

## **Invasive Species Fact Sheet-Field Bindweed**

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**Species Common Name:** Field Bindweed, Creeping Jenny

**Species Scientific Name:** *Convolvulus arvensis*

**Native Range and Introduction:** Field Bindweed is native to areas of Europe and Asia. It was introduced in the United States in 1739 in contaminated crop seed. It spread throughout the United States primarily from infested crop seed and agricultural equipment.

**Description:** Perennial species with vine like growth. The stems can be up to 10 feet long, while wrapping themselves around other plants, fences, and posts. It has a deep fibrous root system that can over 8 feet deep in established stands. The leaves are alternate and shaped like arrowheads. Flowers are trumpet shaped, usually being white or reddish pink with white veins. The plant spreads quickly with its rhizomatous roots forming dense mats.

**Ecological and Economical Threats:** Ecologically, it can spread rapidly with its vine like growth structure and deep root system which can quickly outcompete native vegetation. It also contains alkaloids which can cause digestive issue for horses. Economically it can cause yield reduction in crop fields especially grains. It is a common weed of wheat fields in Wyoming. If the infestation is dense enough it can lead to trouble harvesting the crop because of the vine like stems.

**Regulated Status in Wyoming:** Field Bindweed is on the State Designated Noxious Species List and is also on the North American Invasive Species Management Association Weed Free Forage Noxious Species List which Wyoming uses for weed free forage standards.

**Distribution in Wyoming:** Found in all counties in Wyoming.

### **Control Options:**

**Mechanical:** Can be used mowing/pulling to prevent seed production, but unlikely to lessen infestation, because of large root system and root reserves.

**Chemical:** Tordon 22K is your best bet, but only can be applied in range/pasture/ROW/Industrial situations. In a lawn, Banvel (Dicamba) and 2,4-D together will work well, but reapplication will be needed. Other products such as Paramount (Quinclorac) are label for use in some crops (wheat).

**Cultural:** Fallowing an agricultural field for a year or two to implement more aggressive control would be an example.

**Biological:** No insects are available, but could be grazed with goats to remove seed source similar to mechanical control methods.

**Integrated Weed Management:** A management plan may involve early season grazing with goats and an application of herbicide late in the summer to attack this weed when the grazing has stress the plants root reserves.

### **Online Sources:**

URL: <http://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=4338>

URL: <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/15101/aqb>

Image 1 URL: <http://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1459061>

Image 2 URL: <http://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1459068>



Image 1-Leaves and Flowers



Image 2-Infestation in grain field

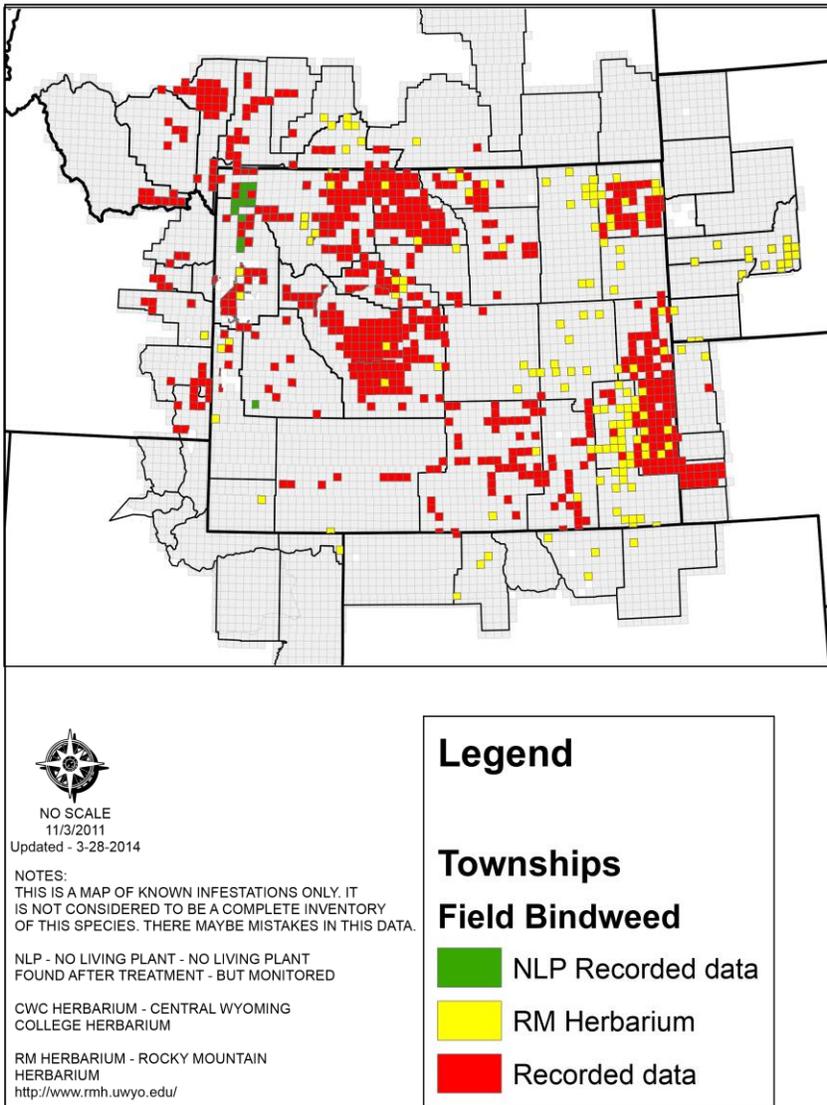


Figure 1-Field Bindweed Distribution in Wyoming and Surrounding States  
URL: [http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed\\_Maps/Field\\_bindweed.pdf](http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed_Maps/Field_bindweed.pdf)