

Field Bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis L.

Morning Glory Family

Key identifying traits

- ❑ White or pink funnel shaped flowers, 5-lobed, that open in the morning and close late in the day
- ❑ Grows as a creeping vine
- ❑ Leaves are alternate and arrow-shaped
- ❑ Fruit is oval, usually two celled with 4 seeds
- ❑ Seeds have 1 rounded side and 2 flattened sides brownish-gray to black and are dull and rough



Biology and ecology

- A perennial spreading from seeds and root rhizomes
- Seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 50 years
- Common invader of grain crops
- Can grow up to 20 feet in a season with many shoots branching out
- Spreading root system makes control difficult
- Vines can form dense tangled mats
- Originated in Europe and introduced in New England in the early 1700's



seedling (from seed)



new start from root rhizome

Control

Prevention - Learn to identify plants; know your property; beware of fill dirt, hay and seed from outside your area

Biological - No known biological control

Cultural - Good vegetative cover helps but does not prevent establishment or spread

Mechanical - Cultivation will chop up the root system and spread it more rapidly

Chemical - Several effective at label rates but usually requires repeat treatment to kill extensive root systems



Where found – Found scattered throughout Stevens County and most of the United States. It is a problem in wheat and other grain crops.