



# Field Bindweed

O & T Guide W-6

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Field bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*, is a perennial with vine-like stems, arrowhead shaped leaves, and distinct funnel- or bell-shaped flowers that resemble morning glory. Field bindweed can outcompete desirable plants and is very tolerant of intensive management. The plant is also known as cornbind, creeping Charlie or Jenny, field morning glory, and small bindweed.

Field bindweed produces creeping, vine-like stems of various lengths that twine around each other, other plants, or grow along the ground. The stems are green and often have some small hairs.



It has distinct arrowhead shaped leaves that are green to dull green, 1.0-1.5 in. long, and that often have a rounded tip. Leaf size and shape can vary with environmental conditions.



The flowers are found at leaf axils either singly or in groups of 2-4 on stalks about 0.8-2.5 in. long. The petals are white to pink in color and 0.5-1.2 in. long. The plant produces an extensive system of white, fleshy taproots and creeping perennial roots. It reproduces through seed and vegetatively through its creeping roots.



Management:

- Physical removal must remove as much of the root system as possible
- Repeated deep cultivation (at least 4 in.) is effective at controlling seedlings and young plants
- The bindweed gall mite (*Aceria malherbae*) and bindweed moth (*Tyta luctuosa*) can be effective at suppressing large populations
- Herbicides are effective at suppressing bindweed

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