage
- Trimec - multiple applications (turf)
- Drive, Q4 (quinclorac) - (turf)

Always read and follow label directions on any chemicals. It's the law!



The JVCWMA office is located at 508 Swisher Ave. Please call before coming to town, I may be out in the field.

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MANAGEMENT AREA

Eric Morrison, Coordinator
P.O. Box 43
Jordan Valley, OR 97910
541-586-3000
Email jvcwma@qwestoffice.net