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FIELD BINDWEED MANAGEMENT TIPS

Field bindweed is a perennial vine in the Morning-glory family with an extensive root system consisting of a taproot and lateral roots. The flowers are tubular or bell-shaped and white to pinkish. Plants grow horizontally along the ground or climb structures. Leaves are arrowhead shaped. Reproduction is vegetative as well as by seed. **Each plant can produce over 500 seeds and seed longevity is 20 to 50 years.**



Management and control efforts must be planned for several consecutive growing seasons at the existing site in order to prevent seed formation/dispersal and to monitor for, and appropriately treat, any new plants that emerge.

Control measures that have been found to be effective for the management of field bindweed include:

- 1. Mechanical (tilling):** Frequent cultivations reduce field bindweed root reserves and deplete the soil seed bank. This needs to be done every 8 to 12 days after re-growth, for 3 to 5 years.
- 2. Herbicide treatment: Be sure to always follow directions on the label. The label is the law!** Be sure your equipment is calibrated so that you can add the proper amount to your tank. The following herbicides are commonly used to control field bindweed.

Mixing rates in small backpack or hand sprayers are as follows:

Dicamba:	1 - 2 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
Glyphosate (non-selective herbicide):	2.5 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water
*Perspective (not for grazing land):	1 teaspoon herbicide to 1 gallon of water
Tordon 22K (restricted use herbicide):	1 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water
2,4-D:	2 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water

Rates in large sprayers are as follows:

Dicamba:	1 – 2 quarts herbicide per acre
Glyphosate (non selective herbicide):	2% solution
*Perspective (not for grazing land):	5 oz herbicide per acre
Tordon 22K (restricted use herbicide):	1 quart herbicide per acre
2,4-D:	2 quarts herbicide per acre

NOTE: Be sure to add a surfactant to your tank mix, which will enhance the performance of your herbicide and is required for certain herbicides (read the label). (0.5 - 1 oz per gallon of water for backpack sprayers or 1 – 2 pints per 100 gallons for large sprayers)

*** denotes that a surfactant is required for the herbicide to be effective**

- 3. Cultural (revegetation):** Planting desirable plant species to compete and provide a shading canopy can suppress field bindweed.
- 4. Grazing (livestock):** Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs and chickens will feed on the leaves and stems of field bindweed.
- 5. Integrated Management:** Management of field bindweed is more effective when more than one management strategy is used.

Reference to commercial products or trade names does not imply discrimination or endorsement by the Gallatin County Weed Department.